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GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

PROGRESS REPORT

1959-60

DIRECTORATE OF ECONOMICS & STATISTICS

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INTRODUCTION

This publication, the fourth in the series of yearly Plan reviews, covers the year 1959-60 and appraises the reader of the main lines of development visualised under the Plan by the Government of Rajasthan, the extent of fulfilment of financial and physical targets as well as brings out the main features of organisation developed for executing the programmes, the bottlenecks and difficulties encountered, the progress made in utilising the assets or resources created under the Plan, the methods adopted for securing greater efficiency and effectiveness in implementation and the steps taken to elicit fuller public participation and use of local resources etc. The scope of this report has been enlarged by addition of three new chapters dealing with the "Economic Classification of the Plan Budget", an Analysis of the "Buildings Programme" and A Brief Review of the "Districtwise Progress of the Plan Schemes". In dealing with the sectorwise progress of the Plan schemes as well, this year, we have gone into some greater detail. The cumulative progress so far made under different sectors is also available from the report. We are endeavouring to make this publication comprehensive so as to render proper assessment of the State's efforts towards planned progress of the State.

While the report has been in the press, certain additional information with regard to expenditure has become available. It has not been possible to incorporate these changes at appropriate places. The latest total expenditure during the year 1959-60 is reported to be Rs. 21.94 crores as against Rs. 21.86 crores referred to in the tables and accounts incorporated in this report. The reconciliation of the previous years' data as well has also resulted into certain minor changes. The total expenditure for the years 1956-57, 1957-58 and 1958-59 now stands at Rs. 13.18 crores, 15.04 crores and 20.50 crores as against the figures of Rs. 13.68 crores, 15.81 crores and 20.48 crores

reported in the main body and appendices of this report. Of these changes, the major ones related to Rs. 9.88 lakhs and Rs. 38.17 lakhs during the year 1956-57 under the Cooperation and Water Supply Schemes due to the inclusion of centrally sponsored schemes in the Plan; of Rs. 20.41 lakhs and Rs. 55.82 lakhs during the year 1957-58 under Irrigation and Water Supply Schemes, the former on account of accounting adjustments and the latter on account of inclusion of centrally sponsored schemes; and Rs. 5.14 lakhs during 1959-60 under Education.

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Director of Economics and Statistics,
Rajasthan.

25th November, 1960.

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CHAPTER I

ECONOMIC TRENDS AND ACHIEVEMENTS

Rajasthan is an integral part of the Indian Republic and its economy could hardly be reviewed in isolation. The Indian economy during the year 1959-60 revealed mixed trends of sustained progress and stresses and strains of a developing plan. While there was improvement in the rate of growth of industrial output and the balance of payment position, the agricultural production declined and the prices continued to rise, though the rise as compared to the previous year was a little less during the year under review as compared to the rise in the preceding year over the year prior to that. The slow rate of growth of industrial output during the preceding two years showed a marked recovery during the year under review. The balance of payment position continued to maintain the improvement noticed since 1958 and this process was stimulated by continued import curbs, better export performances and large scale foreign aid by friendly countries. The agricultural production for the country as a whole during the year under review is estimated to have shown a decline as compared to the record production of the preceding year (1958-59). With increased plan investments both in the public and private sectors, the overall investment in the economy during the year under review is also reported to have recorded a modest rise. The annual average wholesale price index number with base year 1952-53 prepared by the Economic Adviser, Ministry of Commerce and Industry, recorded a rise of 3.7 per cent during the period under review as compared to the preceding year which in itself was higher by 4.2 per cent as compared to the annual average index number for the year preceding to that.

It is in this back ground of the country's economy that the trends in the State's economy are to be reviewed. The food and price situation in the State had considerably eased down during the year under review. The Average Index Number of wholesale prices prepared by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan (with base year 1952-53=100) declined from 119.6 during the year 1958-59 to 117.7 during the current year, thereby showing a fall of 1.59 per cent. The rising prices during 1958-59 which had brought up the index number of wholesale prices to a peak point of 122.4 in

February, 1959, had already started declining in March, 1959 when the wholesale prices index number was recorded at 120.2. The substantial regulatory measures adopted by the Government which combined with the bumper crop during 1958-59 brought down the trend of the general index number of wholesale prices in Rajasthan. It oscillated throughout the year under review between 115.6 in April, 1959, to 120.4 in the month of February, 1960. These fluctuations in the index numbers were mainly seasonal. The overall food situation in the State was satisfactory and due to bumper crop during 1958-59 sufficient quantities of foodgrains were available in the open markets. There was a significant improvement in the export position of the State as compared to that of the last year. About 3.09 lakh tons of foodgrains and pulses were exported to other parts of the country by rail transport alone during the year 1958-59 against 0.37 lakh tons in the year 1957-58, and 0.84 lakh tons in the year 1956-57. Net export during the first six months of the year under review were 1.91 lakh tons.

The agricultural production which during the year 1958-59 had touched a record level is estimated to have shown some decline during 1959-60 on account of unfavourable climatic conditions. According to the final estimates for the year 1959-60, the production of cereals was almost at the level of the last year while the production of pulses was lower than that of the year 1958-59. The production of sugarcane and cotton was however slightly higher during 1959-60, than the production of the preceding year. The overall industrial production in the State showed improvement during the year under review, though there was a decline in the production of cloth. The production of sugar, cement, electric meters and glass recorded an increase as compared to that of the previous year. The mineral production also showed an improvement during the year under review as compared to that of the last year. The total sale value of minerals produced during 1959 amounted to Rs. 423.99 lakhs, as compared to Rs. 339.51 lakhs in the year 1958.

Continued efforts were made to improve budgetary resources of the State.

The tempo of rising expenditure from year to year in the execution of Plan schemes was maintained during 1959-60 also. The budget allotment earmarked for 1959-60 was Rs. 2406.16 lakhs which was 19.56 per cent higher than the allotment of Rs. 2011.60 lakhs during 1958-59 and was 22.85 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. Besides this allotment within State Plan ceiling fixed by the Planning Commission, Rs. 1445.45 lakhs were provided in the State

budget outside Plan ceiling during the year 1959-60. The expenditure on the Plan schemes within the Plan ceiling during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2185.68 lakhs or 90.87 per cent of the allotment. This expenditure was 59.80 per cent higher than the expenditure of Rs. 1367.79 lakhs in the year 1956-57, 38.25 per cent higher than the expenditure of Rs. 1580.94 lakhs in the year 1957-58 and 6.71 per cent higher than the expenditure of Rs. 2048.18 lakhs during 1958-59. Like previous years, the highest percentage of expenditure was booked in the Community Development and National Extension Services Sub-sector where 32.22 per cent more than the allotment was spent during 1959-60. In Roads, Industries, and Education sectors also the expenditure exceeded the budget allotment for 1959-60, by 29.83 per cent, 2.31 per cent, 4.59 per cent respectively. The expenditure in Agriculture, Consolidation of Holdings Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Forests, Power, Medical and Public Health, Housing, Social Welfare, Statistics and Tourism Sub-sectors ranged between 70 to 97 per cent, and in case of Fisheries, Irrigation, Publicity, and Mandis it ranged between 50 to 70 per cent. The expenditure in Labour and Labour Welfare Sub-sector was 39.25 per cent of the allotment and in the Mines Sub-sector it was the lowest amounting to only 24.40 per cent.

Looking to the details of expenditure under revenue, capital and loans, it will be noticed that the highest expenditure of Rs. 850.68 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 981.15 lakhs was incurred on capital account, on revenue account the expenditure was Rs. 840.35 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 877.56 lakhs and on Loans it was Rs. 494.65 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 546.45 lakhs. In terms of percentage of expenditure to the allotments under these heads the highest expenditure of 95.76 per cent was on revenue account 90.52 per cent on Loans and 86.70 per cent on capital account. The shortfall in expenditure was due to paucity of trained personnel, foreign exchange difficulties, and lack of material and equipment. Further details of the reasons of shortfall in expenditure have been given while giving sectorwise reviews in subsequent chapters.

PRODUCTION TRENDS

(a) *Agricultural Production.*—The agricultural production which during the previous year touched the record level, suffered a slight setback during 1959-60 on account of unfavourable climatic conditions. The revised estimates of production of crops for the year 1958-59 show that production of cereals was the highest as compared to the production of the preceding four years. The production of sugarcane and cotton was however, lower during the year 1958-59 as compared to the production during the preceding years and the production of pulses and oilseeds was higher than that of the previous

year. The revised estimates of production of principal crops since 1954-55 to 1958-59 and the final forecast for the year 1959-60 are given in the table below:—

('000 tons)

Crops	Revised estimates of production for the year					Final estimates of production of crops for the year 1959-60
	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1. Cereals	3119	3121	3213	3047	3591	3590
(a) Rabi Cereals	1456	1487	2025	1339	1626	1646
(b) Kharif Cereals	1663	1634	1188	1708	1965	1944
2. Pulses	822	1054	1561	892	1502	1138
3. Sugarcane	485	453	679	725	417	595
4. Oilseeds	262	252	284	227	267	198
5. Cotton (in '000 bales)	124	184	168	216	145	147

It transpires from the above table that the production of cereals during the year 1959-60 is estimated to be almost at the level of the production of the preceding year while the production of pulses is expected to be lower than the production of the year 1958-59 but is estimated to be higher than the production in previous years, except for the year 1956-57. The production of sugarcane and cotton during 1959-60 is estimated to be slightly higher than the production of previous year. In case of production of oilseeds there was a relatively sharp decline as compared to that of the production of the previous years and the production during the current year is estimated to be the lowest in comparison to that of the preceding five years.

(b) *INDUSTRIAL PRODUCTION.*

Industrial production in the state as reflected by the out put of some of the major industries showed improvement over the preceding year. The production of cement maintained an increasing trend and the production increased from 7.7 lakh tons in the year 1958 to 9.2 lakh tons in 1959. The production of sugar recorded an increase from 7.1 thousand tons in 1958 to 12.1 thousand tons in 1959 and of electric meters from 87.9 thousand in 1958 to 100.5 thousand in 1959. The production of glass also made a significant increase from 683 tons in 1958 to 828 tons in 1959. The production of cloth however decreased from 154 lakh pounds and 537 lakh yards in 1958 to 142 lakh pounds and 518 lakh yards in 1959 due to obselete machineries in the state and closure of a few textile mills. This overall increase in Industrial Production trend is also supported by an

increase in consumption of electricity and coal during the year as compared to that of the preceding year when the consumption of electricity in the year 1959 was reported to be 23259 thousand Kwh and that of coal 638741 tons as compared to 21652 thousand Kwh and 638721 tons respectively during the year 1958.

(c) *Mineral Production.*—The State ranks amongst the important mineral producers of the country and in certain minerals it has the distinction of being the sole supplier in the country. Rajasthan is the only source for lead, Zinc and silver and gypsum deposits are the largest in the country. The other important minerals are mica, lime stone, soap stone, iron ore, glass sand, manganese, Asbestos etc. The number of mining leases in force increased from 438 during the year 1958-59 to 582 in 1959-60. The production of minerals in the State as reflected by the output of some of the important minerals like Lead concentrate, and lime stone continued to show an increasing trend this year as well and the production of Zinc, Gypsum, Glass sand, coal, Asbestos, calcite and dimensional stone which had shown downward trend during the preceding year also increased during the year 1959 as is evident from table No. 32. Besides these, constant efforts were also made to discover new minerals. The total sale value of minerals produced excluding the value of sand stone and slab stone increased from Rs. 339.51 lakhs in 1958 to Rs. 423.99 lakhs during the year 1959 showing an increase of 24.88 per cent.

ECONOMIC OVERHEADS

While the activities aimed at increasing agricultural, industrial and mineral production are under taken for meeting immediate requirements, the activities aimed at creation of physical assets, viz., development of irrigation projects, electric installations, roads, communications, housing and buildings etc., provide a solid base for developing the productive economy of the State and are essential for fulfilling the longterm requirements. Accordingly, due importance was given to such activities.

During the year 1959-60, 1.91 lakh acres of additional land was brought under irrigation. According to the final figures received for the year 1957-58 the total area irrigated was 3572 thousand acres from all sources, viz., canals, tanks, wells and others. Irrigation during 1959-60 from Bhakra Project was 344.00 thousand acres, from major and medium works 93.42 thousand acres, from scarcity area works 46.33 thousand acres, and from minor irrigation works 200.00 thousand acres. 25.25 lakh acres of land was brought under irrigation by the end of 1959-60 against the target of 31.07 lakh acres by 1960-61 through storage and canal works. The installed capacity

for power generation increased by 12054 KW during 1959-60 as against 1448 KW during 1958-59. Power from Bhakra Nangal Hydel Project started flowing for the first time from January, 15, 1960, when the Grid sub-station at Ganganagar was commissioned. The total electricity generated increased to 57.75 thousand Kwh in 1959-60 from 45.70 thousand Kwh in 1958-59. In the Agriculture sector, the target of opening atleast one seed store in each Tehsil in Rajasthan by the end of the Second Plan was achieved by the end of 1959-60 and seed stores in all the 212 tehsils of the State were opened. The target of opening one seed multiplication farm for every group of 4 to 5 C.D. and N.E.S. blocks was achieved by the end of 1958-59. Under the Roads sector, 477 miles of roads were constructed and 379 miles of old roads repaired and improved during 1959-60. Rs. 162.18 lakhs were spent on the construction of buildings in various sectors by the P.W.D., and Rs. 40.36 lakhs on various housing schemes. In the sectors which constituted Economic Overheads Rs. 308.80 lakhs or 78.05 per cent of the allotment were spent on Power, Rs. 380.49 lakhs or 68.60 per cent of the allotment on Irrigation, Rs. 259.66 lakhs or 129.83 per cent of the allotment on Roads, and Rs. 40.36 lakhs or 71.45 per cent of the allotment on Housing during the year under review. The total expenditure incurred on these items of economic overheads stood at Rs. 989.31 lakhs representing 45.26 per cent of the total expenditure under Plan scheme during 1959-60.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Under Social Services sector, Rs. 598.97 lakhs or 94.65 per cent of allotment of Rs. 632.80 lakhs were spent during the year under review as compared to the expenditure of 88.18 per cent during the preceding year. Under the programme of Education 1620 new single teacher primary schools (including those opened under the scheme of Relief to Educated Unemployed) were opened, 117 primary schools were raised to middle standard, 14 junior basic schools were converted to senior basic schools, 39 middle schools were raised to Higher Secondary schools during the year 1959-60. Besides, 1000 additional teachers were provided for the extension of single teacher primary schools and 2 new polytechnics at Kota and Alwar were established during the year 1959-60. It is expected that by the end of 1959-60, the State will be providing educational facilities to about 41.2 per cent of the children in the age group 6-11 as against the target of 45 per cent by the end of the Second Plan. The total number of institutions at the end of 1958-59 was 14,394, out of which besides University and Board of Secondary and Technical Education there were 56 colleges for general education, 19

colleges for professional education, 18 colleges for special education, 61 higher secondary and multipurpose schools, 242 high schools, 3 senior basic schools, 1097 middle schools, 1374 Junior basic schools, 9897 primary schools, 36 schools for professional education and 1448 schools for special education. In these institutions 41,3545 teachers were employed and 1132517 scholars were under education. For expansion of medical facilities in the rural areas, 91 primary health centres were opened till the end of 1959-60, out of which 71 centres were working in the First stage Blocks, 14 in C.D. blocks and in Second Stage Blocks. The number of allopathic hospitals and dispensaries at the end of the year 1959 stood at 258 and 207 respectively having 7423 beds. Besides, there were 15 Ayurvedic hospitals with 204 beds and 1059 dispensaries in 1959-60. 12 labour welfare centres in places having 500 or more industrial workers have been established by the end of 1959-60.

FOOD SITUATION AND PRICE TRENDS

No Statistical series are more crucial for assessment of economic changes than those of food and price. Even a minor change in the prices of foodgrains soon colours the entire price economy. The price situation in Rajasthan during the year 1959-60 displayed some signs of improvement over the preceding year. The average general index of wholesale prices for Rajasthan (with base year 1952-53=100) declined from 119.6 in 1958-59 to 117.7 during the year 1959-60. The decline in the General Index was mainly caused by the fall in the index of Food articles which declined by 2.3 percent during the year under review over the preceding year. The fall in food prices came as a sequenbe to the satisfactory position of Rabi crop, distribution of imported wheat through fair price shops, and the regulatory and restrictive measures taken by the Government to crub down the prices. The State Government created 'Non Movement Belts' by the issue of Rajasthan Foodgrains (Restriction on Border Movement) Order, 1959, which prohibited with certain exemptions, the transport of wheat and certain wheat products to and from a five mile belt along Rajasthan border adjoining the other States. The State Government also embarked upon a policy of procurement of foodgrains from surplus districts to meet shortages elsewhere. The State Government assumed powers to purchase the entire or any portion of daily arrivals of foodgrains in selected markets of the State. The Order forbade private dealers from transacting any business in wholesale grain market until the Government had either taken their share or had declared that Government was not interested in the purchase on that day. Through the Indian Maize (Prohibition of Use in Manufacture of Starch) Order, 1959,

issued on July 2, 1959, by the Government of India, prohibiting starch factories in India except those in the State of Jammu and Kashmir from using or purchasing indigenous maize for manufacture of starch, the supply of indigenous maize was conserved in the State.

In confirmity with the wholesale price index numbers the Consumer Price Index Numbers for Working Classes at Ajmer and Beawar also witnessed a slight fall during the year under review. The average consumer price index number (General) at Ajmer (with the base 1949=100) was 105.5 as compared to 105.7. The average consumer price index number at Beawar (with base July, 1952=100) was 103.3 as compared to 104.0 during the preceding year. Thus, a fall of 0.2 and 0.7 per cent respectively at Ajmer and Beawar was recorded during the year under review as compared to the preceding year. According to the Interim series of Consumer Price Indices of Industrial Workers, at Jaipur which was released by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, the Average Consumer Price Index Number (General) at Jaipur (with base 1955-56=100) was 122.5 during 1959-60 as compared to 122.0 during the previous year.

LAND REFORMS.

As a result of the introduction of Rajasthan Zamindari and Biswedari Abolition Bill, 1958, all settled Zamindaries and Biswedaries in the State had been resumed by the end of the year under review. Besides, under the regulations of Rajasthan Hindu Public Trusts Bill, 1958, all religious jagirs having rental income of more than Rs. 5,000/- were also resumed and their number was 48.

At the beginning of the year under report about 11,000 jagirs remained to be resumed in the State, out of which 450 jagirs were further resumed during the year under review. The work of payment of interim and final compensation was also continued and during the year *12181* jagirdars were paid Rs. *684.56* lakhs as final compensation. The compensation was paid out of the annual income of the resumed jagirs and was paid in 15 annual instalments.

During the year 1959, under the work of Bhoodan in the State, 37 parties donated 3364 acres of land as against 387 parties donating 7995 acres of land during the year 1958. Out of the total land acquired in Bhoodan till the end of the year 1959, 17,277 acres of land were distributed amongst 1224 parties. The progress of the work of Gramdan was satisfactory. 187 villages were received in 'Dan' during 1959 as against 29 villages received during 1958.

EMPLOYMENT

To enable an increasing number of persons to avail the services of employment exchanges, 2 more exchanges were opened during the year in addition to 12 existing exchanges. The number of registrations increased to 38430 persons indicating a rise of 29.1 per cent by the year ending March, 1960, in comparison to the registration of 29762 persons till the end of the year 1958-59. The increase in the number of placings was of the order of 1445 which was 44.1 per cent higher over those of March, 1959. The distribution of applications on the live register seeking employment assistance at the end of March, 1960, was 0.94 per cent under industrial supervisory services, 3.98 per cent under skilled and semi-skilled services, 16.73 per cent under clerical services, 17.57 per cent under education services, 4.03 per cent under domestic services, 49.22 per cent under unskilled services and 7.53 per cent under others as against 1.00, 4.16, 18.24, 13.38, 4.83, 52.64 and 5.75 per cent respectively at the end of March, 1959.

The Census of Rajasthan Government Employees conducted by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, revealed that the total employment increased under all categories both in gazetted and non-gazetted classes between 31st December, 1956 and 31st December, 1958. The number of non-gazetted permanent temporary and part time personnel increased to 93526, 51521 and 14638 while gazetted both permanent and temporary to 3656 and 1380 on 31st December, 1958, in comparison to 91939, 38380 and 11574 and 2876, 746 respectively on 31st December, 1956. The increase in the number of temporary employees was more pronounced. It was 84.9 per cent in case of gazetted temporary employees as against 34.2 per cent in case of permanent ones. This may partly be attributed to a phenomenal increase in the creation of Plan posts that are coming up eventually in temporary capacity only.

The registration cards of the employment seekers in Employment Exchanges show that the educated unemployed form a sizeable part of the total number of employment seekers. Out of 15,139 educated persons on live register on December, 1959, 12719 or 84.01 per cent were Matriculates, 1424 or 9.41 per cent Intermediates, 987 or 6.52 per cent graduates. The Engineering graduates numbered only 9. This shows that the extent of unemployment among the technically qualified is negligible, and the increase in non-technical unemployment is accounted by the rapid increase in number of such persons entering in Labour force. From the occupational distribution of the unemployed registered with exchanges, it was also revealed that there has been a proportionate increase in the number of

unemployed belonging to 'Educational' category while there has been a decline in respect of those belonging to 'Clerical' category. This may perhaps be partly due to increasing number of Matriculates going in for teaching profession where they expect better employment opportunities as compared with clerical services.

According to a recent study made by the Directorate of Employment Exchanges, Ministry of Labour and Employment, Government of India, New Delhi (of course, with limitation attached to this data as indicators of employment) during the two and a half years of the working of the Second Five Year Plan between 31st March, 1956 to 31st December, 1958, employment in public sector in Rajasthan has increased by 42.5 per cent. This percentage increase is reported to be the highest in the country and should be taken as a matter of satisfaction in achieving one of the objectives arrived at under the Second Five Year Plan. This increase in the employment in the public sector will obviously have its impact on the increase in employment in private sector for which data at present is lacking. There are a number of activities under the plan which are directed towards increase in employment and production in the private sector as well.

DEMOCRATIC DECENTRALISATION

Rajasthan was the first State to introduce the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation throughout the State on 2nd October, 1959, at the hands of Pandit Jawahar Lal Nehru, the Prime Minister of India, when in the inaugural ceremony held at Nagaur, 232 newly created Panchayat Samitis and 26 Zila Parishads were entrusted with the execution and supervisory powers for planning and execution of Development programmes. Thus, the new order of democracy was in operation in the State for a period of 6 months during the year 1959-60. The constitutional powers and responsibilities and manner in which the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads have to work under the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation have been dealt with in the review of progress of Community Development and National Extension services while giving sectorwise review.

CHAPTER II

PLAN OUTLAY AND ITS FINANCING

Encouraged with the success of the First Five Year Plan and with a view to accelerate the tempo of mounting expenditure reached in the last year of the first plan, the size of Second Five Year Plan was increased about one and half times the size of the first plan and the allotment for the Second Five Year Plan was fixed at Rs. 105.27 crores as compared to Rs. 64.50 crores allotted during the First Five Year Plan. The allocation of Rs. 105.27 crores formed 4.70 per cent of the provision for the State Plans in the country. Under the Second Plan, the highest priority was accorded to Irrigation sector, where Rs. 28.13 crores or 26.73 per cent were allotted. The next priority was assigned to Social Services sector, where Rs. 23.92 crores or 22.72 per cent were earmarked. Sufficient stress was also laid on the development and expansion of Power facilities to lift the backward economy of the State and Rs. 20.00 crores or 18.99 per cent were allotted for Power sector. For Agriculture and Community Development, Industries and Mining and Roads sectors, the Second Plan in the State provided for Rs. 17.03 crores or 16.18 per cent, Rs. 5.77 crores or 5.48 per cent and Rs. 9.41 crores or 8.94 per cent of the total Plan provision respectively. Besides Rs. 1.01 crores or 0.96 per cent were allocated for the development of Miscellaneous sectors like Publicity, Statistics, Mandies etc. It will be interesting to note that there was relative shift in the priorities for the various sectors under the country's plan and those under State Plan. The highest allocation in the country's plan was made for the development of Transport and Communication followed in order by Industries, Social Services, Agriculture and Community Development, Irrigation and Power. While in the State's plan the highest emphasis was given on development of Irrigation facilities, which was followed in order by Social Services, Power, Agriculture and Community Development, Transport and Industries.

PLAN FOR 1959-60

The Plan allocation for the State's Development programmes for the year 1959-60, the fourth year of the Second Plan, was placed at Rs. 2405.16 lakhs constituting 22.85 per cent of the Second Plan provision of the State. The allotment during this year was the highest as compared to the allotment for the last three years.

Rs. 2045.00 lakhs were alloted during 1956-57, Rs. 2153.69 lakhs during 1957-58 and 2011.60 lakhs during 1958-59. The highest allotment during the year 1959-60 was made in Social Services sector with an amount of Rs. 632.80 lakhs or 26.31 per cent. This was followed in order by Irrigation sector with an amount of Rs. 554.63 lakhs or 23.06 per cent, Agriculture and Community Development sector with an amount of Rs. 498.48 lakhs or 20.72 per cent, Power sector with an amount of Rs. 395.63 lakhs or 16.45 per cent, Roads sector with an amount of Rs. 200.00 lakhs or 8.32 per cent, Industries and Mining sector with an amount of Rs. 82.42 lakhs or 3.43 per cent and Miscellaneous sector with an amount of Rs. 41.20 lakhs or 1.71 per cent of the year's allotment.

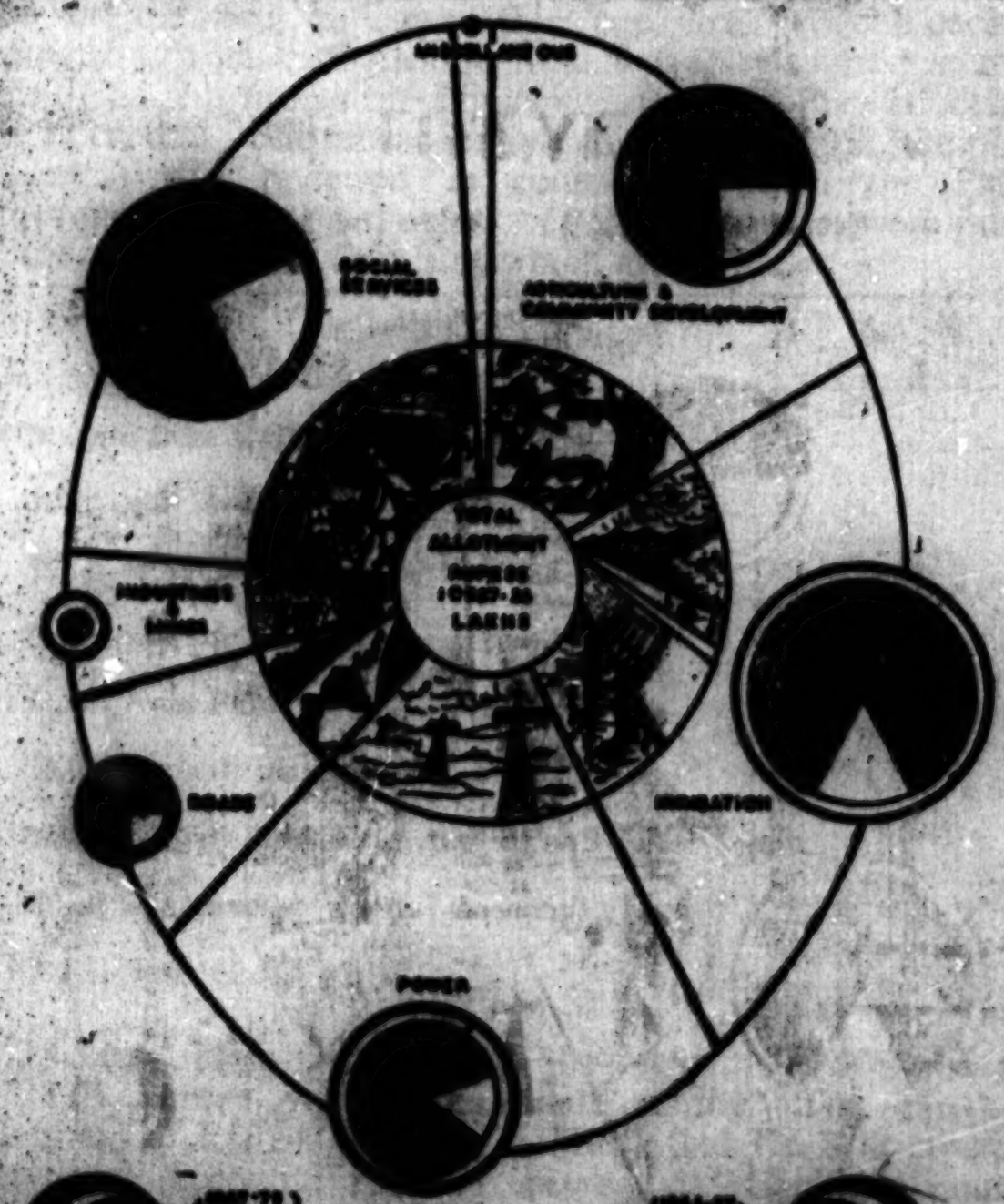
The allotment during this year was higher in all sectors except for Power as compared to the allotment for the preceding year. The percentage increase was 25.94 under Agriculture and Community Development, 3.14 under Irrigation, 17.19 under Industries & Mining, 25.00 under Roads, 53.60 under Social Services and 49.33 under Miscellaneous sectors.

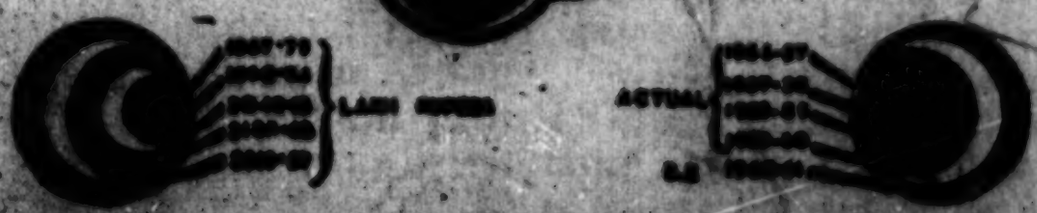
The allocation for Agriculture, Consolidation of Holdings, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, Forests and Fisheries sub-sectors was more by 18.80 per cent, 175.80 per cent, 72.14 per cent, 153.99 per cent, 42.42 per cent and 275.00 per cent as compared to respective allotment for them for the previous year. It was, however, less by 3.71 per cent in Community Development and National Extension Services sub-sector. The allotment for Industries sub-sector during 1959-60 was 10.08 per cent more than the allotment for 1958-59. Under Mineral development sub-sector the allotment of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was made during 1959-60, for the second time; no allocations were proposed during the preceding years 1957-58 and 1958-59. The allotment for 1959-60 for Education was more by 57.40 per cent, for Medical and Public Health by 75.42 per cent, for Housing by 22.48 per cent, for Labour by 33.33 per cent and for Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare by 49.33 per cent in comparison to the allotments for the year 1958-59. Similarly, it was more by 53.37 per cent, 32.80 per cent, 53.87 per cent and 31.58 per cent respectively under Publicity, Statistics, Mandies, Tourism sub-sectors as compared to the previous year.

The sectorwise details of Plan allocations for the first four years are given in Table I, from where it may be observed that Rs. 8615.45 lakhs, constituting 81.84 per cent have been allotted during the first four years against the total Plan provision of Rs. 10527.26 lakhs for the entire Second Plan leaving thereby a balance of Rs. 1911.81 lakhs

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE

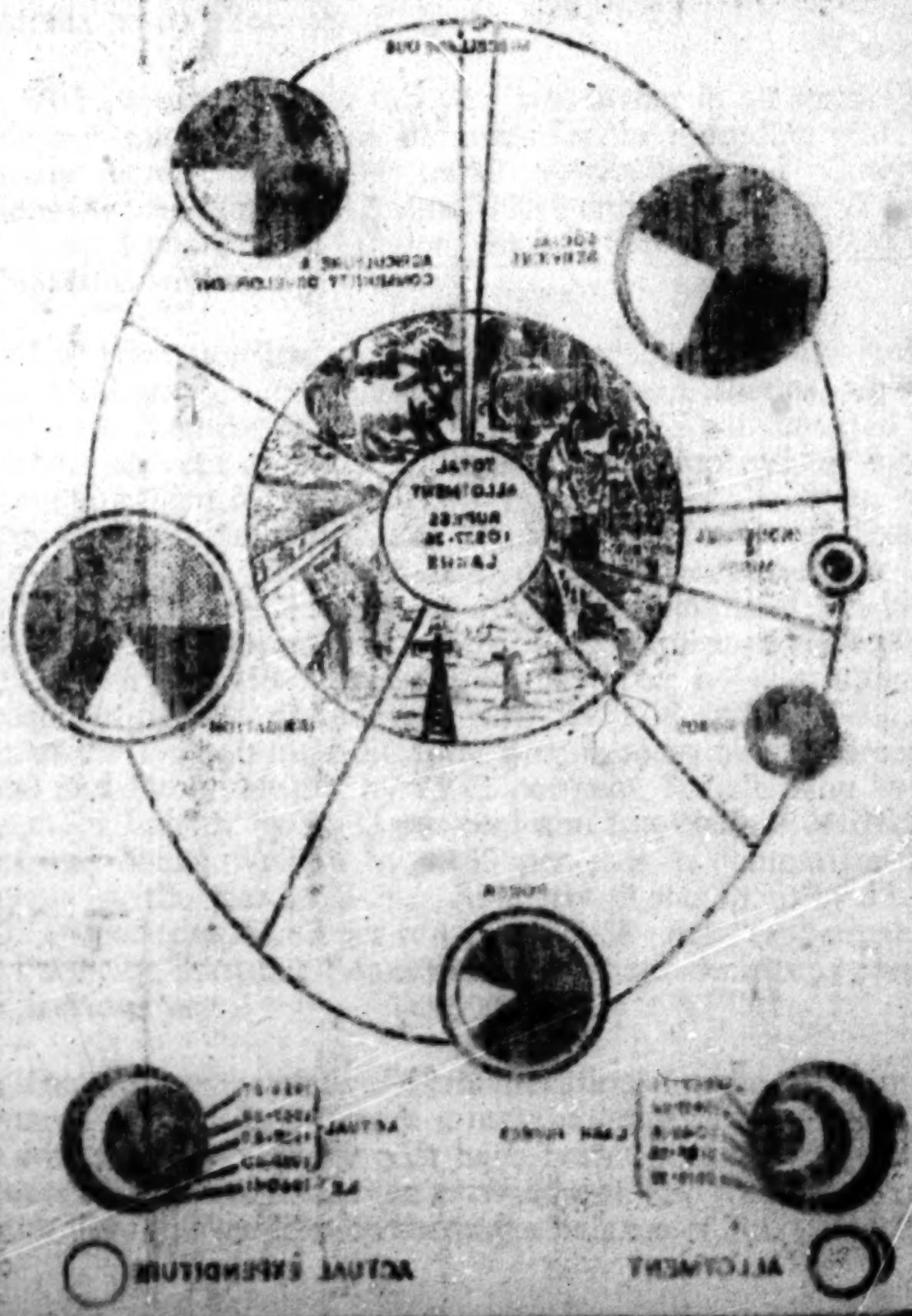




ALLOTMENT ACTUAL EXPENDITURE

SECOND FIVE YEAR PLAN

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE



for the last year (i.e. 1960-61). It may, however, be mentioned that for the year 1960-61, Rs. 2819.37 lakhs have been allotted.

RESOURCES FOR THE PLAN

The Second Five Year Plan of the State has to be financed both by the Central & State Governments out of their resources through taxation, public borrowings, small savings, Central Assistance etc. While the estimates of State resources for financing the Second Five Year Plan were made tentatively in the initial stages, the details about Central Assistance to the State, the gap in the resources of the Plan and the measures to cover this gap are finalised each year. According to original estimates the State was to raise the resources to the tune of Rs. 29 crores for financing the total Plan allocation of Rs. 105.27 crores. But subsequently in September, 1957, the position of resources was reviewed in consultation with the Planning Commission and the estimates of State resources were raised to Rs. 31 crores, the broad details of which are as under:—

S. No.	Particulars	Amount (Rs. in crores)
1.	Balance from Revenue Account	—15.0
2.	Additional taxation	11.0
3.	Share of additional central taxes	4.6
A.	Total resources on Revenue Account	0.6
4.	Loans from Public	8.0
5.	Share in small savings	12.0
6.	Unfunded debt and other receipts on Capital Account	10.4
B.	Total Resources on Capital Account	30.4
	Total Resources (A+B)	31.0

The total Plan provision for the year 1959-60 was placed at Rs. 24.05 crores within the Plan ceiling. The break-up of the allotment of Rs. 24.05 crores indicated that Rs. 8.78 crores were on Revenue Account, Rs. 9.81 crores on Capital Account and Rs. 5.46 crores on Loan Account. While making these allocations it was anticipated that the Central Government will provide a sum of Rs. 17.15 crores by way of assistance against specific Plan schemes. Out of this amount Rs. 9.21 crores were estimated to be by way of loans and Rs. 3.94 crores as grants-in-aid, which would be available

from different Central Ministries. The sectorwise details of Central Assistance are given below:—

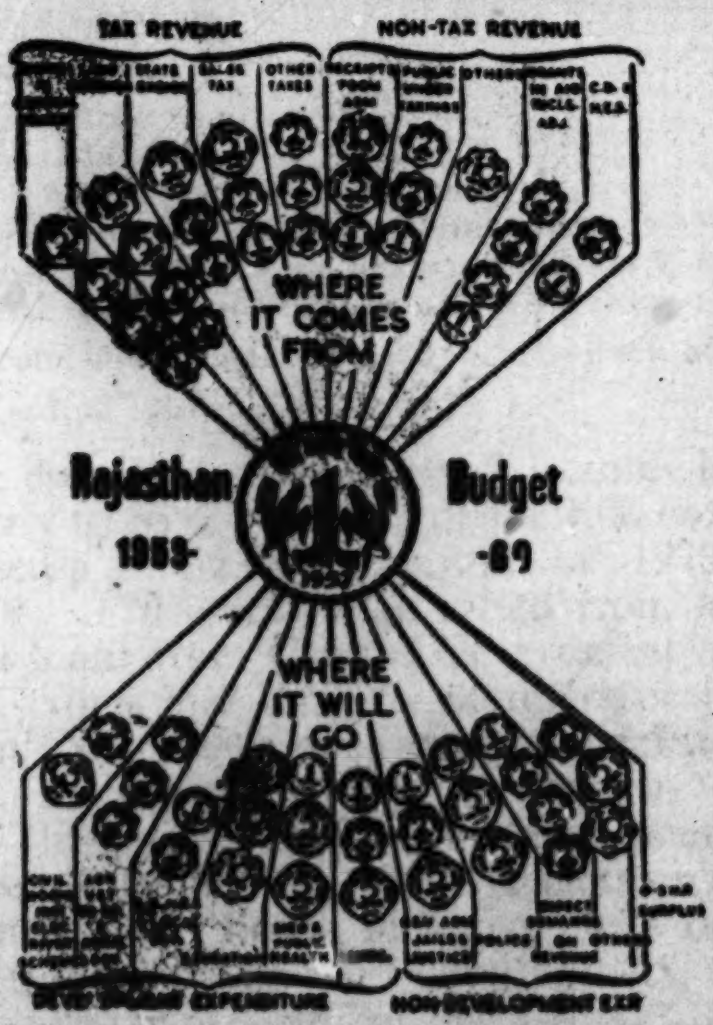
Sector	(Rupees in lakhs) Grants	Loans	Total
1. Agriculture and Community Development.	160.83	142.69	303.52
2. Irrigation & Power	4.50	632.00	636.50
3. Industries & Mining	19.11	32.12	51.23
4. Social Services	207.44	115.00	322.44
5. Miscellaneous	1.69	—	1.69
Total	393.57	921.81	1315.38

The balance of Rs. 10.90 crores was to be provided by the Rajasthan Government. This was proposed to be found out as under:—

	Rs. in crores
I. Resources on Revenue Account	
(i) Contribution on Revenue Account at 1955-56 rates of taxes	(—) 5.19
(ii) Additional taxation (New taxes)	0.58
(iii) Trend increase due to additional taxation in 1956-57	2.62
(iv) Share of additional Central taxes	6.89
Total I	4.90
II. Resources on Capital Account.	
(i) Contribution to Capital Account	3.7
(ii) Share of small savings	2.3
Total II	6.0
Total Resources (A+B)	10.9

The amount of Rs. 0.58 crores representing yield from measures of additional taxation was proposed to be raised through rationalisation, revision and enchancement of the existing rates of taxes and imposition of new taxes. The receipts under Irrigation were estimated to yield an additional amount of Rs. 8.00 lakhs, on account of rationalisation of irrigation rates. The imposition of betterment levy in areas other than Bhankra was to yield an additional amount of Rs. 12.00 lakhs. The increase in the rates of excise duties on

RAJASTHAN BUDGET



liquor was likely to yield Rs. 8.00 lakhs. The balance of Rs. 30.00 lakhs was expected to be raised by taxes on fair and freight on passengers, carriage and goods transport by motor vehicles. While these estimates are given to indicate the contribution of the State and the Centre to finance the State's Plan, in actual practice the separate budget for Plan resources is not proposed in the Annual Budget. In view of this it is difficult to finally work out the contributions towards Plan expenditure at the close of the year. However, the details of resources tentatively worked to finance the sum of Rs. 21.86 crores which was spent as Plan expenditure during 1959-60 are as under:—

	(Rs. in crores)
Plan expenditure	21.86
Resources for the Plan 1959-60	
(i) Loans from public	3.84
(ii) Yield from additional taxation levied during the year	0.70
(iii) Share in small savings	1.08
(iv) Balance on Revenue Account	3.32
(v) Central Assistance	
(a) Grants-in-aid	3.41
(b) Loans from Central Government	6.59
(c) Loans from Miscellaneous Development funds	0.23
(d) Consolidated loans for share in Common Works in Bhakra Nangal (Irrigation and Power) Project	1.95
(vi) Debt Deposits and remittances head including sale of securities.—	2.10
(vii) Others (overdraft and sale of securities etc.)	2.84

Against an estimated share of Rs. 2.3 crores in small savings, the actuals are likely to be of the order of Rs. 1.08 crores. The State Government raised a public loan payable in 1970 amounting to Rs. 3.84 crores. Rs. 0.70 crores were raised from additional taxes. Grants-in-aid and loans from Central Government are to be of the order of Rs. 3.41 crores and Rs. 6.59 crores respectively. Besides these, loans from Miscellaneous Development Fund amounted to Rs. 0.23 crores. The estimated loans for share in Common Works in Bhakra Nangal (Irrigation & Power) Project amounting to Rs. 1.95 crores has also been accounted for. The receipts on account of debt, deposits and remittances head including sale of securities etc., amounted to Rs. 0.74 crores.

The overall budget estimates of the State for the year 1959-60 provided for revenue receipts amounting to Rs. 3927.08 lakhs. The details of actuals of Rs. 3946.12 lakhs indicated that Rajasthan's share in Central taxes was Rs. 708.25 lakhs out of which Rs. 285.50 lakhs was from Union excise duties, Rs. 324.42 lakhs from Income tax other than corporation taxes and estate duty, Rs. 9.85 lakhs from Estate duty and Rs. 88.48 lakhs from taxes on railway fares. The State tax

revenue yielded Rs. 1772.29 lakhs out of which Rs. 797.30 lakhs were from land revenue including agricultural income tax, Rs. 400.46 lakhs from State excise duties, Rs. 90.40 lakhs from stamps, Rs. 11.62 lakhs from registrations, Rs. 93.29 lakhs from tax on motor vehicles, Rs. 308.73 lakhs from sales tax and Rs. 70.49 lakhs from other taxes and duties.

CHAPTER III

OVERALL PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE

During the year 1959-60, the penultimate year of the Second Five Year Plan, the allotment was placed at Rs. 2405.16 lakhs or 22.85 per cent of total Plan provision of Rs. 10527.26 lakhs. The allotment during the year under review was 19.56 per cent higher than the allotment of Rs. 2011.60 lakhs earmarked for the previous year. In addition to the allotment of Rs. 2405.16 lakhs for the year 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 1445.45 lakhs was placed outside Plan schemes which amount will be adjusted at the end of the Plan period in the total Plan provision.

The total expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 2185.68 lakhs or 90.87 per cent of the year's allotment, which was 59.80 per cent higher than the expenditure of Rs. 1367.79 lakhs incurred during the year 1956-57, 38.25 per cent higher than the expenditure of Rs. 1580.94 lakhs incurred during the year 1957-58 and 6.71 per cent higher than the expenditure of Rs. 2048.18 lakhs incurred during the year 1958-59. While the expenditure during the year 1959-60 was higher as compared to that of preceding year in absolute terms, it was lower in terms of percentages to the allotments, as the expenditure during the preceding year was 101.82 per cent of the allotment and was only 90.87 per cent during the year under review. The cumulative expenditure during the Second Plan period till the end of 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 7182.59 lakhs or 68.23 per cent of the Second Plan provision. The total allotment for the year 1960-61 has been placed at Rs. 2819.37 lakhs and hence if the whole amount is presumed to be spent during the last year of the Second Plan, the percentage of expenditure to Plan provision by the end of the Second Plan will come to 95.01. The distribution of expenditure during the last four years is given in Table 4. It will be observed from there that there has been a constant rise in expenditure during all the four years of Plan from year to year. Table 5 gives the indices of expenditure in various sectors during 1957-58, 1958-59 and 1959-60 with 1956-57 as base year. The General Index Number of expenditure shows a constant increase throughout the three years, in 1957-58 it was recorded as 115.58, in 1958-59 as 149.77 and in 1959-60 as 159.80. In case of Group Indices also the same trend was visible from year to year, except for Irrigation where the index number had fallen from 105.85 in the year 1958-59 to 67.81 in the year 1959-60.

While calculating total expenditure for the year 1959-60, the expenditure as share of Common Works on Bhakra-Nangal, both in Irrigation and Power sectors, was estimated on the basis of fixed percentages to the total expenditure incurred in Punjab for works of common benefit. During this year, an amount of Rs. 52.48 lakhs has been calculated on *pro-rata* basis, as expenditure on tools, plants and establishment in Irrigation, Roads and Water Supply sectors. This amount till the year 1958-59 was taken as non-plan expenditure and it was only during this year that it has been included in Plan expenditure. Of the total *pro-rata* expenditure of Rs. 52.48 lakhs, Rs. 33.08 lakhs have been debited to Irrigation, Rs. 18.40 lakhs to Roads and Rs. 1.00 lakh to Water Supply. Besides this, an amount of Rs. 272.11 lakhs, which was transferred to Panchayat Samitis, during the year 1959-60 under various sectors, as a result of the introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in the State, has been treated as expenditure. The total amount transferred to Panchayat Samitis consists of Rs. 151.85 lakhs transferred under Agriculture and Community Development sector, Rs. 20.00 lakhs under Irrigation, Rs. 5.58 lakhs under Industries and Mining, Rs. 94.42 lakhs under Social Services and Rs. 0.26 lakhs under Miscellaneous sectors.

The quarterwise details of expenditure during 1959-60 for Plan schemes are available in Table 9. However, such details are not available for the expenditure of Rs. 52.48 lakhs calculated on *pro-rata* basis of expenditure on establishment, tools and plants in Irrigation, Roads and Water Supply sectors and for Rs. 3.86 lakhs on a few schemes of University Education. The quarterwise break-up of expenditure, is, therefore, available for a sum of Rs. 2129.34 lakhs. Out of this amount, Rs. 272.45 lakhs or 12.79 per cent were spent in the first quarter, Rs. 366.89 lakhs or 17.23 per cent in the second quarter, Rs. 443.59 lakhs or 20.83 per cent in the third quarter and Rs. 1046.41 lakhs or 49.15 per cent in the last quarter. It would be observed that although there was a progressive rise in expenditure from quarter to quarter, the bulk of expenditure was incurred during the last quarter. The Second quarter registered an increase of 34.68 per cent over that of the first quarter, the third quarter of 20.89 per cent over the second quarter and the fourth quarter of 135.92 per cent over the third quarter. In terms of percentage of expenditure to the allotment for the year 11.31 per cent of the allotment was spent during first quarter against the target of spending 10.65 per cent, 15.26 per cent during second quarter as against the target of 16.74 per cent, 18.44 per cent against the target of 32.25 per cent during third quarter and 43.51 per cent against the target of 40.36 per cent during the fourth quarter. These percentages, however, are subject to the limitations of non-availability and

quarterly break-up of certain magnitude of expenditure, as explained above.

The expenditure pattern during 1959-60 has been given in Table 7. It would be observed from there that out of the total Plan expenditure of Rs. 2185.68 lakhs, Rs. 1361.51 lakhs or 62.29 per cent were spent direct, Rs. 329.52 lakhs or 15.08 per cent on grants and subsidies and Rs. 494.65 lakhs or 22.63 per cent on loans. Further, of the total expenditure during the year under review, Rs. 840.35 lakhs or 38.45 per cent were on Revenue Account, Rs. 850.68 lakhs or 38.92 per cent on Capital Account and Rs. 494.65 lakhs or 22.63 per cent on loans. In other words, 95.76 per cent of the total allotment on Revenue Account, 86.70 per cent of total allotment on Capital Account and 90.52 per cent of the allotment on Loans was spent during the year 1959-60.

On capital account the highest amount was spent under Irrigation sector amounting to Rs. 377.37 lakhs, which was followed in order by Roads with an amount of Rs. 259.66 lakhs, social services with an amount of Rs. 104.14 lakhs, Agriculture and Community Development with an amount of Rs. 75.66 lakhs, Miscellaneous with an amount of Rs. 21.10 lakhs and Industries and Mining with an amount of Rs. 12.75 lakhs, while on Revenue account the highest expenditure was recorded under social services sector, where Rs. 441.04 lakhs were spent, followed in order by Agriculture and Community Development, Industries and Mining, Miscellaneous and Irrigation sectors, where Rs. 343.32 lakhs, Rs. 40.48 lakhs, Rs. 12.39 lakhs, and Rs. 3.12 lakhs were spent respectively. In respect of expenditure under Head "Direct" it will be observed that social services recorded the highest expenditure amounting to Rs. 396.63 lakhs. The next in order were Irrigation sector with an expenditure of Rs. 360.42 lakhs, Agriculture and Community Development with an expenditure of Rs. 273.34 lakhs, Roads with an expenditure of Rs. 259.66 lakhs, Industries and Mining with an expenditure of Rs. 39.15 lakhs and Miscellaneous with an expenditure of Rs. 32.31 lakhs. The total expenditure of Rs. 308.80 under Power sector was advanced as a loan to Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Further Rs. 104.86 lakhs under Agriculture and Community sector, Rs. 27.20 lakhs under Industries and Mining sector and Rs. 53.79 lakhs under social services sectors were also spent on advancement of loans. Out of Rs. 329.52 lakhs spent on grant and subsidies, Rs. 145.64 lakhs were spent under Agriculture and Community Development sector, Rs. 20.07 lakhs under Irrigation sector, Rs. 14.08 lakhs under Industries and Mining sector, Rs. 148.55 lakhs under Social Services sector and Rs. 1.18 lakhs under Miscellaneous sector.

Details of distribution of allotment and expenditure under Revenue, Capital and Loans are given in Table 6 while that under Direct, Grants and Subsidies and Loans are given in Table 7.

The analysis of expenditure under various sectors during the year 1959-60 shows that the highest expenditure, amounting to Rs. 598.97 lakhs, was booked in social services sector, followed in order by Agriculture and Community Development sector with an expenditure of Rs. 523.84 lakhs, Irrigation sector with an expenditure of Rs. 380.49 lakhs, Power sector with an expenditure of Rs. 308.80 lakhs, Roads sector with an expenditure of Rs. 259.66 lakhs, Industries and Mining sector with an expenditure of Rs. 80.43 lakhs, and Miscellaneous sector with an expenditure of Rs. 33.49 lakhs. In terms of percentages of expenditure to the allotments for the sectors it is observed that expenditure in Community Development and National Extension Services, Industries, Roads and Education sub-sectors exceeded the target for the year in that it amounted to 133.22, 102.31, 129.83 and 104.59 per cent respectively of the targets for the year for these sub-sectors. The excess in expenditure was met out of reappropriation of funds from other sectors where savings were found. The percentage of expenditure in Agriculture, Consolidation of Holdings, Co-operation, Forests and Soil Conservation, Power, Medical and Public Health, Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes and Tourism ranged between 75 to 97 per cent of the allotment for the respective sectors. It ranged between 50 to 75 per cent in Animal Husbandry, Fisheries, Irrigation, Housing, Publicity, Statistics, and Mandies sub-sectors. In case of the remaining sectors viz. Labour and Labour Welfare and Mineral development it stood between 25 to 40 per cent of the allotment for these sectors. Reasons of shortfalls in expenditure in various sectors have been given in detail while reviewing the sectorwise progress in subsequent chapters.

The comparative statement of expenditure during 1959-60 in Table 3 shows that the expenditure during the year under review was 6.71 per cent higher than that of the preceding year and the increase in expenditure was noticed in all the broad sectors except Irrigation and Power where the expenditure declined by 34.58 per cent and 6.83 per cent respectively. The highest increase of 64.88 over last year's expenditure was recorded in Social Services sector. This percentage increase for Industries and Mining sector was 31.90, for Roads sector 27.47, for Miscellaneous sector 12.46 and for Agriculture and Community Development sector 9.73. In case of the sub-sectors also except for Community Development and National Extension Services, Tourism and Others viz. 'Administrative buildings at Ajmer' the expenditure showed an increasing trend during the year under review as compared to that of the last year.

Among the sub-sectors, the highest increase in expenditure was recorded in Co-operation sub-sector where the expenditure was 182.68 per cent more than what it was recorded during the last year and in the rest of the sectors it ranged from 142.22 per cent in Mandies sub-sector to 0.87 per cent in Housing sub-sector.

The following table compares the pattern of outlay as it actually materialised at the end of the year 1959-60 with the pattern originally envisaged at the time of formulation of the year's plan:—

Sector	Percentage of allotment for 1959-60	Percentage of total expenditure for 1959-60
1	2	3
1. Agriculture and Community Development	20.72	22.97
2. Irrigation	23.06	17.41
3. Power	16.45	14.12
4. Industries & Mining	3.43	3.62
5. Roads	8.52	11.83
6. Social Services	26.31	27.40
7. Miscellaneous	1.70	1.53
Total ..	100.00	100.00

It will be observed from here that the priorities as envisaged in the plan at the beginning of the year were maintained in case of Social Services and Miscellaneous sectors, and in rest of the sectors they were slightly disturbed by the end of the year.

The progress of Plan schemes was continued to be reviewed at intervals in the State Planning and Development Co-ordination Committee meetings held from time to time during the year under review. The State Government accepted the recommendations of the Committee appointed for examination of the causes in delay in the implementation of Plan schemes and for suggesting timely action at all levels and issued directions regarding the manner in which preliminary work should be taken up by the Plan executing authorities to avoid procedural delays in the execution of schemes. The progress of Plan schemes after Democratic Decentralisation was reviewed by the Cabinet in the meetings held at the District Headquarters. The Cabinet discussed various problems faced by the Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads and other Plan executing

authorities and gave on the spot solutions to the problems. Various representations, memoranda received from the M. L. As., M. Ps, and other members of the public were also considered in these meetings and these formed the base for formulation of proposals for 1960-61 and the Third Five Year Plan.

The State Planning Board met during November, 1959, for reviewing the progress under Second Five Year Plan and recommended the manner in which bottlenecks could be removed and the schemes implemented expeditiously. With a view to formulating suitable manpower policy and for assessing the requirements of personnel under various development programmes, working groups on Education, Medical and Health, Engineering, Agriculture, Consolidation of Holdings, Colonisation and Forests were constituted during the previous year. Out of these, working groups on Medical and Health, Engineering, and Agriculture had already submitted their reports to the Government and working group dealing with Consolidation of Holdings, Consolidation and Forests has submitted its report to the Government during this year. The report on working group on Education is still under preparation and will be submitted to the Government shortly.

The State Advisory Committee appointed to report on the permanent solution of drinking water problem in the desert and semi desert areas submitted its report to the Government during the year under review. Besides these 6 Informal Consultative committees consisting of M. Ps. and M. L. As., on Roads and Buildings; C. D. and N. E. S.; Panchayats and Public Co-operation; Agriculture and Animal Husbandry; Medical and Health and Education; Industries and Land reforms, which were constituted during the previous year continued to function during the year under review. In addition to these, 2 more Consultative committees on Power and Bhakra Nangal, Rajasthan Canal and other irrigation works were constituted during the year 1959-60. The committee of officials and non-officials constituted during the last year to advise the Government in the effective implementation of the Ajmer Plan continued to function this year also. The Committee on Co-operative Farming and Industrial Co-operatives continued to examine and suggest ways and means for development of such co-operatives. The All-India Co-operative Conference of State Ministers was convened at Jaipur under the auspices of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, Government of India from 29th January, 1960, to 2nd February, 1960. It was the biggest gathering of the leading luminaries of the Co-operative Movement in India and discussions were held on working group report of Government, Co-operative policy in general and policy decisions taken during the last one year

with specific reference to co-operative education and training, co-operative marketing and processing, pattern of co-operative societies and organisation of co-operative seminars at various levels.

The local advisory committees continued to look after the implementation of various schemes such as Labour Welfare, Subsidised Industrial Housing etc., and made valuable suggestions for the implementation of the various Plan programmes. The National Advisory Committee on Public Co-operation and the State Advisory Committee on Public Co-operation continued to function during the year under review.

The State Planning Department issued the Plan-frame of Third Five Year Plan of the State which formed a useful base of study for the various working groups appointed by the Government to work out detailed proposals for the Third Five Year Plan. During the year under review, in addition to the 13 already existing working groups on various sectors, 5 more working groups on Co-operation, Urban Community Development, Tourism, Social Welfare and Ayurved were formed. Most of the working groups have submitted their reports to the Government. An Advisory Committee consisting of officials and non-officials was also appointed during the year to advise on the formulation of the Third Five Year Plan and it submitted its report to the Government on 30th June, 1960.

CHAPTER IV

TRAINING PROGRAMMES

In a developing economy a high degree of technical knowledge and rapid rate of skill formation are as essential con-comitants of rapid economic expansion as a high rate of capital formation or a high rate of investible surplus in the economy. The Second Five Year Plan of the State provided for training programmes in the specific fields but as the various plan schemes progressed, the need for trained technical personnel becomes manifest keenly. During the year under review, to meet expanding needs of trained technical personnel, new training institutes were opened, additional facilities were provided in existing institutions and new courses were progressively introduced to meet the strategic shortages. The total allotment for various training schemes during Second Five Year Plan was placed at Rs. 366.92 lakhs, out of which Rs. 96.98 lakhs or 27.85 per cent were provided for the current year. The allotment during the year was 16.48 per cent higher than that of the previous year. The total expenditure on training schemes during the year under review amounted to Rs. 69.49 lakhs or 71,63 per cent of the allotment on the training programmes. The relevant sectorwise allotment and expenditure during 1959-60 along with total plan provisions are given below:—

(Rs. in lakh)

Sector	Second five year plan provision (1956-61)	Allotment for 1959-60	Expenditure during 1959-60	Expenditure as percentage of allotment (1959-60)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Agriculture	48.57	19.48	18.00	92.40
2. Animal Husbandry	24.62	2.61	1.57	60.15
3. Forests and Soil Conservation	9.16	2.64	2.22	84.09
4. Co-operation	11.34	1.78	0.89	50.00
5. Industries	59.74	10.02	8 10	80. 84
6. Education	158.70	34.56	25.49	73.76
7. Medical and Public Health	24.10	12.99	8.85	68.13
8. Ayurved	9 03	1.60	1.58	98.75
9. Labour	21.66	11.30	2.79	24.69
Total	366.92	96.98	69.49	71.63

To meet the demand of agricultural graduates for implementation of Agricultural programmes on modern scientific lines, two Agricultural Colleges, viz. S.K.N. Government College of Agriculture, Jobner, and Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur, continued to impart training in degree course during the year 1959-60. 45 candidates graduated from Agriculture College, Udaipur fulfilling thereby the targets in full. The expenditure incurred on this college was 10.32 lakhs against the provision of Rs. 14.14 lakhs. Under the scheme of manpower requirements of agriculture graduates, an amount of Rs. 1.49 lakhs was spent on purchase of equipments and the salary of additional staff of S.K.N. College, Jobner, so as to increase the intake capacity of the institute. 418 gram sevaks and 35 gram sevikas were trained in 5 gram sevak training centres located at Kota, Udaipur, Deoli, Erinpura Road and Sawai Madhopur. Rs. 6.19 lakhs were spent on these centres against the total allotment of Rs. 5.34 lakhs. Under the scheme of Fruit Development the six months' training course started during 1958-59 at Durgapura Farm, in Jaipur District, was continued during this year also.

Training was also continued in the methods of Consolidation of Holdings during 1959-60. 157 surveyors were trained in local training institutions at Bassi and Baswa in Jaipur District in consolidation of holdings operations. The Rajasthan College of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry, Bikaner, was further strengthened to meet the requirements of Veterinary Doctors and Specialists for the development of Livestock in the State and it continued to impart training in four years' degree course, 2 years' diploma course and 6 months' stockmen and Compounders course. 14 candidates passed the Degree of Bachelor of Veterinary Science and Animal Husbandry. 81 candidates were trained in two years' short course of veterinary science and 91 stockmen and compounders were trained under 6 months' stockmen and compounders course. Besides, 27 candidates were also trained at the Sheep and Wool Training School, Jodhpur. Out of the total allotment of Rs. 2.61 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 1.57 lakhs was spent on various training programmes under Animal Husbandry sub-sector.

Under the Co-operative sub-sector, 7 Assistant Registrars were deputed for Advanced Training at the Co-operative Training College, Poona, out of which 4 completed their training and 3 were still under training. 93 co-operative inspectors were sent for training in Intermediate Training Course Centres at Kota and Indore, out of which 60 candidates completed their training. 73 Assistant Inspectors, 69 managers of Large-sized societies and Supervisors of supervising

union, 16 Inspectors of village and Khadi Industries Board were trained in the Co-operative Schools located at Jaipur and Jodhpur. Besides, 47 Assistant Inspectors were under training in these schools. Under the programme of training of non-officials, 229 office bearers, 1426 managing committee members and 11075 ordinary members were trained through 16 district institutions co-ordinated by Rajasthan Co-operative Union, Jaipur. Rs. 0.89 lakhs or 50.00 per cent of the total allotment of Rs. 1.78 lakhs were spent on training programmes of Co-operative sub-sector during the year 1959-60. Training was imparted to 29 foresters at Foresters' School, Alwar, 270 forest guards at Forest Guards Schools at Jhalawar, Banswara and Udaipur, 5 Rangers at Northern Forest Rangers College, Dehradun, and 5 officers at the Indian Forest College, Dehradun, under forest sub-sector. In all a sum of Rs. 2.22 lakhs was spent on training programmes of this sub-sector against the allotment of Rs. 2.64 lakhs. In the Fisheries sub-sector the Assistant Fisheries Development Officer, Ajmer, was sent for 10 months' training in Inland Fisheries to Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrakpore, Calcutta. The Fisheries Development Officer also attended a short-term training in Cuttack on "Induced spawning of major corps by Harmone Injections". One Fisheries Research Assistant was also sent to join F.A.O. training course in Bombay for about 10 weeks. Besides, 20 newly recruited fishermen were locally trained at Jaipur.

For the successful implementation of the programme of Community Development and National Extension Service, training was imparted to various types of personnel by the Director of Training, in the Development Department during the year under review. Farming camps were organised in various C.D. and N.E.S. blocks for imparting training to the progressive farmers in the improved techniques and 111 village leaders were trained. 143 Block Development Officers, 145 Industries Extension Officers at Wardha and Nagpur, 152 Co-operative Extension Officers at Kota, and 142 Social Education Organisers at Udaipur and Nilokheri were trained during the year 1959-60. 67 Progress Assistants were imparted training in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan, during the year under review. Short training programmes were also organised by the Directorate of Economics and Statistics for the Progress Assistants at Jaipur and Ajmer District Headquarters.

Under Irrigation sector, one Executive Engineer (Irrigation), was sent abroad for training under the Technical Co-operation Mission, Programme.

The training programmes under Industries sub-sector were continued during the year under review. 20 candidates were imparted

ted training at the Model Handloom training centre, Kota, 38 at Woollen Cottage Industries Institute, Bikaner, and 14 at Drugget and Carpet production-cum-training Centre, Jaipur. 38 production-cum-training centres for small-scale industries continued to impart training and 351 candidates were trained in different trades. One dyer, from the Dyeing Centre, Chittorgarh, was sent for training at CIBA and 51 candidates received training in various handicrafts at Artistic Craft Training Institute, Jaipur. A sum of Rs. 8.10 lakhs was spent on various training programmes against allotment of Rs. 10.02 lakhs during the year 1959-60 in the Industries sub-sector.

In order to meet the acute shortage of Medical personnel, one more medical college was opened at Bikaner during the year 1959-60 with an intake capacity of 100 candidates. The S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur, continued to impart training in Medicine and Surgery and 63 candidates passed in M.B.B.S. (Final) Examination during the current year. Besides this, other staff of Medical and Public Health was also continued to be trained during the year under review. 302 compounders at Kota, Alwar, Jodhpur and Udaipur, 154 Auxiliary Nurses and Midwives at Jodhpur, Alwar, Kota, Udaipur, Ajmer, Bikaner, and Jaipur; 25 Lady Health Visitors at Jaipur; 67 candidates at Jaipur and Jodhpur under "Integration of Health Schemes" and 52 Auxiliary Health Workers at Jaipur were under training at the end of the year 1959-60. 80 Dais and 39 Sanitary Inspectors received training at various institutions in the State during the year 1959-60. Institutions providing training to Auxiliary Nurses, Midwives, and Lady Health Visitors felt the shortage of requisite number of candidates for admission and even in some of the institutes, Compounders, Dais and Auxiliary Health Workers left their training courses in the middle due to lower grades and lack of facilities for lodging thereby greatly impeding the training programmes. The total expenditure on training programmes of Medical and Health Services amounted to Rs. 8.85 lakhs against the total allotment of Rs. 12.99 lakhs; Rs. 1.24 lakhs were spent on training of Compounders, Rs. 1.21 lakhs on training of Auxiliary Nurses, Rs. 5.14 lakhs on Medical Colleges, Rs. 0.01 lakh on Child Guidance Clinic, Rs. 0.51 lakh on "Integration of Public Health" scheme, Rs. 0.03 lakh on training of Sanitary Inspectors, Rs. 0.58 lakh on training of Auxiliary Health Workers, and Rs. 0.13 lakh on training of Lady Health Visitors.

The Ayurvedic Colleges at Udaipur and Jaipur continued to impart training for the diploma course during the year under review and 50 candidates were under training in these institutions. In addition to these 100 Compounders and Nurses were also under

training during the year under review in the Institute at Udaipur. Research in infantile paralysis and guinea worm diseases was continued at Ayurvedic College, Udaipur. Rs. 1.58 lakhs or 98.75 per cent of the yearly allotment of Rs. 1.60 lakhs were spent on training and research in the Ayurvedic sub-sector.

In view of the increased demand for technical and trained personnel for execution of plan schemes, the training programmes under the Education sub-sector, both for general and technical education received sufficient attention during the year 1959-60. 3800 teachers were imparted training in 39 Basic Teachers Training Schools. 375 candidates received training for B. Ed. Degree in Teachers Training Colleges at Bikaner, Ajmer, Sardarshahar and Udaipur. 6 seminars and conferences were also held during the year for short-term training to the teachers. Rs. 3.16 lakhs or 83.82 per cent of the allotment were spent on Teachers Training Colleges, Rs. 7.81 lakhs or 97.99 per cent of the allotment on Basic Teachers Training Schools, Rs. 0.28 lakhs on conferences and seminars and Rs. 4.40 lakhs on short course training. 2 new polytechnics at Kota and Alwar with an intake capacity of 120 candidates each have also been opened during the year 1959-60 for providing diploma courses in Civil and Mechanical Engineering. The admissions in these institutes will, however, take place in 1960-61. M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur and Birla Engineering College, Pilani continued to impart training for degree course in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Telecommunication and Mining Engineering. Ajmer Polytechnic, with an intake capacity of 60 candidates in Civil Diploma, Udaipur Polytechnic with a total intake capacity of 160 candidates—60 in Civil Diploma, 30 in Mechanical Diploma, 30 in Electrical Diploma, and 30 in Mining Diploma also continued to provide training during the year 1959-60. In Jodhpur Polytechnic the number of seats for Civil Diploma course were raised from 90 to 120. Besides 30 seats were introduced afresh for draftsmanship in Mechanical Engineering raising thereby the intake capacity of the Polytechnic from 240 to 300 during 1959-60, out of which 120 seats were for Civil Diploma, 60 seats each for Mechanical and Electrical Diploma and 60 seats for draftsmanship both Civil and Mechanical. During 1959-60, Rs. 2.26 lakhs or 79.86 per cent of the allotment for the year were spent on expansion and development of M.B.M. Engineering College, Rs. 0.44 lakh on additional intake (Being State share only); Rs. 0.11 lakh on condensed overseers course, which ceased with effect from May, 1959, Rs. 6.63 lakhs on various Polytechnics and Rs. 0.40 lakh on awarding scholarships for technical education. The total expenditure under various training programmes of Education sub-sector amounted to Rs. 25.49 lakhs representing 73.76 per cent of the total allotment of Rs. 34.56 lakhs.

Under Labour sector, 6 industrial training institutes providing training in 13 trades at Ajmer, 7 trades at Jaipur and Udaipur, 6 trades at Kota and Jodhpur and 5 trades at Bikaner were functioning at the end of 1959-60. 627 candidates were imparted training in these centres during the year under review. One Officer was sent for training in vocational guidance at the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment. New Dehli, during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 2.79 lakhs or 24.69 per cent of the allotment of Rs. 11.30 lakhs was spent on training activities under this sub-sector.

In the Social Welfare sub-sector, one senior Officer was sent for training in advanced studies in Tribal Welfare at the Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay. A training camp for the welfare workers and Inspectors was held at Mount Abu where about 80 persons were trained in the manner in which they were to guide and supervise the activities after Democratic Decentralisation.

In the Tourism sub-sector, one Assistant Tourist Organiser was sent for a training course for a period of 10 weeks organised by the Ministry of Transport and Communications at New Delhi.

Apart from the training programmes as enumerated above Rajasthan Administrative Service Training School provided training to the newly recruited Administrative and Accounts Service personnel during the year under review. All these training programmes, it is felt would to a great extent meet the growing demand of trained personnel in the State for the execution of Plan schemes. It is, however felt that these programmes are not sufficient to meet the full requirements. The State Government had therefore constituted one working group each for Agriculture, Engineering, Medical and Public Health, Education, and Forests, Colonisation and Consolidation sectors, in order to know the exact requirements of technical personnel for the coming years and to report on the adequacy of existing training programmes. The reports of 3 working groups on (i) Agriculture, (ii) Engineering and (iii) Medical and Public Health have already been published by the Government and report of working group on Forest, Colonisation and Consolidation is under the consideration of the Government. The report of working group on Education is expected to be submitted shortly to the Government.

CHAPTER V

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF PLAN BUDGET

As observed earlier, the total expenditure on the State Plan schemes in 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 2185.68 lakhs. In this chapter reclassification of the total expenditure has been made in broad economically significant categories so as to present in nut shell the economic channels as distinguished from sectorwise distribution, where the plan expenditure has flown during the year under review This, however, has one limitation. Since the details for such classification were not available regarding the expenditure incurred in Agriculture, Labour and Social Welfare sectors, the classification of expenditure relating to these sectors has been done by using the proportion of expenditure under various heads as given in the Budget for 1959-60, for these sectors.

ECONOMIC CLASSIFICATION OF PLAN EXPENDITURE 1959-60.

	(Rs. in lakhs)
A. Current Expenditure	861.73
1. Consumption expenditure	485.53
1.1 Wages and salaries	302.69
1.2 Commodities and services	182.84
2. Transfer payments	376.20
2.1 Grants	366.86
(i) Panchayat Samitis	272.11
(ii) Others	94.75
2.2 Other transfer payments	9.34
B. Capital Expenditure	825.83
1. Fixed capital formation	825.83
1.1 Buildings and Construction	756.57
1.2 Machinery and Equipment	69.86
C. Expenditure relating to changes in financial asset	498.12
1. Investment in shares	14.00
1.1 Co-operative Societies	14.00
2. Loans for capital formation	484.12
2.1 To Electricity Board	308.80
2.2 To others	175.32

D. Total Expenditure 2185.68

Current expenditure consists of final outlays representing Government's current consumption expenditure which includes (i) payments towards wages and salaries and purchases of commodities and services for current consumption, and (ii) items of transfer payments like subsidies, grants etc. through which Government adds indirectly to the disposable incomes of the rest of the economy.

Capital expenditure sets out the aggregate capital outlay of Government and indicates the extent of capital formation in the economy through Governmental efforts.

Expenditure relating to the changes in the financial assets of the Government displays the net changes in the financial claims of Government against the rest of the economy, changes in Government holdings of financial investments and the loans advanced to the rest of the economy.

The sub-units of expenditure shown in the classification above are self explanatory.

It would transpire from the above classification that the share of current expenditure, capital expenditure and expenditure relating to changes in financial assets was 39.4 per cent, 37.8 per cent and 22.8 per cent respectively of the total expenditure on State Plan during 1959-60 which represents the flow of funds of the rest of the economy and which may in brief be classified as under:—

Total expenditure	*(Rs. in lakhs)*
1. Final outlays	1311.36
(a) Consumption expenditure	485.53
(b) Capital formation	825.83
2. Transfer payments to the rest of the economy.	376.20
3. Financial investments and loans to the rest of the economy.	498.12
Total Expenditure	2185.68

Final outlays that represent the direct demand for goods and services for meeting its consumption expenditure and capital formation requirements thus amounted to Rs. 1311.36 lakhs constituting 59.6 per cent of the total expenditure.

The rest of the total expenditure comprised of disbursements by way of transfer payments, financial investments and loans to the 'rest of the economy' and were meant for augmenting the current and capital resources of the 'rest of the economy'. A considerable part of the expenditure on these transfers and loans were made for promoting capital formation as would be evident from the account given in the succeeding paragraphs.

Capital formation was promoted both directly by the Government as well as through financial assistance.

The extent of direct capital formation was of the order of Rs. 825.83 lakhs composed of the following items:—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Buildings and construction	756.57
2.	Machinery and equipment	69.26
	Total	825.83

Financial assistance to the rest of the economy for promoting capital formation amounted to Rs. 498.12 lakhs consisting of 484.12 lakhs as loans for capital formation, bulk of which was to the State Electricity Board, and Rs. 14.00 lakhs as investments in shares of co-operative societies.

The extent of total net capital formation out of the total budgetary resources (Plan) during 1959-60 can thus be guaged by combining the figures of capital formation undertaken directly by the Government and through financial assistance. This was of the following order.

Net capital formation out of total Budgetary Resources (Plan) 1959-60:—

		(Rs. in lakhs)
1.	Net Capital formation by Government (direct)	825.83
2.	Net Capital formation through financial assistance	498.12
	Total	1323.95

The State Government thus spent 60.6 per cent of its total expenditure on State plan for promoting capital formation.

CHAPTER VI

DISTRICTWISE EXPENDITURE

The Plan schemes operating in the State are of diverse nature. Some of them are such which, though are operated at particular places but are beneficial to the State as a whole. The Medical College, Engineering College, Chambal and Bhakra Nangal Projects are such schemes which will benefit the entire State. Another category consists of schemes operating at the headquarters. In this category are included the headquarters staff for supervision of implementation of Plan schemes in various parts of the State. The third category consists of schemes which are operating in the State and which are for the benefit of one or more districts. In case of schemes which benefit more than one district, then the expenditure incurred on these schemes can be allocated to individual districts in the ratio of the benefit accruing to each of them. There is yet another category of schemes such as construction of buildings, whose districtwise details of expenditure are not available to us. In the absence of such break-up, therefore, such schemes have to be lumped together in one special category known as "Others".

The distribution of expenditure on these distinct categories of Plan schemes during the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan is given below:—

Classification of schemes	Expenditure incurred during			
	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
1. Schemes beneficial to the State as a whole	548.89	584.88	770.05	667.19
2. Headquarters schemes	15.63	54.62	25.02	31.65
3. District schemes	770.20	918.75	1065.60	1106.31
4. Others	33.07	22.69	188.51	268.53
Total	1367.79	1580.94	2049.18	2185.68

It would be observed that of the total expenditure incurred on Plan schemes in the State more than 50 per cent was spent each year on the district schemes. During 1956-57 it was 56.31 per cent, during 1957-58, 58.11 per cent, during 1958-59, 52.00 per cent and

during 1959-60, 54.83 per cent, of the total expenditure incurred on Plan schemes in the State. It may, therefore, be gathered that the expenditure on schemes 'Beneficial to the district and being operated in the districts' is proportionately on an increase with the tempo of progress of work under the Plan.

The details of districtwise expenditure for the 4 years of the Second Five Year Plan are given in Table 11. It will be observed from there that during the first four years of the Plan period the highest expenditure was booked in Jaipur district and the lowest in Jaisalmer district except during 1956-57 when the lowest expenditure was recorded in Barmer district. In the remaining districts the expenditure varied from year to year although Udaipur, Bhilwara, Kota, Ajmer, Ganganagar and Jodhpur districts continued to share major part of the total expenditure incurred on 'District Schemes'.

In this chapter attempt has been made to review the progress of expenditure on district schemes during the year under report. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 2185.68 lakhs incurred during the year under review, Rs. 1198.31 lakhs or 54.83 per cent were spent on district schemes, Rs. 687.19 lakhs or 31.44 per cent on schemes beneficial to the State as a whole, Rs. 31.65 lakhs or 1.45 per cent on Headquarters schemes and the rest Rs. 268.53 lakhs of 12.29 per cent on 'Others'. While the expenditure on schemes beneficial to the State as a whole included expenditure on schemes of technical nature, training schemes, expenditure on Bhakra-Nangal and Chambal Projects, establishment, tools and plants unnder Irrigation, Power and Roads sectors, the expenditure on Headquarters schemes was mainly accounted for by the Community Development, Education, Agriculture, Consolidation of Holdings, Forests and Co-operation sub-sectors. The expenditure on schemes grouped under 'Others' accounted for such schemes operating in Education, Medical and Public Health, Community Development and National Extension Services, Animal Husbandry and Social Welfare sub-sectors.

The sectorwise break-up of expenditure during 1959-60, according to districts is given in Table 12 which reveals that the highest expenditure of Rs. 432.94 lakhs was spent in Social Services sector, which was followed in order by Agriculture and Community Development sector with an expenditure of Rs. 322.16 lakhs, Roads sector with an expenditure of Rs. 225.78 lakhs, Irrigation sector with an expenditure of Rs. 110.23 lakhs, Power sector with an expenditure of Rs. 52.25 lakhs, Industries and Mining sector with an expenditure of Rs. 38.40 lakhs and Miscellaneous sector with an expenditure of Rs. 16.55 lakhs. In the table given below is given the sectorwise pattern of expenditure as it emerged during 1959-60 from the data

available for districtwise expenditure as well as expenditure on State Plan as whole.

Sector	Percentage of total expenditure during 1959-60 under	
	District schemes	State Plan
1. Agriculture and Community Development and National Extension Services	26.88	23.97
2. Irrigation	9.20	17.41
3. Power	4.36	14.13
4. Industries and Mining	3.20	3.68
5. Roads.	18.84	11.88
6. Social Services	36.14	27.40
7. Miscellaneous	1.38	1.53
Total	100.00	100.00

During the year under review, as would be observed from table 12, the highest expenditure of Rs. 112.34 lakhs was incurred in Jaipur district. Next in order was Ajmer district with an expenditure of Rs. 95.96 lakhs, Ganganagar district with an expenditure of Rs. 92.05 lakhs, Udaipur district with an expenditure of Rs. 86.15 lakhs, Bharatpur district with an expenditure of Rs. 63.77 lakhs, Kota district with an expenditure of Rs. 59.62 lakhs, Jodhpur district with an expenditure of 59.37 lakhs, Bikaner district with an expenditure of Rs. 57.40 lakhs, Alwar district with an expenditure of 46.72 lakhs, Bhilwara district with an expenditure of Rs. 44.71 lakhs and Pali district with an expenditure of Rs. 36.71 lakhs. It would be observed that in all Rs. 754.80 lakhs or 62.99 per cent of the expenditure was incurred on district scheme in the above named 11 districts and the remaining 37.01 per cent of the district schemes expenditure was incurred in the remaining 15 districts.

On the basis of the available data for districtwise expenditure on district schemes, per capita expenditure incurred during 1959-60 have been worked out and is given in table 13. It would be seen that the per capita expenditure was the highest in Bikaner district where it amounted to Rs. 16.78. Next in order was Ganganagar district where the per capita expenditure worked out to 14.61. In Ajmer district it was Rs. 11.62, in Sirohi district Rs. 11.10 and in Dungarpur district Rs. 11.05. Jaisalmer, Banswara, Tonk, Kota and Jodhpur districts registered per capita expenditure between Rs. 10.53 and Rs. 8.83. In the remaining districts per capita expenditure ranged between Rs. 7.37 and Rs. 3.63. The minimum of Rs. 3.63 was recorded in Churu district.

CHAPTER VII

PROGRESS UNDER AJMER PLAN 1959-60

The schemes reviewed under the Ajmer Plan consist of (i) schemes provided for under the original Ajmer Plan before the merger of State of Ajmer in Rajasthan and (ii) schemes of Rajasthan State Plan which are extended to Ajmer after, its merger in 1956. The original Second Plan allocation of Ajmer Plan amounting to Rs. 787.20 lakhs, however, remained undisturbed since the new schemes were proposed to be met out of the savings from other schemes of Ajmer Plan.

The allotment for the schemes operating in Ajmer district for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 144.61 lakhs out of which Rs. 39.19 lakhs were provided for Agriculture and Community Development and National Extension Services, Rs. 6.49 lakhs for Irrigation, Rs. 3.46 lakhs for Power, Rs. 6.54 lakhs for Industries, Rs. 10.74 lakhs for Roads, Rs. 65.55 lakhs for Social Services, Rs. 2.54 lakhs for Miscellaneous and Rs. 10.10 lakhs for Administrative buildings.

The expenditure during the current year amounted to Rs. 127.10 lakhs or 87.96 per cent of the allotment, out of which Rs. 38.69 lakhs were spent on Agriculture and Community Development and National Extension Services sector, Rs. 6.85 lakhs on Irrigation, Rs. 1.27 lakhs on Power, Rs. 4.35 lakhs on Industries, Rs. 10.33 lakhs on Roads, Rs. 55.58 lakhs on Social Services, Rs. 1.53 lakhs on Miscellaneous and Rs. 8.30 lakhs on Administrative buildings.

The figures relating to schemewise financial and physical achievements are given in tables 14 and 15 respectively. Below are given the details of progress under individual sectors as well as the nature of shortfalls-financial and physical.

I. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

(1) *Agriculture.*—Rs. 11.62 lakhs were provided for the year under review for the schemes under this sub-sector, out of which Rs. 10.91 lakhs or 93.89 per cent were spent. The total expenditure till the end of the year during the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 33.01 lakhs which constituted 67.13 per cent of the Plan provision. Weighing in terms of physical achievements under this sub-sector the

progress was found to be quite satisfactory and the targets laid for 1959-60 were achieved for almost all the items. During the year, 400 wells were constructed and 800 deepened, 500 tons of Ammonium Sulphate, 100 tons of Super-Phosphate and 100 tons of compost were distributed. Besides, 11,550 acres of land was protected against rats and grasshoppers. 10 thousand maunds of improved seeds of various grains were distributed.

(2) *Minor Irrigation.*—Under this scheme during the year, work was carried on the construction of Untra Tank, permanent improvement to scarcity area works, improvement of Istamari tanks and minor irrigation works transferred to Bharat Sewak Samaj. The total expenditure on these works amounted to Rs. 4.35 lakhs or 64.25 per cent of the allocation of Rs. 6.77 lakhs for the year. The cumulative expenditure on minor irrigation schemes in Ajmer till the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 10.86 lakhs or 19.64 per cent of the Second Plan provision.

(3) *Consolidation of Holdings.*—A provision of Rs. 2.50 lakhs was made during Second Plan but till now no work could be undertaken in this sub-sector.

(4) *Animal Husbandry.*—Rs. 6.61 lakhs were allotted during 1959-60 for the schemes under this sub-sector out of which Rs. 4.00 lakhs or 60.51 per cent were spent. The cumulative expenditure on this sub-sector during the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 9.39 lakhs or 42.69 per cent of Second Plan provision. Under the Key-village scheme, 1 Artificial Insemination centre with 6 key villages was opened during the year, thereby raising the number of total centres to 3 with 14 Key villages. Two veterinary hospitals, one each at Bijainagar and Arain were started during the year, thus achieving the target laid for the Second Plan. The four dispensaries already opened by the end of the preceding year continued to function. Besides, a Regional Cattle show was organised at Pushkar Fair during the year under report.

(5) *Fisheries.*—Under the scheme of fisheries development the perennial tanks at Beer and Ramsar were stocked with Fry and Fingerlings and Rs. 4 thousand were spent during the year 1959-60 against an allocation of Rs. 5 thousand for this sub-sector.

(6) *Co-operation.*—During the year under review, while 8 schemes with an allocation of Rs. 2.63 lakhs were provided for execution in this sub-sector, as many as 16 schemes were operated. The schemes i.e. Subsidy for staff of primary land mortgage banks, Loans for construction of godowns, Subsidy for

construction of godowns of small-sized societies, Subsidy for revitalisation of small-sized societies, Subsidy for organisation of supervising unions, Subsidy for joint farming societies (two schemes) and Education of non-officials, were provided for in the revised budget. The total expenditure on all the schemes executed during the year amounted to Rs. 3.93 lakhs, i.e., 49.43 per cent more than the allotment. However, the progressive expenditure under the Second Plan till the end of the year on this sub-sector amounted to Rs. 7.07 lakhs or 50.50 per cent of Second Plan provision in this sub-sector.

One banking union was amalgamated under the scheme of Central Banks and two branches of Ajmer State Bank were established during the year 1959-60. Two marketing societies were organised during the year under review thus fulfilling the year's target. 70 small sized societies were vitalised raising the cumulative number of such societies to 165. While the target of organising 30 small sized societies was included by organising 42 new such societies, the target of organising supervising unions fell short by one only when 6 such unions were organised during the year. An amount of Rs. 0.70 lakh was granted as share capital contribution to 15 existing large-sized societies. The membership in such societies also increased to 3900 against the target of 5000. Under the scheme of joint co-operative farming societies, one society was granted subsidy amounting to Rs. 0.10 lakh and 5 societies at the rate of one thousand each. Four godowns for small-sized societies against the target of 5 godowns were under construction at the end of the year.

(7) *Forest and Soil Conservation.*—In this sub-sector the entire amount of Rs. 2.32 lakhs allotted for the development of forests and soil conservation was spent during the year under review thereby raising the cumulative expenditure during the Second Plan till the end of the year to Rs. 5.11 lakhs, constituting 63.88 per cent of the Second Plan provision. In terms of physical achievements, plantation, was done in 400 acres. Besides, 5 miles of approach roads to forests were constructed during the year raising the total length completed till the end of the year to 20 miles against the target of 25 miles fixed for the Second Plan period. The programme of training could not be continued during the year, since after the merger this scheme was being implemented for Rajasthan as a whole, however, till the end of the year under review 4 rangers and 3 forester were trained. The work of construction of quarters for foresters and Chowkies for forest guards was continued and in all 6 quarters and Chowkies were constructed during the year.

(8) *Community Development and National Extension Service.*—Under this sub-sector, Rs. 9.24 lakhs were provided, yet Rs. 13.18 lakhs or 42.64 per cent more than the allotment were spent

during the year under report. The progressive expenditure of Rs. 49.90 lakhs during Second Plan till the end of the year also exceeded the plan provision by Rs. 21.48 lakhs. During this year as a result of the introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation, the execution of schemes under this sub-sector was transferred to Panchayat Samitis and in all 8 Panchayat Samitis were functioning in Ajmer district during the year under review.

II. IRRIGATION

In this sector with a plan provision of Rs. 77.98 lakhs, major and medium irrigation projects, viz. Narainsagar, Lassaria tank, reservoir between Govindgarh and Pisagan across Sagarmati River and the Scheme of Investigation were provided for execution during the Second Plan. During the year under report work on Narainsagar Project was continued and Rs. 6.85 lakhs or 5.55 per cent more than the allotment of Rs. 6.49 lakhs was spent. The work on rest of the projects could not be undertaken uptill now as some of the projects originally proposed were found to be uneconomic on investigation however, proposals for the construction of Lassaria tank and reservoir on Sagarmati River were under consideration of the Chief Engineer, Irrigation.

III. POWER

A sum of Rs. 99.51 lakhs was provided for this sector for the Second Plan period out of which till the end of the year 1959-60, only Rs. 4.35 lakhs or 4.37 per cent were spent. The shortfall in expenditure was mainly due to non-acquisition of the Electric Supply Co., Ajmer, which could not be acquired pending the decision of the Supreme Court in the matter. During the year under review, Rs. 3.46 lakhs wereallocated, out of which Rs. 1.29 lakhs were spent on the remaining schemes under the sector. Till the end of the year under review under the small Town Electrification scheme, the work of supply of electricity was completed at Bijaynagar and Kekri.

IV. INDUSTRIES

Rs. 6.54 lakhs were allotted during 1959-60 for the schemes under this sector out of which Rs. 4.35 lakhs or 36.51 per cent were spent. The cumulative expenditure during Second Plan till the end of March, 1960, on industrial development amounted to Rs. 15.22 lakh, constituting 30.44 per cent of the Second Plan provision of Rs. 50.00 lakhs. Two production-cum-training centres of blacksmithy, carpentry and leatherfootwear opened during 1957-58 were continued during the year. Three small-scale industries centres of Pilot Project area, Pisagan were transferred to Panchayat Samitis.

Two production centres of cutlery and leather footwear established at Ajmer during the preceding year continued to function and 20 candidates were receiving training in them during the year. Under the scheme of peripetatic centres five centres, opened during 1956-57 viz., (i) Mechanical Centre, Ajmer (ii) Carpentry Centre, Kekri (iii) Wooden Toy Making Centre, Ajmer (iv) Durri and Niwar Centre, Bhinai and (v) Handloom Weaving Centre, Jawaja, continued to function during this year also and at each of these centres 15 persons were trained. Further the centres at Kekri, Bhinai and Jawaja were transferred during the year to Panchayat Samitis. The Handicrafts Emporium established at Ajmer during 1957-58 continued to promote the sales of handicraft goods. The second lot of 15 sheds proposed to be constructed at the Industrial Estate, Makhupura was under construction during the year under review.

V. ROADS

For the improvement of existing roads and construction of new roads, Rs. 10.74 lakhs were provided during the year 1959-60, out of which Rs. 10.33 lakhs or 96.18 per cent were spent and 59 miles of roads were constructed against the target of 63 miles. The road mileage in this area at the end of the year was 232 or 81.91 per cent of the Second Plan target of 283.25 miles.

VI. SOCIAL SERVICES

(1) *Education.*—19 schemes with an allotment of Rs. 31.44 lakhs were provided for the year 1959-60 out of which Rs. 31.11 lakhs or 98.95 per cent were spent. The cumulative expenditure during Second Plan to the end of the year under review amounted to Rs. 91.80 lakhs or 58.75 per cent of the Second Plan provision of Rs. 156.25 lakhs. In this sub-sector under the schemes of Raising of junior basic schools and Conversion of middle schools into Senior basic schools, 14 schools were raised thereby fulfilling the year's target. The total schools raised during the Second Plan by the end of the year under review were 45 thereby exceeding the Second Plan target of 32. Four schools were covered under the scheme of Improvement in the teaching of core subjects, three seminars were organised for refresher courses. Five high schools were converted into Multipurpose and Higher Secondary schools and the Polytechnic established during 1957-58 was continued. The scheme of improvement of library facilities continued during the year and improvements were introduced in 4 school libraries, 1 municipal library and 1 private library. The Teacher's Training College, at Ajmer opened during 1957-58 continued with the intake capacity of 100 students including 25 girl candidates. The scheme of providing aid to secondary schools for purchase of equipment started during 1958-59 was continued and 23 Government

secondary schools were aided during the year, so far 36 schools have been aided during Second Plan period.

(2) *Medical and Public Health.*—12 schemes were provided in the budget of 1959-60 under this sub-sector with an allotment of Rs. 9.12 lakhs. All were under operation and on them Rs. 7.48 lakhs or 82.02 per cent of the allotment were spent during this year. The cumulative expenditure till the end of the year under review for schemes under this sub-sector amounted to Rs. 27.08 lakhs or 43.32 per cent of Second Plan provision of Rs. 62.51 lakhs. All the schemes under the programme of Medical and Public Health were of continuing nature and were being implemented during the year 1959-60. The building for the 'Eye Ward' in the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer, with capacity of 25 beds was completed during the year. The work of extension of Nurses Hostel building and staff quarters has already been completed. 9 quarters for the staff of Victoria Hospital, Ajmer, out of the Plan target of 19, had so far been completed. The work of extension in the King George V Memorial Maternity Home, Ajmer, and construction of staff quarters remained in progress during the year under review. The New Childrens' Wing building was completed in the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer and beds were provided.

Against the target of construction of 14 quarters for the existing staff of the Civil Hospital, Beawar, during the Second Plan 10 quarters were completed, till the end of the year under review. Under the scheme of up-grading of Kekri Hospital, some of the additional staff was provided though the construction of building had not been started and against the scheme of taking over of Cantonment Hospital, Nasirabad, which had not been agreed to by the Government of India, the work of improvement in hospitals at Bijaynagar and Pushkar was continued during the year. There was a target of providing 8 primary health centres, out of which three centres at Jethana, Srinagar and Kharwa, had been started and the centre at Baghera was expected to be started soon. Two T.B. Health Visitors and one Technician were appointed and necessary equipment was purchased for the improvement in T. B. Clinic in Victoria Hospital, Ajmer. Three doctors had been appointed during the year under the School Health Services scheme.

(3) *Ayurvedic.*—After the merger of State of Ajmer in Reorganised Rajasthan, the original target of opening 3 Homeopathic and 3 Ayurvedic dispensaries under this sub-sector during the Second Plan was revised to opening of 15 rural dispensaries in district and 1 urban dispensary at Ajmer. The target had been fully achieved by the end of this year and Rs. 0.78 lakh was spent during the current

year against the allocation of Rs. 0.61 lakh. The cumulative expenditure till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1.49 lakhs or 50.51 per cent of the Second Plan provision.

(4) *Water Supply and Drainage and Sanitation.*—Under this sub-sector, the schemes of urban and rural water supply and drainage and sanitation were provided for in the Second Plan. The urban water supply scheme remained in progress for Ajmer, Beawar, Bijaynagar, Kekri, Deoli, Pushkar and Kishangarh and aimed at providing permanent source of water supply for these towns. Rs. 1.67 lakhs or 33.40 per cent of the allocation of Rs. 5.00 lakhs were spent on the schemes during the year. Under the rural water supply scheme efforts were continued to supply protected water in the rural areas and Rs. 1.67 lakhs or 112.08 per cent of the allocation of Rs. 1.49 lakhs were spent. The scheme of improving drainage and sanitation in Beawar and Pushkar towns had been completed and work was started for Ajmer town. Rs. 0.84 lakh or 112.00 per cent of the allocation of Rs. 0.75 lakh was spent during the year under review.

(5) *Housing.*—A surr of Rs. 6.51 lakhs was spent during the year against the allotment of Rs. 10.50 lakhs for housing programmes. The cumulative expenditure till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 12.29 lakhs or 42.12 per cent of the Second Plan provision of Rs. 28.50 lakhs. The progress under the two individual schemes is given below:—

(a) *Low Income Group Housing.*—During the year under review, Rs. 5.01 lakhs were granted as loan against the budget allotment of Rs. 5.00 lakhs. So far Rs. 12.00 lakhs had been distributed for the construction of 319 houses, out of which 210 houses had been completed and the rest were under construction during the year under review.

(b) *Industrial Housing.*—The work of construction of tenaments at Bijaynagar and Beawar for Industrial workers was proposed under the Second Plan. However, due to closer of the mill at Bijaynagar, the work could be taken up in Beawar alone. Rs. 0.29 lakh or 8.29 per cent of the year's allocation of Rs. 3.50 lakhs were spent on the construction of tenaments.

(6) *Labour and Labour Welfare.*—Originally, Rs. 7.00 lakhs were provided in the Second Plan for the schemes under this sub-sector, but due to the transfer of Technical Education scheme from Education sub-sector to this sub-sector, this provision was raised to Rs. 17.00 lakhs. During the year under review, out of the provision of Rs. 2.00 lakhs, Rs. 1.31 lakhs or 65.50 per cent were spent. The

progressive expenditure till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 5.38 lakhs which was 31.65 per cent of the original Plan provision.

During the year under review, 4 labour welfare centres, opened upto the end of 1957-58, were continued at Beawar, Bijaynagar, Ajmer and Kekri. The building for the centre at Beawar was completed while building for Ajmer centre is expected to be completed by the end of the year 1960-61. Under the scheme of providing additional seats at the Industrial Training Institutes, 76 seats against the target of 70 seats were provided in the training Institute, Ajmer, during the year under review, thereby raising the total number of seats in the institute to 240.

(7) *Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare.*—Under this sub-sector, during the year under report Rs. 6.64 lakhs were provided for the Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare. The expenditure on both these activities during the year was Rs. 5.23 lakhs and Rs. 0.49 lakh while the cumulative expenditure during the Second Plan till the end of the year under review was Rs. 15.93 lakhs and Rs. 0.86 lakh respectively. Under the programme of Welfare of Scheduled Tribes the scheme of awarding scholarships to students, subsidy for bullocks, tools and implements to cultivators and subsidy for irrigation wells was continued during the year under review. Four centres established during the year 1956-57 for technical training in cottage industries were continued; one bed was reserved during the year at the Madar T.B. hospital for the patients belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Under the scheme of Welfare of Backward Classes, 320 students were awarded scholarships and 4 nursery schools were started during the year. Aid was given to one society during the year for the promotion of cottage industries and the work of providing better houses was continued.

Two nursery schools were opened during the year under review against the target of 3 for the welfare of the children of Scheduled Castes and the work of opening of hostels continued. Subsidy was also given for the construction of drinking water wells.

The Technical Centre opened for training of Scheduled Castes in cottage industries continued and aid for promotion of cottage industries was given to 12 parties. Besides, 29 sewing machines, against the target of 20, were given to widows belonging to these castes. Aid for better houses was also given to 10 families of Scheduled Castes during the year.

The After-care Home for Women established in 1957-58 at Ajmer, and the District Shelter established in 1958-59 at Ajmer were also continued during the year under review.

VII. MISCELLANEOUS

(1) *Publicity.*—Rs. 0.88 lakh was provided during the year under review. Out of this, Rs. 0.25 lakh was spent. The cumulative expenditure during the Second Plan till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1.40 lakhs or 28.06 per cent of the Plan provision of Rs. 4.99 lakhs.

Information centres provided in the Community Development Blocks of the district and the one centre-cum-permanent exhibition at Ajmer established during previous years continued the work of publicity during the year. Two mobile vans already purchased continued working during the year under report. Exhibitions, songs and drama programmes were organised at the time of Pushkar and Teja fairs held during the year 1959-60. 100 receiving sets had so far been purchased for community listening against the target of 200 receiving sets.

(2) *Statistics.*—The District Statistical Agency, Ajmer, established, during the preceding year, continued during the year under review and an amount of Rs. 0.09 lakh, provided during 1959-60 was spent. The cumulative expenditure during Second Plan amounted to Rs. 0.12 lakh.

(3) *Tourism.*—Rs. 1.19 lakhs against the allocation of Rs. 1.57 lakhs were spent during the year under report on the schemes under this sub-sector. The work of construction of Rest House at Ajmer for tourists was almost completed during the year. A grant of Rs. 0.50 lakh was given during the year for the improvement of the Edward Memorial Hotel. A tourist bureau was also established at Ajmer during the year.

VIII. ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF BUILDINGS

It was decided during the year 1957-58 to provide for Rs. 20.00 lakhs in the Second Plan which was to be met out of the savings from other schemes; for administrative buildings at Ajmer. Against this Rs. 10.10 lakhs were allotted for the year 1959-60 out of which Rs. 8.30 lakhs or 82.13 per cent were spent during the year under review. The work on all these buildings was nearing completion by the end of the year under review and a total sum of Rs. 20.26 lakhs was spent during Second Plan till the end of the year 1959-60.

CHAPTER VIII

BUILDING PROGRAMMES

Paucity of buildings has been a great handicap in implementing various development programmes in the sectors like Education, Medical and Public Health, Agriculture and Industries where the need for adequate number of suitable buildings is paramount. It has been experienced during the past years that the construction of building through Public Works Department can not keep pace with the growth of the various institutions such as schools, hospitals etc. through implementation of the Plan Schemes. Apart from the building construction for such purposes through P.W.D., therefore, constant efforts were made during the year for acquisition of buildings in possession of former rulers and lying vacant and renovation of old buildings for meeting immediate requirements for the execution of Plan schemes. In this Chapter, we will, however, be reviewing the progress of building construction activities executed by the Public Works Department, Rajasthan, during the year under report.

During this year, building works were sanctioned for execution in Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Co-operation, C.D. and N.E.S., Industries, Education Medical and Public Health, Housing, Labour, Social Welfare, Mandies and Tourism sub-sectors. Besides, construction of administrative buildings for Ajmer was also sanctioned for this year under the Plan. The total cost of all these works was estimated to be Rs. 589.20 lakhs out of which Rs. 190.43 lakhs were allocated during the year under review. Besides this allocation Rs. 8.80 lakhs were also sanctioned outside Plan ceiling for buildings in Education sector and Rs. 11.83 lakhs in Labour and Labour Welfare sector, and Rs. 0.67 lakhs in Tourism sector as Central share. The total provision for building construction Programmes for the year thus stood at Rs. 211.73 lakhs, out of which in all Rs. 163.84 lakhs were spent during the year. The total expenditure on all the building programmes under State Plan and outside Plan ceiling was Rs. 162.16 lakhs or 85.16 per cent of the allotment. Besides, Rs. 1.48 lakhs were spent as Central share for buildings in Labour and Labour Welfare and Tourism sub-sectors. The sectorwise details of expenditure and allotment on buildings under State Plan during 1959-60 are given in Table 16. It will be observed from the table that bulk of the

expenditure amounting to 72.02 per cent of the total expenditure on buildings was incurred in Education, Medical and Public Health, Community Development and National Extension Services and Agriculture sectors. The highest expenditure of Rs. 48.68 lakhs was spent in Education sector followed in order by Medical and Public Health with an expenditure of Rs. 28.89 lakhs, Community Development and National Extension Services sector with an expenditure of Rs. 23.11 lakhs, Agriculture sector with an expenditure of Rs. 15.76 lakhs, Industries sector with an expenditure of Rs. 11.33 lakhs, Mandies sector with an expenditure of Rs. 10.90 lakhs, Administrative buildings at Ajmer with an expenditure of Rs. 8.30 lakhs, Animal Husbandry sector with an expenditure of Rs. 6.90 lakhs, Housing sector with an expenditure of Rs. 5.31 lakhs, Tourism sector with an expenditure of Rs. 2.15 lakhs, Social Welfare sector with an expenditure of Rs. 0.43 lakhs, labour sector with an expenditure of Rs. 0.39 lakh, Co-operation sector with an expenditure of Rs. 0.03 lakh.

The sectorwise details of progress of construction activities are given below:—

Agriculture.—The building programme for Agriculture during 1959-60 included the construction of 117 seed stores and 20 sheds for implements, 8 buildings for laboratories, 8 educational buildings, 21 office-cum-residential quarters and labours quarters. The total sanctioned cost for all these works was estimated at Rs. 63.26 lakhs, out of which Rs. 24.43 lakhs were allotted during the year under review. The total expenditure on all these buildings was Rs. 15.76 lakhs or 64.51 per cent of the allotment out of which Rs. 8.68 lakhs were spent on construction of seed store buildings, Rs. 2.56 lakhs on hostel buildings, Rs. 2.43 lakhs on laboratories, Rs. 1.10 lakhs on sheds for implements and Rs. 0.99 lakhs on residential-cum-office quarters and labour quarters.

Animal Husbandry.—With a sanctioned cost of Rs. 14.61 lakhs, buildings for dairy farm, poultry farm, veterinary hospitals, shearing sheds for sheep, breeding farms for sheep, cattle breeding farms, research in sheep and wool, veterinary college, Bikaner, and miscellaneous items were provided for construction during the year 1959-60. The total allotment for all these building works was Rs. 10.30 lakhs out of which Rs. 6.90 lakhs or 66.99 per cent were spent during the year under review. Buildings for dairy farms included the buildings of Central Dairy and Co-operative Milk Union at Jaipur, Dairy Farm at Alwar, compound wall around Dairy Farm, Bikaner, and Pan Type Dairy Farm, Bikaner on which a total sum of Rs. 1.09 lakhs was spent during the year under review. Rs. 1.24 lakhs were spent on the construction of poultry farm buildings

at Jaipur, Khatipura, Ajmer, Beawar, Bikaner, Hanumangarh, and Udaipur; Rs. 0.55 lakh on construction of veterinary hospitals at Nasirabad and Jhalawar; Rs. 0.58 lakh on shearing sheds for sheep; Rs. 0.66 lakhs on buildings of sheep breeding farms which were under construction at Jobner, Bikaner, Kadamdesar (Bikaner) and Pokaran (Jaisalmer); Rs. 0.10 lakh on buildings of cattle breeding farm at Ajmer and Rs. 0.40 lakhs on sheep breeding research station at Jorbeer. Besides Rs. 1.58 lakhs were spent on buildings of Veterinary College, Bikaner, during the year under review, and Rs. 0.70 lakhs on miscellaneous items of construction such as stable for horses, arranging for water supply at Nagaur Fair site and few residential quarters.

Co-operation.—The buildings programme under this sector included the construction of godowns for large-sized societies. Rs. 0.10 lakh were allotted during the year 1959-60 against the sanctioned cost of Rs. 0.24 lakh for the construction of godowns at Baran and Pratappur. The total expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 0.03 lakh and both of these godowns were completed.

Community Development and National Extension Services.—A provision of Rs. 17.00 lakhs was made for the construction of buildings both for residential and office purposes under the Community Development Programme. Out of 123 regular blocks in the State by the end of 1959-60, construction programme was carried on in 107 blocks. The total expenditure during the year amounted to Rs. 23.11 lakhs out of which Rs. 17.93 lakhs were spent on residential quarters for Vikas Adhikaris, Extension officers and Class IV Servants and Rs. 5.18 lakhs on office buildings.

Industries.—The building schemes under the Industries sector related to the construction of sheds in the industrial estates at Jaipur, Makhupura, Kota, Jodhpur, Bharatpur, Sri Ganganagar and Bhilwara. The total expenditure for construction of sheds amounted to Rs. 11.33 lakhs or 83.93 per cent of the allotment of Rs. 13.50 lakhs. The work of construction was carried on at 6 'A' type factory sheds in Second Phase and the work was completed up to the roof level at Industrial Estate, Jaipur. The total expenditure incurred on this Estate amounted to Rs. 5.92 lakhs. Besides this the construction work at B and C type sheds of Jaipur Industrial Estate was continued. The work of construction of Second round of sheds was undertaken at Makhupura Industrial Estate during the year under review and an amount of Rs. 0.50 lakh was spent on it. The work at Kota Industrial Estate was continued on A and B type of sheds and an amount of Rs. 1.32 lakhs were spent on them. The work on

Industrial Estate, Jodhpur, was undertaken during the year under review and an amount of Rs. 0.11 lakh was spent on excavation of foundation for 4 'B' type factories. Rs. 2.11 lakhs were spent on construction of sheds at Industrial Estate Sri Ganganagar and Rs. 1.20 lakhs at Industrial Estate Bhilwara. Estimates for the construction of Industrial Estate at Bharatpur were finalised and tenders invited.

Education.—Under State Plan Rs. 26.18 lakhs were allotted for construction of buildings in this sub-sector during 1959-60 against the sanctioned cost of Rs. 116.76 lakhs for such buildings. Besides, Rs. 8.80 lakhs were also allotted outside Plan ceilings. Out of these funds, the total expenditure during 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 48.68 lakhs out of which Rs. 0.43 lakh were spent on primary school buildings, Rs. 19.90 lakhs on secondary school buildings, Rs. 16.88 lakhs on college (for general education) buildings, Rs. 5.20 lakhs on technical education buildings, Rs. 1.12 lakhs on miscellaneous buildings, Rs. 5.15 lakhs on hostel buildings. Most of the works undertaken during the year under review were in the nature of additions and repairs for the buildings up to high and higher secondary school stage, and were in progress on 5 primary school buildings, 2 middle school buildings, 115 high/higher secondary school buildings, in various districts. Work was in progress on Rajasthan College, Jaipur and was nearing completion by the end of the year under review. The work on construction of Commerce College, Jaipur was taken up during 1959-60 and the building reached up to plinth level. Besides, additions and alterations were made in the buildings of Maharaja's College, Jaipur, Maharani's College, Jaipur, Rai Rishi College, Alwar, M. S. J. College, Bharatpur, S. D. Government College, Beawar, Government College, Ajmer and Kishangarh, Girl's Degree College, Jodhpur, Jaswant College, Jodhpur, S. M. K. College, Jodhpur, Girl's College, Barmer and M. B. College, Udaipur. The buildings for the College of Mining Degree Course, Jodhpur, M. B. M. Engineering College, Jodhpur and Polytechnic, Udaipur were also under construction. The Maharani's College Hostel, Jaipur was completed during 1959-60 and the Rajasthan College Hostel, Jaipur was nearing completion. Construction work of Maharaja's College Hostel, Jaipur, M. B. M. Engineering College Hostel, Jodhpur, M. S. College Hostel, Bikaner and S. D. College Hostel, Beawar, was also under progress during the year under review.

Medical and Public Health.—A sum of Rs. 34.74 lakhs was provided for the construction, additions and alterations in the hospitals, dispensaries, hostels, colleges, residential quarters and primary health centres during 1959-60, out of which Rs. 20.59 lakhs were spent during the year under report, Rs. 18.28 lakhs for Hospitals

and Sanatorium buildings, Rs. 1.06 lakhs on dispensaries, Rs. 3.27 lakhs on primary health centres, Rs. 2.32 lakhs on residential buildings, Rs. 3.14 lakhs on Colleges and Rs. 0.82 lakh on hostel buildings for medical college students. Most of the primary health centres were reported to be complete and the work of construction of residential quarters remained in progress. The construction work of T. B. Sanatorium at Bari was completed this year.

Subsidised Industrial Housing.—A sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was provided for during the year 1959-60 and it was proposed to construct 1348 tenements for industrial workers in the industrial towns of Jaipur, Pali, Ganganagar, Bhilwara, Beawar, Zawar mines 'Udaipur district'. In terms of financial achievements, Rs. 5.31 lakhs or 26.55 per cent of the allotment were spent on these items and by the end of 1959-60, 1122 tenements had been constructed.

Labour.—During 1959-60 Rs. 20.38 lakhs (including Rs. 11.83 lakhs as central share) were allotted for the buildings of Labour Welfare Centres, Technical Training Centres and a ward of T. B. Sanatorium, Jaipur out of which Rs. 1.07 lakhs (including Rs. 0.68 lakhs as central share) were spent. Fifteen beded ward at T. B. Sanatorium, Jaipur was constructed this year under the scheme of Employees' State Insurance.

Social Welfare.—During this year Rs. 0.40 lakh were allotted for completion of new hostel buildings sebla in Tehsil Aspur, Dungarpur District, Extension of hostel buildings at Sagwara, construction of Girls hostel building at Banswara, Completion of hostel building for Backward classes, Jodhpur, Social Welfare hostel at Kota, and Dispensary buildings, Sujangarh (Banswara District) out of which Rs. 0.43 lakhs were spent.

Tourism.—Rs. 2.34 lakhs (including Rs. 0.67 lakhs as central share) were allotted for the construction of tourist Bungalow at Jaipur and Udaipur, rest house at Ajmer, circuit house at Jodhpur and additions and alterations of tourists interest places in Rajasthan during 1959-60, out of which Rs. 2.93 lakhs (including 0.78 lakhs as central share) were spent. The tourist Bungalows at Jaipur and Udaipur were completed this year and the work of construction of rest house Ajmer was nearing completion. The construction work of circuit house Jodhpur was also completed during 1959-60.

Mandies.—Rs. 20.00 lakhs were allotted for construction of buildings and Roads for development of mandies areas during 1959-60, out of which Rs. 10.90 lakhs were spent. The residential quarters

have been reported nearing completion and the construction of Road works was in progress.

Administrative Buildings at Ajmer.—Rs. 8.30 lakhs or 83.84 per cent of the revised allotment of Rs. 9.90 lakhs were spent on construction of certain Administrative Buildings at Ajmer during the year under review. The work was done mainly on construction of 8 'A' type Bungalows, 5 'C' type Bungalows, 10 'E' type Bungalows, 60 'G' type Bungalows, 30 'H' type Bungalows.

CHAPTER IX

AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Agricultural prosperity has been a pivotal point round which the general prosperity is focussed and as such, rehabilitation of agricultural industry was considered as an economic necessity. Considerable amount was, therefore, earmarked for it under the State Plan for the year 1959-60 when Rs. 498.48 lakhs were allotted to the Agriculture and Community Development programme. The individual share of the sub-sectors falling within this sector was Rs. 139.96 lakhs for Agriculture, Rs. 13.79 lakhs for Consolidation of Holdings, Rs. 47.51 lakhs for Animal Husbandry, Rs. 70.00 lakhs for Co-operation, Rs. 47.00 lakhs for Forests and Soil Conservation, Rs. 3.00 lakhs for Fisheries and Rs. 177.22 lakhs for Community Development. Thus the Community Development programme had a lion's share closely followed by Agriculture. Out of the year's allotment of Rs. 498.48 lakhs for Agriculture and Community Development programme, Rs. 523.84 lakhs or 105.08 per cent were spent thereby exceeding the year's allotment. The expenditure during 1959-60 was 9.72 per cent higher as compared to the expenditure of Rs. 477.41 lakhs spent during the previous year.

By the close of the financial year 1959-60 Rs. 1573.49 lakhs representing 92.41 per cent of the allotment had been spent on Agriculture and Community Development programme since the inception of the present plan, out of which Rs. 350.16 lakhs were spent on Agriculture, Rs. 27.59 lakhs on Consolidation of Holdings, Rs. 80.71 lakhs on Animal Husbandry, Rs. 119.23 lakhs on Forests, Rs. 123.32 lakhs on Co-operation, Rs. 3.60 lakhs on Fisheries and Rs. 868.88 lakhs on Community Development and National Extension Services.

The following table gives an idea of priorities as envisaged at the time of making allocation for the year 1959-60 and as they actually

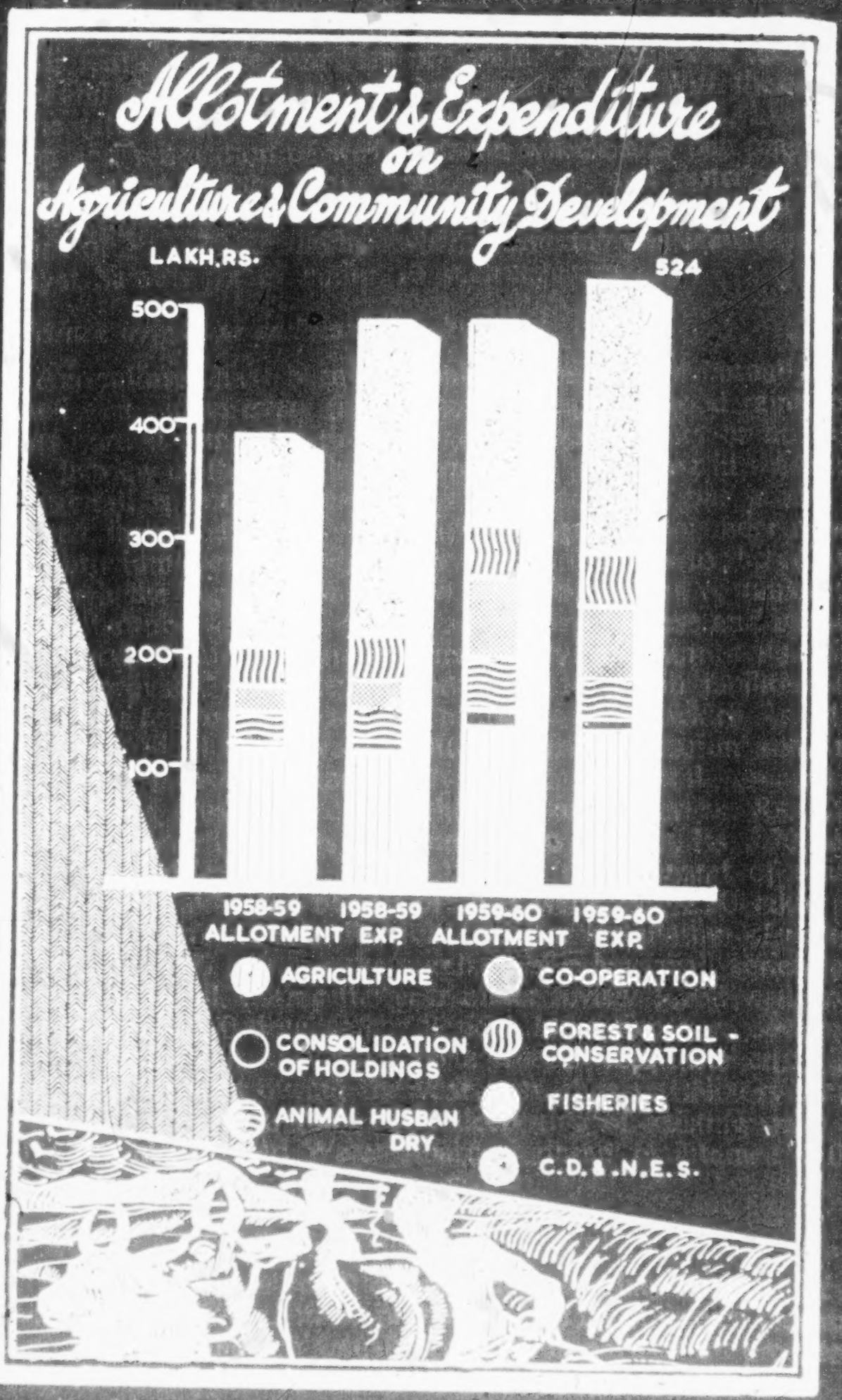
emerged at the end of the year under review:—

Programmes	Priorities during 1959-60 in percentages on the basis of	
	Allocation	Expenditure
1. Agriculture	28.07	25.84
2. Consolidation of Holdings	2.77	2.15
3. Animal Husbandry	9.53	6.46
4. Co-operation	14.04	11.75
5. Forest and Soil Conservation	9.44	8.44
6. Fisheries	0.60	0.29
7. Community Development and National Extension Services.	35.55	45.07
TOTAL	100.00	100.00

The above table is indicative of the fact that priorities as envisaged in allotment were maintained in expenditure in respect of all the sectors except that they were inter-changed between Animal Husbandry sub-sector and Forests and Soil Conservation sub-sector.

1. AGRICULTURE.

Agriculture continued to be given as in previous years, priorities in respect of allotment during the year under review not merely because of the fact that a great majority of her people draw their livelihood from this ancient and hereditary occupation, but primarily to sustain and augment the achievements which have come in the process of continuous and strenuous efforts chanalised towards rehabilitating the agricultural industry in the State in the past. The main objectives of the agricultural development programme were to increase food production, to secure necessary amount of raw materials for the development of industries and through stepping up of agricultural production check frequent recurrence of inflationary trends. Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 429.36 lakhs Rs. 139.96 lakhs were provided for the year under review. As against this allotment Rs. 135.39 lakhs representing 96.73 per cent of the year's allotment were spent. The expenditure during the year under review fell short of the anticipated expenditure due to non-utilisation of loan by farmers under minor irrigation and land development schemes, non-availability of laboratory equipment. The expenditure incurred during the year was the highest of the


Allotment & Expenditure
on
Agriculture & Community Development
LAKH.RS.
524
500
400
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1958-59 ALLOTMENT
1958-59 EXP.
1959-60 ALLOTMENT
1959-60 EXP.
AGRICULTURE
CO-OPERATION
CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS
FOREST & SOIL - CONSERVATION
ANIMAL HUSBAN DRY
FISHERIES
C.D.&.N.E.S.

expenditure incurred during all the individual years of the Second Five Year Plan. The cumulative expenditure since the beginning of the Second Plan till March, 1960 amounted to Rs. 350.16 lakhs or 81.31 per cent of the Second Plan provision. Schemewise details of financial and physical achievements are given below. With the advent of Democratic Decentralisation execution of the schemes, like construction and renovation of wells, persian wheels and pumping sets, soil conservation, village tanks, multiplication and distribution of seeds etc., was transferred to the Panchayat Samitis with a total allotment of Rs. 39.82 lakhs which amount was transferred to Panchayat Samitis for execution of such schemes.

(1) Minor irrigation and land development.

Agriculture has been a gamble in rains and usually it is estimated that out of every five years, one year has good rains, one year has normal rains and three years have very scanty or no rains at all. In view of the peculiar circumstances prevailing in the State, where rainfall is not only precarious and uncertain, but is also ill distributed, increased efforts were made during the year under review towards providing loans for greater irrigation facilities to the cultivators through the construction of new wells, deepening of tanks and boring of the tube wells etc., as well as for the purchase and installation of agricultural implements and machinery. A sum of Rs. 36.00 lakhs was provided for extension of minor irrigation facilities and Rs. 5.00 lakhs for land improvement measures, out of which Rs. 34.70 lakhs and Rs. 4.50 lakhs were spent on minor irrigation and land improvement measures respectively. Of the total amount of Rs. 39.20 lakhs thus spent during the year under review, Rs. 22.00 lakhs were advanced as loans for construction of wells, Rs. 3.70 lakhs for deepening of wells, Rs. 6.00 lakhs for development of village tanks, Rs. 3.00 lakhs for boring of tube wells, Rs. 2.50 lakhs for installation of pumping sets, Rs. 1.00 lakh for installation of persian wheels and Rs. 1.00 lakh for the purchase of other small agricultural implements. In all, during the year under review 10033 wells were constructed and 5200 deepened. Besides 140 tanks were developed and 148 pumping sets and 200 persian wheels were installed. The physical achievements during the year were thus satisfactory as the targets were achieved in full. For deepening of existing wells the Rajasthan Under-ground Water Board, Jodhpur maintained a fleet of Air compressors.

(2) Soil Conservation and reclamation of land.

Soil sterility, as a result of erosion, is and has been one of the greatest enemies of agricultural prosperity and constitutes a menacing problem to those who are actually engaged in agriculture prosperity.

The tremendous waste resulting from soil erosion is calculated to b several times greater than the one which emerge from the remova of plant food. Realising the magnitude of the problem, effectiv measures were taken to protect the soil from being eroded. A against the target of 10510 acres planned to be covered under contou bunding 11000 acres of land was covered. Soil conservation wor was done on an extensive scale in three districts viz. Ajmer, Nagau and Pali. Training camps were also organised to train formers in so conservation work. Closely associated with the problem of soil erosio is that of reclaiming the culturable waste, which plays a vita role in rehabilitating agricultural industry, and for which Rs. 2.0 lakhs were earmarked during the year under review. The full amoun was utilised during the year under review and an area of 1.10 lak acres of land was reclaimed fulfilling the year's target.

(3) Production and distribution of improved seeds, compost manures and fertilisers.

With a view to raising the average yield of various crops production and distribution of seeds and fertilisers already initiate since the first plan, was continued with increased vigour during th year under review and a sum of Rs. 9.43 lakhs was provided fo purchase and development of manure. Under the seed scheme Rs. 29.76 lakhs were provided for opening of seed multiplicatio farms and distribution of improved variety of seed. Rs. 11.82 lakh were spent on multiplication of improved seeds, Rs. 2.00 lakhs o distribution of phosphatic fertilisers, Rs. 3.31 lakhs on compos development and Rs. 3.33 lakhs on development of local manuria resources during the year under review. 10 multiplication farms an 70 seed stores were opened during the year 1959-60. The total area covered under the scheme of distribution of improved seeds was 14.00 lakh acres. Besides 6500 tons of ammonium sulphate 3000 tons of super phosphate and 9.00 lakh tons of composts were distributed during 1959-60. Also, loans for the purchase of trans port equipment were advanced to municipalities, subsidy was allowed to the cultivators on the transportation of urban compost Panchayats were given loans for the purchase of bullock carts and other necessary equipments required for preparation of night soi compost.

(4) Plant protection.

Closely bound up with the problem of crop improvemen through multiplication and distribution of improved varities of seed and fertilisers is the problem of crop protection against pests and diseases, which not only neutralise the favourable effects on agri culture as a result of improved methods of cultivation but often

results in the total destruction of crops. The problem with its menacing magnitude continued to get attention of the authorities during the year under review and Rs. 5.38 lakhs were earmarked for plant protection during the year against which Rs. 5.07 lakhs were spent. A total area of 6.17 lakh acres was benefited as a result of various activities undertaken through the scheme of plant protection. 0.80 lakh fruit trees and 2.59 lakh maunds of seeds were also treated against pests.

(5) *Sugarcane, Cotton and Fruit development.*—For the successful implementation of this scheme, Rs. 8.27 lakhs were provided during the year 1959-60 and with this allotment it was planned to have an additional production of 0.95 lakh tons of sugarcane and 0.51 lakhs of cotton bales. During the year under review, there was an additional production of 0.58 lakh cotton bales thus exceeding the year's target. Additional production of sugarcane was reported to be 1.10 lakh tons. The progress under fruit development schemes has been satisfactory. Two nurseries one each at Bundi and Sawai Madhopur have been established. 50,000 fruit plants were purchased from outside Rajasthan and 70,000 were supplied from Government nurseries. Malies were also trained under cotton extension scheme and different improved varieties, suiting to each region were distributed to farmers.

(6) *Agricultural information, Statistics and Research.*—Dissemination of agricultural knowledge to the cultivators to equip them with the latest development in the field of agriculture through education, exhibitions, practical demonstrations on agricultural fields and distribution of publications containing valuable information was continued as in the previous years. For the dissemination of agricultural information Rs. 0.78 lakhs were provided for out of which 0.76 lakhs were spent.

Measures for bringing about an improvement in the collection of agricultural statistics to bring about accuracy and reliability of the data were taken up during the year. The Statistical section was also engaged in analysing the results of experiments conducted under the research schemes. The research scheme included mulitifarious aspects of agricultural development such as botanical chemical, entomological, plant pathology and agronomical. Trials were also conducted on soil like alikine and saline at Bilara and Bassi with a view to study the effect of gypsum, farm yard manure and chemical fertilisers on soil properties and crop yields and reclamation methods. Survey and designing of agricultural implements was also taken up during the year under review. Simple fertilisor and agronomical trial were also conducted at Durgapura and Bassi, an

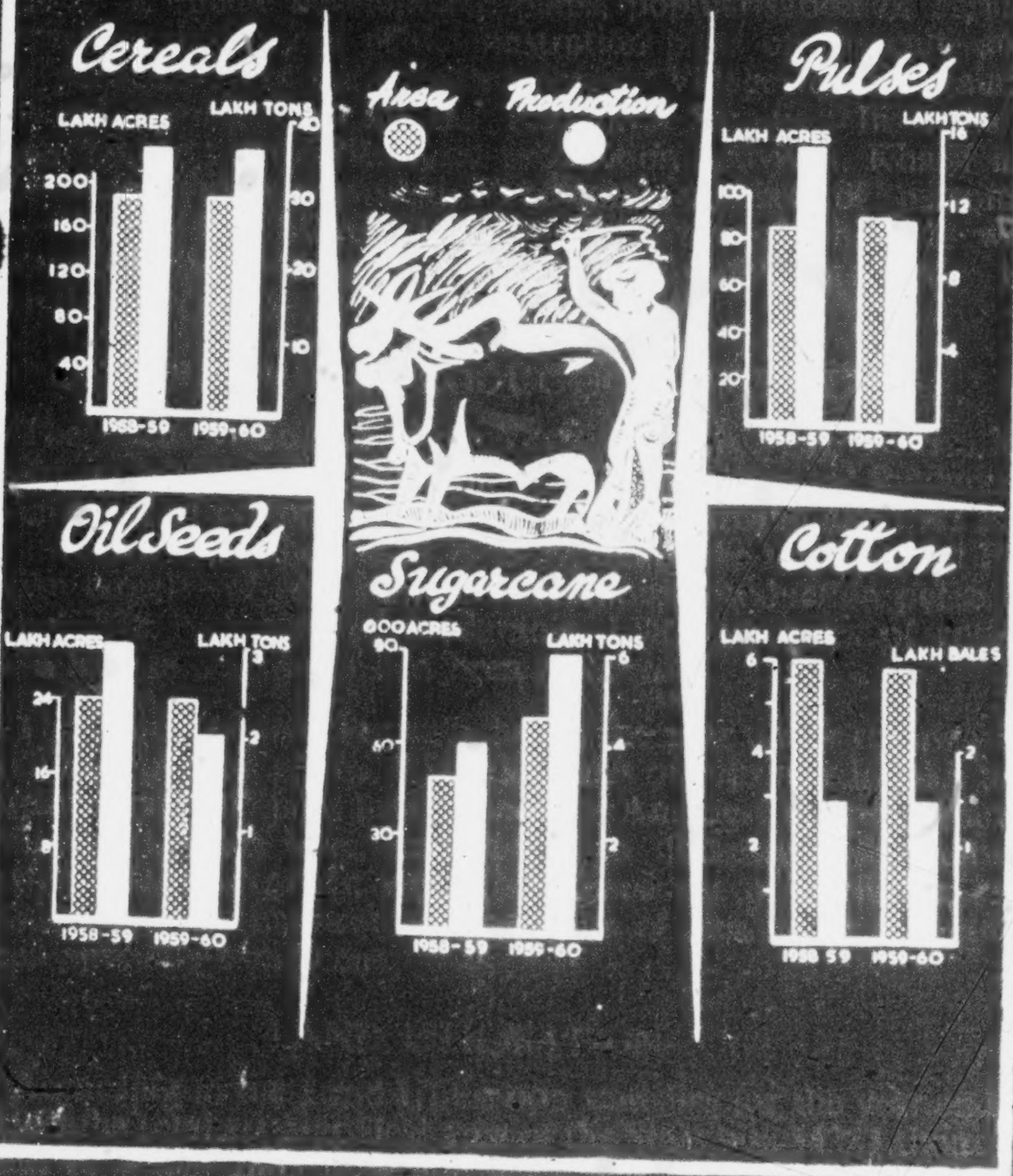
irrigational trial on wheat was conducted at Ajmer, a mixed sowing trial of wheat and mustard was conducted at Bharatpur and linseed manurial trial at Kota. Under Botany, research on all important crops was continued; manurial experiments were conducted on varieties of crops at agricultural farms at Bassi, Durgapura and Mandore and the crops tried were Jowar and Bajra; under plant pathology research was conducted on crop diseases; under entomology, research on insects and pests and their identification and to find economical method of pest control by modern insecticides were conducted. Rs. 10.15 lakhs as against the allotment of Rs. 11.09 lakhs were spent on research and statistics.

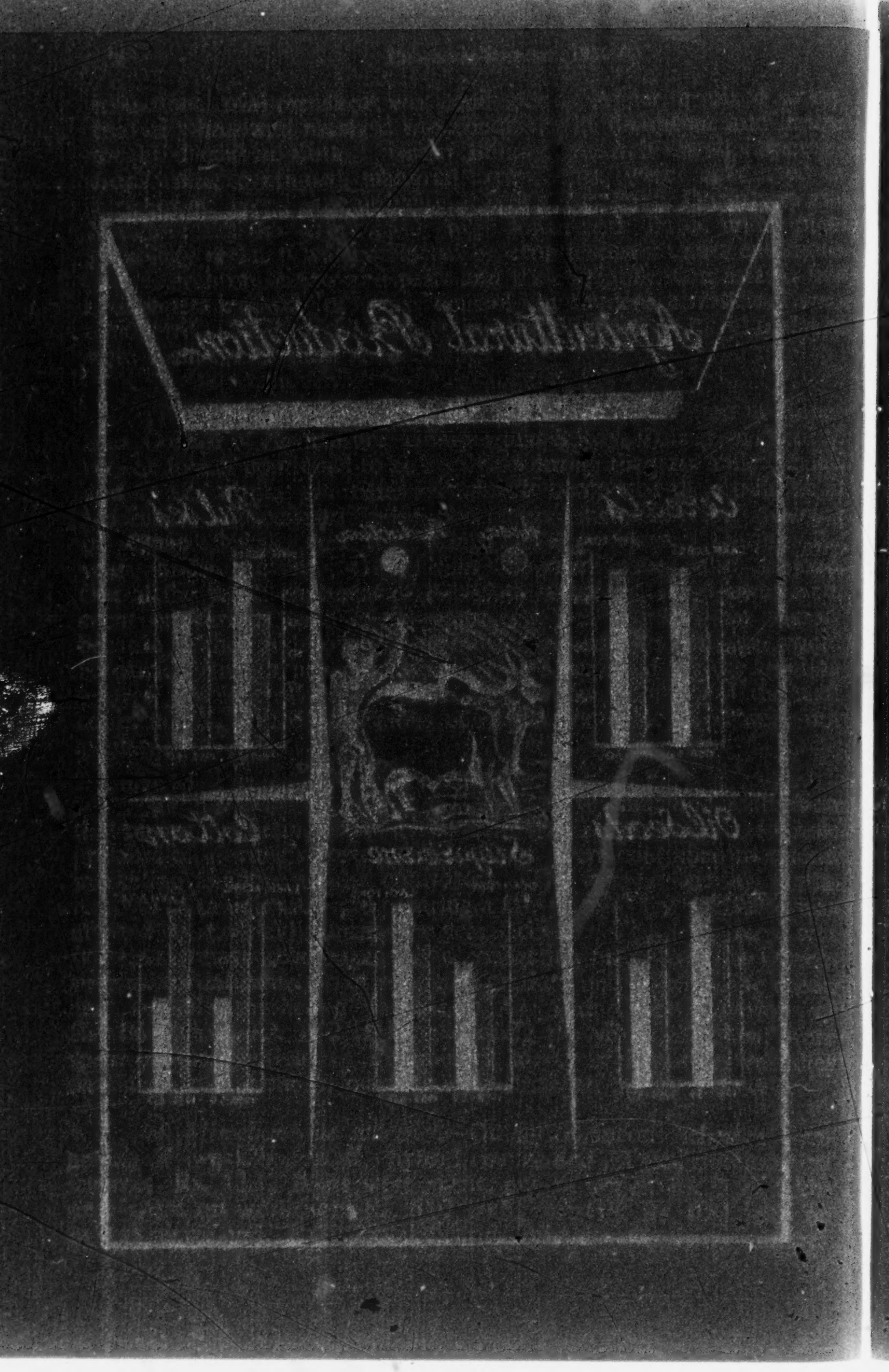
(7) *Agricultural Education.*—Agricultural education at Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur and S.K.N. College of Agriculture at Jobner continued to be imparted during the year under review and 45 agricultural graduates successfully completed their training at Udaipur. Agricultural education also included the training of Gram Sewak and the village level workers. During the year under review 418 Gram Sewaks were also trained. Out of the year's allotment of Rs. 19.48 lakhs, Rs. 18.00 lakhs were spent on various training programmes. The shortfall was mainly because neither additions nor alterations to existing buildings could be carried out nor new buildings could be arranged for the training centres. A little saving also accrued as a few members of the staff could not be posted as persons of requisite qualifications were not available.

(8) *Agricultural marketing.*—In view of increased realisation that proper marketing of agricultural produce is the crux of the whole problem of farmer's prosperity, efforts were continued to extend marketing facilities to the cultivators. The scheme, aiming at the removal of middleman and securing a fair price to the cultivator was allotted Rs. 1.61 lakhs during the year 1959-60. The department was reported to have been engaged in collecting data for marketable surplus, for introduction of regulated markets and in providing cheap and suitable marketing facilities. As against the provision of Rs. 1.61 lakhs, Rs. 1.90 lakhs, exceeding the year's allotment were spent on these activities. Preliminary survey of important mandies continued and about 28 markets were surveyed during 1959-60.

(9) *Miscellaneous schemes.*—On miscellaneous schemes comprising of workshop, staff, hybrid maize and oil seed development schemes, Rs. 12.12 lakhs were spent, out of which Rs. 3.99 lakhs were spent on workshop, Rs. 6.07 lakhs on staff, Rs. 0.81 lakh on hybrid maize and Rs. 1.25 lakhs on seed development schemes.

Agricultural Production





Besides the expenditure mentioned in the aforesaid schemes, Rs. 15.76 lakhs were also spent on agricultural buildings.

The Director of Agriculture continued to be in the overall charge of the various agricultural schemes excepting training, buildings and boring of tube wells. The Principals of Agricultural Colleges at Udaipur and Jobner and for training of Gram sewaks the Director of Training were in charge of the training schemes. Construction of buildings was entrusted to the Public Works Department. Underground Water Board with headquarters at Jodhpur was in charge of the scheme of boring of tube wells and deepening of wells.

During the period under review with the objective of getting the fullest public co-operation, great attention was paid to the preparation of village development plans, popularisation of agricultural practices, laying out of demonstration plots on the cultivators holding particularly in the irrigated areas. Village leaders training camps were organised in all the Panchayat Samitis. In order to create tempo in the agricultural production activities, Kharif and Rabi campaigns were organised. The total number of personnel employed as on 31st March, 1960 was 1093 out of which 18 were administrative, 529 technical, 106 skilled, 250 unskilled, 190 ministerial.

AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTION POTENTIAL

The State's Second Five Year Plan for agriculture had envisaged an additional production of 8.12 lakh tons of foodgrains, 2.65 lakh bales of cotton, 6.20 lakh tons of sugarcane and 0.42 lakh tons of oil seeds. By the end of 1958-59, out of the total Second Five Year Plan targets of creation of additional production potential, additional 3.18 lakh tons of foodgrains, 1.98 lakh bales of cotton, 1.66 lakh tons of sugarcane had been achieved.

The figures of achievements during the year under review were 2.42 lakh tons of food grains, 0.58 lakh bales of cotton, 1.10 lakh tons of sugarcane and 0.05 lakh tons of seeds. Amongst the programmes of development which have contributed to increase in agricultural production minor irrigation works, increased use of fertilisers, land reclamation and development and extension of area under cultivation had been specially significant.

LAND UTILISATION

According to the Land Utilisation statistics for the year ending June, 1958 the total geographical area of the State was 84281 thousand acres out of which 2863 thousand acres was under forests, 14916

thousand acres not available for cultivation, 21576 thousand acres as uncultivated land, and 15020 thousand acres as fallow land. The total net area sown, was reported to be 29906 thousand acres, total cropped area 31984 thousand acres and area sown more than once 2078 thousand acres. Irrigation pattern for the same year, viz., 1958 indicated that out of the total irrigated land of 3572 thousand acres, 778 thousand acres of land was irrigated through canals, 550 thousand acres through tanks, 2225 thousand acres through wells and 19 thousand acres through other sources. Similarly out of the total irrigated area, 3378 thousand acres were under food crops, 394 thousand acres under cotton, 78 thousand acres under sugarcane and 420 thousand acres under other crops. The total area irrigated more than once was 698 thousand acres. A relative study of the land utilisation pattern for the years ending June, 1957 and 1958 shows considerable variations. While the area not available for cultivation and fallow land during 1958 registered 0.56 and 9.37 per cent increase in comparison to the area during 1957, the land under forests, other uncultivated land excluding current fallows, net area sown, total cropped area and area sown more than once registered a decline by 0.19, 19.42, 0.23, 2.66, 5.92 and 52.93 per cent respectively. The total area irrigated increased from 3490 thousand acres during 1957 to 3572 thousand acres in 1958 thus registering an increase of 2.35 per cent. The area irrigated through canals and tanks increased by 12.76 and 17.52 per cent respectively during the year 1958, over the area irrigated by these sources during 1957, while the area irrigated through wells decreased by 0.57 per cent and the area irrigated through other sources decreased by 79.78 per cent. Again, while irrigated area under other crops did not show any change there was an increase in the irrigated area under food crops, cotton and sugarcane by 3.62, 20.12 and 2.63 per cent respectively. Irrigated area under crops which was sown more than once increased by 0.72 per cent during the year 1958.

ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION

Constant efforts were made to increase the volume of production through the introduction of various development schemes so as to bring out maximum produce of both the food and non-food crops. The total area under foodgrain during the year 1960 according to final forecasts was reported to be 27609 thousand acres as against 26906 thousand acres during the preceding year thus registering an increase of 2.61 per cent. Out of the total area of 27609 thousand acres under foodgrains, 17662 thousand acres were under cereals and 8947 thousand acres under pulses. While the area under cereals registered a slight decline there was an increase in area under pulses in comparison to last year. Area under other food crops was

279 thousand acres, under oilseeds 2318 thousand acres, under cotton 586 thousand acres, and under tobacco 14 thousand acres while area under other food crops registered an increase during the year, area under oil seeds and cotton declined during the year under review in comparison to last year. The total production of foodgrains during the year 1960 was 4728 thousand tons or 7.16 per cent less than the production of last year. The production of other food crops was 617 thousand tons and that of cotton 147 thousand bales during the year under review thereby registering an increase of 41.66 per cent and 1.37 per cent respectively. The production of oilseeds however was 198 thousand tons registering a decrease of 25.84 per cent compared to that of last year.

Thus it will be observed that in case of foodgrains while the area increased, there was a decline in total production, in case of other food crops and cotton the production increased inspite of a shrinkage in area under cultivation. In case of oilseeds, both production and acreage declined.

II. CONSOLIDATION OF HOLDINGS.

In order to obviate the evils of fragmentation of holdings, the consolidation of holdings operations were taken up in hand in the State for the first time in May, 1957. The programme of training of staff locally in the methods and implementation of scheme was continued during the year under review and 157 surveyors were trained in the training schools opened at Baswa and Bassi (Jaipur district).

In the Second Plan, a provision of Rs. 32.50 lakhs was made under the scheme of consolidation of holdings, out of which Rs. 13.79 lakhs or 42.43 per cent were provided for the year under review. A sum of Rs. 11.24 lakhs or 81.51 per cent of the yearly allotment was spent during the year under review as compared to an amount of Rs. 8.08 lakhs spent in the preceding year. The cumulative expenditure up to end of the year under report was Rs. 27.59 lakhs or 84.89 per cent of the allotment.

During the year under review the work of consolidation of holdings remained in progress in Baswa, Dausa, Sikrai and Jamwaramgarh tehsils of Jaipur district, Gangapur tehsil of Sawai Madhopur district, Pali and Bali tehsils of Pali district, Ahore tehsil of Jalore district, Bilara tehsil of Jodhpur district, Sahada tehsil of Bhilwara district, Talera tehsil of Bundi district. By the end of the year under review, 4.52 lakh acres of land were consolidated against the target of consolidating 3.50 lakh acres during 1959-60. The

cumulative achievement till the end of the year under report was 7.79 lakh acres against the target of 6.50 lakh acres to be achieved by the end of 1959-60. In addition to this, in the Bhakra Project area consolidation of 3.53 lakh acres of land has also been achieved up to the year under review.

In implementing the scheme the officials had to face many difficulties like conservatism of rural masses and their sentimental attachment to their own hereditary lands and lack of availability of complete and systematic revenue records. In some cases 70 to 80 per cent of entries had to be corrected in the revenue records by the officials engaged in consolidation of holdings.

The work of recovery of fee was initiated during the year under review and so far Rs. 3.87 lakhs were collected through the Revenue staff. In addition to this Rs. 0.18 lakh have been recovered by the Colonisation Department, Bhakra Project up to the year under review but later on recovery was stopped.

The proposal regarding the coordination of the settlement and consolidation operations is under the consideration of the Government, so as to avoid duplication and achieve quick results at a lower cost.

III. ANIMAL HUSBANDRY.

In the development and protection of vast livestock of the State, the main problems that arise relate to proper breeding, management and control of diseases. The schemes provided for the Animal Husbandry thus relate to the development of animal husbandry, veterinary, dairying, control of diseases like the Rinderpest etc., and education and research.

During the year 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 47.51 lakhs constituting 22.02 per cent of the Second Plan provision for Animal Husbandry was allotted, out of which, Rs. 33.85 lakhs or 71.25 per cent were spent, as compared to Rs. 28.28 lakhs spent during the preceding year. The cumulative expenditure during the Second Plan till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 80.71 lakhs or 38.16 per cent of the Second Plan provision. Reasons of shortfall in expenditure have been dealt with schemewise, in the following paragraphs.

19 schemes in respect of Animal Husbandry were provided for execution during the year and all these except the scheme of opening of Gir Cattle farm were executed. Two schemes viz., Feed and fooder scheme and Rehabilitation of nomadic breeders scheme, were provided under revised budget and expenditure on these was to be

met out of the savings of other schemes. As a result of introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in the State during the year under review, Rs. 4.64 lakhs were transferred to the Panchayat Samitis for the implementation of the schemes transferred to them viz., Sheep and Wool Development, Poultry Development, Key Village, Purchase and subsidy to calves and Bull Premium.

The schemewise progress of expenditure and physical achievements in this sub-sector is detailed below:—

(a) *Cattle Improvement Scheme.*—This scheme covers activities such as establishment of the Key village centres, development of gaushalas, opening of gosadans, purchase of and subsidy to calves, bull premium and organisation of cattle shows. About 20 per cent of the year's allocation amounting to Rs. 9.32 lakhs was provided for these schemes. Out of this, Rs. 6.32 lakhs or 66.62 per cent were spent during the year under review. The cumulative expenditure till the end of the year amounted to Rs. 16.89 lakhs or 32.38 per cent of Second Plan provision, under these schemes.

Artificial insemination as a method of breeding cattle, particularly dairy cattle under the scheme of Key village, offers considerable prospects of improving the quality of livestock. During the year 3 artificial insemination centres and 18 Key village units were started thereby bringing the total number of artificial insemination centres to 8 and Key village units to 48 by the end of the year. Under the scheme of development of gaushalas, one gaushala located at Budhapushker was selected during the year for advancing grant-in-aid thereby raising the total number of selected gaushalas to 22. The cattle available in these institutions were graded during the year and efforts were made to seggregate the unproductive herd and to send them to gosadans. Rs. 1.24 lakhs were spent on these items. The target laid under the scheme of selection of gosadans during the year could not be fulfilled. The gosadan proposed to be opened in Ajmer District could not be started for want of the final decision regarding the period of agreement to be undergone by the State Government. However, during the year, negotiations for starting a "Charmalaya" in gosadan at Thekra (Sawai Madhopur district) which was selected during the preceding year, were finalised and it is expected to start working in 1960-61. The scheme of purchase and subsidy to calves worked slow. Rs. 0.21 lakh was spent during the year against an allocation of Rs. 0.47 lakh. However, 90 calves were purchased against the target of 100 calves. The Bull Premium scheme progressed well; 200 bulls were selected during the year and Rs. 0.31 lakh was distributed to the breeders for the up keep of the selected bulls. Under the scheme of Organisation of Cattle shows,

2 shows were organised at Nagaur and on these shows Rs. 0.42 lakh was spent during the year under review.

(b) *Dairy and Milk Supply Scheme.*—The scheme provided for starting one Co-operative Milk Union and one Creamery at Jaipur during the Second Plan. During the year the progress was slow since tenders had to be called twice due to change in the capacity of the equipment resulting from the financial aid form Newzealand permitting the purchase of bigger equipment. Besides, the work of survey of milk pockets was also continued in Udaipur and Jodhpur districts. The Ghee Grading station to be started at Jaipur, under the scheme, was equipped during the year and its operating licence was awaited. Rs. 1.54 lakhs or 29.90 per cent of the allotment were spent on the scheme as against Rs. 0.18 lakh spent during the preceding year. The cumulative expenditure to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 1.95 lakhs or 16.38 per cent of the total Second Plan provision.

(c) *Sheep and Wool Development Scheme.*—The State holds an important place in wool production in the country. The scheme therefore, envisages the development of the breed of sheep and the quantity and quality of wool. It was proposed to start 16 new extension centres and the same number were opened during the year thereby making the total number of centres in the State to 43 by the end of the year under review. Besides, it was also proposed to train 32 candidates at the Training School at Jodhpur in regard to sheep breeding development and protection from diseases. During the year 27 persons received training. The working of the wool analysis laboratory, sheep breeding research station, wool grading and marketing centres, community sheering sheds and sheep breeding farms was continued during the year. Rs. 6.09 lakhs were provided for the execution of these schemes. Out of this Rs. 3.88 lakhs or 63.69 per cent were spent. The expenditure uptil the end of the year was Rs. 8.69 lakhs or 15.66 per cent of Second Plan provision on the scheme. The proposal to construct sheering sheds at the 16 newly opened extension centres during the year could not be executed in absence of financial sanction.

(d) *Poultry Development Scheme.*—Rs. 1.62 lakhs were spent against the allotment of Rs. 2.47 lakhs on this scheme. The proposed new poultry centre was opened during the year at Banswara thus raising the total number of such centres in the State to 11.

(e) *Camel Improvement Scheme.*—Under this scheme with a view to improve the breed of the camel subsidy was given for the maintenance of selected camels at the rate of Rs. 25 per camel.

During the year, Rs. 4.12 lakhs were provided for grant of subsidy, out of which Rs. 1.87 lakhs were spent. Rs. 2.21 lakhs have been spent for this scheme till the end of the year under review. During the year 38 camels were subsidised and one camel farm with 10 key villages was opened with a view to improve the breed of camels.

(f) *Piggery Development Schemes.*—This scheme was started only during 1958-59. Rs. 0.68 lakh was allotted for the year 1959-60 for the development of white Yorkshire breed of pigs and distribution of pigs of improved breed to breeders, out of which Rs. 0.32 lakh was spent during the year. The cumulative expenditure on the scheme to the end of the year was Rs. 0.39 lakh. Under this scheme, the piggery development unit which was opened at Bassi last year was maintained this year and distribution of pigs of improved breed to breeders was continued.

(g) *Veterinary Hospitals and Dispensaries.*—This group of schemes covers Opening of dispensaries and hospitals, Starting of Mobile veterinary units, Conversion of dispensaries into hospitals and Eradication of Rinderpest disease. During the year under review 5 dispensaries and 2 hospitals were opened and 26 dispensaries already converted into hospitals and 3 mobile units started up to the end of the year were continued. The total number of dispensaries working by the end of the year reached to 40. To eradicate Rinderpest 10.09 lakh inoculations were performed, which raised the total number of inoculations to the end of the year to 13.79 lakhs. Uptil now 4 districts viz., Ganganagar, Churu, Sikar and Jhunjhunu having an area of 19,578 sq. miles have been covered and work under the Rinderpest Eradication Scheme is in progress in five other districts which cover 6.289 sq. miles. Rs. 9.43 lakhs were alloted for this scheme during the year against which Rs. 6.24 lakhs or 66.17 per cent were spent. Thus, the cumulative expenditure on this group of schemes till the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 14.17 lakhs or 42.22 per cent of Plan provision.

There was however some shortfall under this scheme due to non-construction of buildings for two dispensaries and one hospital through the Public Works Department as the funds for the same could not be made available in time.

(h) *Veterinary Education and Training.*—There was shortage of technical personnel due to which the progress of many schemes under Animal Husbandry was being hampered. The Veterinary College, Bikaner, was, therefore, further strengthened to provide for training facilities. Rs. 1.57 lakhs were spent against the allotment of Rs. 5.76 lakhs during the year. The cumulative expenditure on the

scheme was Rs. 2.87 lakhs or 12.15 per cent of the Second Plan provision. In addition to this, Rs. 2.92 lakhs were also spent during the year on buildings constructed for the extension of college hostel and cattle farm in college, the work on which was continued. Six veterinary assistant surgeons were trained during the year thus fulfilling the target. Besides 12 compounders against the target of 31 compounders were also trained. The two years' short course was also continued and 81 persons were trained during the year. The progress on the scheme was slow mainly because the construction work in the college could not be taken up to the desired extent. The scheme of advanced training which included training of officers, veterinary assistant surgeons and stockmen was also continued during the year.

(i) *Supervisory Staff.*—With the expansion of the activities under the sub-sector, it was felt necessary to strengthen the staff at headquarters and the districts so as to ensure proper formulation and implementation of the development programmes. During the year one Deputy Director was appointed at the headquarters and a Statistical Unit was also established. Besides, 22 District Officers and two Deputy Directors already appointed were continued. Rs. 3.83 lakhs were provided for this scheme during the year, out of which Rs. 2.94 lakhs or 77.25 per cent were spent. The expenditure to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 8.07 lakhs or 60.35 per cent of the Second Plan provision.

In the beginning of the year under review, a meeting of Regional Deputy Director, Specialists and Animal Husbandry Officers was called where the targets to be achieved by these officers were fixed and in order that the Plan schemes may be executed speedily and efficiently certain administrative and financial powers were delegated to the officers at the district level.

(j) *Miscellaneous.*—During the year, the Government granted subsidy to the extent of certain fixed proportions of total cost in certain schemes viz., (a) subsidy to bull calves, (b) premium to stud bulls, (c) aid to Gaushalas and Gausadans and (d) subsidy to poultry, pigs and sheep breeders, subject to the condition that the remaining amount is invested by the public. The peoples' participation in the form of such investment during the year was reported to be satisfactory.

IV. CO-OPERATION

The development plan for co-operative movement in Rajasthan is broadly based on the recommendations of the Rural Credit Survey Committee of the Reserve Bank of India primarily aiming at State participation at different levels of co-operative movement so as to

ensure an afround co-ordination between credit and allied economic activities. While the planned development of co-operation in the State was going on apace during the Second Plan there was some shift in the national policy on co-operatives which had its impact on the plan of Co-operative Development at State level as well. With the resolution of the National Development Council of 9th November, 1958, a new co-operative-era has commenced with its emphasis on service co-operatives, one-village one-co-operative-society for the population of 1,000 and grant of full credit to the cultivator according to the production-plan. As a result of the implementation of the resolution of the National Development Council, formation of large sized societies has been discontinued and it was proposed to organise 3,570 new service co-operatives and strengthen about the same number of the existing societies by the end of the Second Plan. By the end of 1959-60, 1961 service co-operative societies were organised and strengthened.

In the Second Five Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 164.00 lakhs was provided for the development of co-operation. Out of this Rs. 70.00 lakhs or 42.68 per cent were provided for the year 1959-60 against which an amount of Rs. 61.54 lakhs or 87.91 per cent was spent, as compared to an amount of Rs. 21.77 lakhs spent during the preceding year. The cumulative expenditure up to the end of the year 1959-60 was Rs. 123.32 lakhs or 75.20 per cent of the total plan provision.

As a result of Democratic Decentralisation in the State from 2nd October, 1959 few plan schemes viz., construction of rural godowns for small sized credit societies, subsidy for staff and loans for the construction of godowns for the primary marketing societies, co-operative farming societies, revitalisation of small sized societies and departmental staff, were transferred to Panchayat Samitis and an amount of Rs. 17.06 lakhs was allotted to them for execution of these schemes. The services of 163 Inspectors (Executive) and 328 Assistant Inspectors were also placed on deputation to the Panchayat Samitis, for the implementation of these schemes.

Out of 13 schemes provided for, during the year under review, all the schemes except the one namely co-operative research and experimentation were implemented. The details of the physical as well as financial achievements according to schemes are given below:—

(i) Share capital contribution to Co-operative Institutions

The object of this scheme is to strengthen the financial position of co-operative societies. During the year under review the Government contributed towards 53 existing large sized societies in

the form of share capital, amounting to Rs. 5.24 lakhs and to 9 Central Co-operative Banks, amounting to Rs. 3.26 lakhs. It was also proposed to contribute towards the share capital of 3 banks but the same was later not done as their own funds were found to be enough to meet their requirements. A sum of Rs. 8.91 lakhs was also contributed towards the share capital of the Rajasthan State Co-operative Bank. The entire share capital contribution of Rs. 17.41 lakhs was received from the Reserve Bank of India in the form of loan to the State Government. The matching share capital raised by Banks was Rs. 30.96 lakhs during 1959-60.

(ii) Construction of Godowns for Small Sized Credit Societies

On the recommendations of National Development Council the formation of large sized societies was discontinued and this year the target was kept for the construction of 100 rural godowns for small sized societies. Rs. 6.00 lakhs were allotted for this scheme, out of which Rs. 5.00 lakhs were transferred to Panchayat Samitis for the construction of godowns by way of loans and subsidies. A provision of Rs. 0.10 lakh was also kept for the completion of godowns at Baran and Partapur, out of which Rs. 0.08 lakh was spent by the Public Works Department.

(iii) Subsidy for Staff of Credit Institutions

A provision of Rs. 1.45 lakhs was made during the year under review for subsiding co-operative credit institutions to enable them to have trained and qualified staff, out of which Rs. 0.84 lakh was granted to 169 large sized societies, Rs. 0.26 lakh to 10 central co-operative banks, Rs. 0.05 lakh to Central Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, Jaipur and Rs. 0.28 lakh to 13 primary land mortgage banks, in the form of subsidy.

(iv) Primary Marketing societies

It was proposed to contribute share capital towards 39 primary marketing societies in addition to 25 existing societies. Against this, share capital amounting to Rs. 7.00 lakhs was contributed towards, 39 new societies and 16 old societies. Further advance to 9 old societies was not made as their financial position was not found satisfactory. The subsidy for staff amounting to Rs. 1.15 lakhs was also given to 39 new societies and 21 old societies as per targets fixed. Besides Rs. 12.38 lakhs were given in the form of loans and subsidy for the construction of 47 godowns for the primary marketing societies. Thus an amount of Rs. 20.53 lakhs was spent during the year 1959-60 against an allocation of Rs. 16.48 lakhs under this scheme.

(v) Apex Marketing Society

An Apex Marketing Society, named as the Rajasthan Rajya Sahakari Kraya Vikraya Sangh Ltd., was formed in the year 1957 for co-ordinating activities of Agricultural societies. A provision of Rs. 2.30 lakhs was made for this society for the year 1959-60, out of which Rs. 2.00 lakhs were given as share capital to this society, Rs. 0.05 lakh was granted in the form of subsidy for meeting the cost of additional staff of the society, and the rest of Rs. 0.25 lakh was granted in form of loan and subsidy for the construction of a godown which was under construction during the year.

The Apex Marketing Society assisted the primary marketing societies in the procurement of improved seeds and other articles of necessity. At the instance of the Government the society imported 50,000 maunds of grain seed from Ganganagar which was sold in Jaipur on the rates fixed by the Government. The State Trading Corporation of India has appointed the Apex Marketing Society as the sole distributor of camphor in Rajasthan. Tata Fiason Private Ltd., have appointed the society as the sole distributor for their plant protection products in Rajasthan. All this distribution work is being done by the Apex Marketing Society through the primary marketing societies wherever they exist or through the village service co-operatives.

The Apex Marketing Society also organised a conference of all the marketing societies of the State on the 9th and 10th January, 1960 in order to understand and solve the difficulties faced by these primary societies. Besides the representatives of all the marketing societies of the State, some representatives from other States also participated in the deliberations.

(vi) Creation of Funds

With a view to strengthening the financial position of the co-operative societies, a "Co-operative Development Fund" and "Relief and Guarantee Fund" were created in the year 1957-58. During this year under review a sum of Rs. 0.50 lakh was credited to the Development Fund and a sum of Rs. 1.75 lakhs to "Relief and Guarantee Fund".

(vii) Co-operative Training

The scheme provides for the training of subordinate personnel of the co-operative department and co-operative institutions in the State. During the year under review, against the target of training

320 personnel in subordinate training course, 73 Assistant Inspectors, 69 Managers of large sized societies and Supervisors of supervising unions, 16 Inspectors of Khadi and Village Board were trained and 47 Assistant Inspectors were under training at the co-operative schools located at Jaipur and Jodhpur. 60 Inspectors were trained and 33 Inspectors were under training in the intermediate training course at Kota and Indore training centres. Under the integrated co-operative training scheme of India, 7 Assistant Registrars and 25 Inspectors were sent for training to co-operative training college, Poona, and co-operative centre, Madras. A provision of Rs. 1.78 lakhs was made for training programme against which Rs. 0.89 lakh or 50.00 per cent were spent during the year under report.

(viii) Co-operative Farming

During the current year, there was a provision of granting subsidy to 100 co-operative farming societies @ Rs. 1,000/- each and 10 societies @ Rs. 10,000/- each so as to encourage the formation of such societies in the State. A sum of Rs. 2.00 lakhs were provided in the current year's budget, out of which Rs. 1.90 lakhs were transferred to Panchayat Samitis and Rs. 0.06 lakh was given as subsidy by the Department. In all, 110 joint co-operative farming societies were benefitted by the scheme.

(ix) Co-operative Development below the District Level

A target of organising 1,785 small sized societies and to revitalise 1,500 such societies was fixed for the current year, out of which 1,961 small sized societies were organised and 1,478 societies were revitalised. A target of organising 30 Supervisory Unions during the year was also fixed and the same was achieved during the year. Out of the total provision of Rs. 3.20 lakhs, Rs. 2.99 lakhs or 93.44 per cent were spent in the year 1959-60.

(x) Education of Non-Officials

The Rajasthan State Co-operative Union located at Jaipur has been entrusted with the implementation of the scheme for organisation of co-operative education of non-official personnel of the movement as formulated by the All India Co-operative Union. The scheme was launched in Rajasthan in the year 1957-58. A sum of Rs. 2.55 lakhs was provided during the year 1959-60, for this scheme against which Rs. 1.44 lakhs or 56.47 per cent were spent. 12,730 non-official members were trained through the 16 District Co-operative Institutes during the year under review.

(xi) Processing Societies

The Plan provided for the establishment of 2 cotton gins and 1 oil mill, out of which 1 co-operative cotton gin was established

during 1957-58 when Rs. 1.20 lakhs were contributed towards the same in the form of share capital. During the year 1959-60, a sum of 0.03 lakh was advanced to the gin in the form of subsidy for the staff of this unit. A sum of Rs. 0.03 lakh was provided in the current year's budget for grant of subsidy to the employees of the same gin.

(xii) State Ware-Housing Corporation

A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was provided for issue of shares to the Rajasthan State Ware-Housing Corporation established in the year 1957-58. This corporation provides an important institutional link between the activities of credit and non-credit societies.

(xiii) Departmental Staff

It has become essential to augment the strength of the co-operative department to implement the plan programme more effectively. Accordingly, a provision of Rs. 26.66 lakhs was made for raising the strength of the different categories of the staff of the co-operative, out of which Rs. 16.94 lakhs or 63.54 per cent were spent this year. During the year, a target to recruit 891 persons was fixed against which 293 persons under various categories, were recruited. The remaining staff could not be appointed since the R.P.S.C. could not make available the required number of personnel. It may again be mentioned here that out of the provision under this scheme, Rs. 2.53 lakhs were transferred to the Panchayat Samitis together with the transfer of services of 163 Inspectors (Executive) and 328 Assistant Inspectors.

The All India Co-operative Conference under the auspices of the Ministry of Community Development and Co-operation, Government of India was held at Jaipur from 29th January, 1960 to 2nd February, 1960. It was the biggest ever gathering of the leading co-operators and administrators of the co-operative movement in India and it discussed several important features of the co-operative movement in the country.

There was a significant increase in the number of co-operative societies in the State which increased from 11,879 in March 1959 to 15,097 at the end of March, similarly the membership increased from 5,56,851 at the end of March, 1959 to 6,99,389 in March, 1960, thus registering an increase of 27.09 per cent and 25.60 per cent respectively. The detailed statistics of co-operative movement as on 30th June, 1959 along with their comparison with previous years are available in Tables 25 and 26.

V. FORESTS AND SOIL CONSERVATION

For the development and preservation of forest resources in the State a sum of Rs. 182.00 lakhs was provided in the Second Plan, out of which an allotment of Rs. 47.00 lakhs was made during the year 1959-60. The expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 44.21 lakhs representing 94.06 per cent of the allotment. The short fall during the year was negligible. The allotment and expenditure both were higher during the current year as compared to the last year. The cumulative expenditure since the inception of the present plan amounted to Rs. 119.23 lakhs constituting 66.57 per cent of the total plan provision.

With the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation in the State during the current year, a sum of Rs. 3.01 lakhs was transferred to the Panchayat Samitis against the schemes of creation of village forests, creation of paddocks for rotational grazing and soil conservation (under Agriculture Department).

A brief account of the financial and physical achievments under various schemes of this sub-sector according to broad categories is given below:—

(1) Demarcation, settlement and forest education and research.

The total provision for all these schemes during the current year amounted to Rs. 10.05 lakhs out of which Rs. 9.56 lakhs were spent. The expenditure under this group consisted of Rs. 1.93 lakhs on preparation of work plans, Rs. 4.98 lakhs on demarcation and settlement, Rs. 2.22 lakhs on education and Rs. 0.43 lakh on research schemes. In terms of physical achievements under this group of scheme, 29 foresters, 270 forest guards, 5 rangers and 5 officers were trained. Forest research was continued like the previous year. Experiments on the yield of katha were also conducted. Working plans were being prepared for 8 forest divisions. An area of 1133.75 sq. miles was demarcated and forest settlement completed against a target of 2,500 sq. miles.

(2) Development of forestery through Afforestation and rehabilitation.

Of the total provision of Rs. 16.70 lakhs, Rs. 15.60 lakhs were spent under this sub-group of schemes, out of which Rs. 4.31 lakhs were spent on afforestation, Rs. 7.53 lakhs on industrial and commercial plantation, and Rs. 3.76 lakhs on rehabilitation of existing forests and Jagir forests. With a view to prevent sand drift to the villages and nearby agricultural land, plantations were raised in 11,00 acres exposed to wind erosion and 1,450 acres exposed to

water erosion. Besides this, plantations of commercial important spices were raised over 1350 acres. Rehabilitation of existing State and Jagir forests was also carried out through cultural operations and restocking over the total area of 16,100 acres out of which 7,500 acres were of resumed Jagir forests and 8750 acres of State forests.

(3) Soil conservation and other forest development

During the year 1959-60 Rs. 20.25 lakhs were provided for various schemes under this category, out of which Rs. 19.05 lakhs were spent. Rs. 1.42 lakhs on development of national park and games sanctuaries, Rs. 0.52 lakh on creation of paddocks for rotational grazing, Rs. 0.26 lakh on nurseries, Rs. 4.05 lakhs on communication and buildings and Rs. 12.78 lakhs on soil conservation schemes. In order to approach and exploit the interior forests, new roads were constructed and existing roads were repaired. The total road mileage constructed in forest areas was 145 during the year under review. Forest guards chowkies and quarters for staff were under construction and in all 43 buildings were constructed, and 8 game sanctuaries were equipped with modern facilities. 2125 acres of land was brought under soil conservation measures during the year under review.

VI. FISHERIES

Rajasthan State with a number of perennial lakes and bunds and a few shallow rivers offers good opportunities for the development of fisheries. The programme of development of fisheries was taken up for the first time in the year 1957-58 when a separate organisation was set up for the implementation of various schemes under this sector.

During the Second Plan a sum of Rs. 9.00 lakhs was earmarked for their development, out of which an amount of Rs. 3.00 lakhs was provided for the current year. The total expenditure during the year under review amounted to Rs. 1.51 lakhs or 50.33 per cent of the allotment as compared to an expenditure of Rs. 0.99 lakh in the preceding year. The cumulative expenditure during the Second Plan up to end of the year under review was Rs. 3.60 lakhs or 40.00 per cent of the plan provision.

Of the total allotment of Rs. 3.00 lakhs during the current year, a sum of Rs. 0.37 lakh was transferred to 26 Panchayat Samitis and the village tanks commanding an area of 50 acres or less were also transferred to them. The services of 26 fishermen were placed at their disposal. Lack of technical personnel and adequate transport facilities continued to hamper the progress of the schemes during this year also, although steps were taken to train the people locally and make available transport facilities. Twenty newly recruited

fishermen were locally trained in Jaipur during the year under review. The Fisheries Development Officer was sent for a short term training on an induced spawning of major carps by hormone injection in Cuttack. An Assistant Fisheries Development Officer also received 10 months training in the Inland Fisheries in the Central Inland Fisheries Research Station, Barrackpur, Calcutta. The Fisheries Research Assistant also received the F.A.O. training in Bombay for about 10 weeks during the year under review.

The total water surveyed during the year under review was 53,330 acres as against 33,000 acres during the last year. This does not include the progress of water surveyed in blocks as it has not been reported. Under the scheme of stocking of seedlings 7.65 lakh fish seeds were stocked during the year under review as against the target of stocking 25 lakh seeds. A Fishermen co-operative society was formed at Kota in addition to the two existing at Bharatpur and Jaipur. 4 Fish Nurseries, two at Alwar and two at Bharatpur were opened during the year under review in addition to one already established at Amber. The construction work at Fish farm, Udaipur was continued during the year under review also. Research work in the fisheries research laboratory at Udaipur was continued. The total fisheries production during the year under review was reported to be of the order of 50 thousand maunds, out of which 38 thousand maunds were exported and 12 thousand maunds were consumed in the State. The total revenue earned by way of public fish auctions was Rs. 3.13 lakhs during the year 1959-60 as compared to Rs. 1.77 lakhs during the last year.

The fisheries department participated in several exhibitions and cattle fairs held at Nagaur, Jaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur, Bhilwara, Chittorgarh districts during the year 1959-60. Exhibits were also displayed at the World Agriculture Fair 1959 at New Delhi.

VII. COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND NATIONAL EXTENSION SERVICE

The Community Development programme was *abinitio* designed to be a people's programme in which initiative was supposed to come from the people below. With the introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation on 2nd October, 1959 in the State, the dreams of the past have been realised. Thus programme has succeeded in a fair degree in generating plan consciousness amongst the people in the area. Under the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation Village Panchayat is the administrative Unit at the village level functioning through village committees where the panchayat covers more than one village. The members of these committees are nominated by the panchayat to ensure co-operation of all interests. The Panchayat Samiti at the block level consists of

Sarpanchas of Village Panchayats who are directly elected by the people. In the Panchayat Samiti, there are also representatives of special interests, like agriculture, scheduled castes and tribes and women; the power to co-opt members rests not with the Government but with the members of the Panchayat Samitis. The Zila Parishad at the district level is the house of elders. It consists of Pradhans of Panchayat Samitis, Members of Parliament and State Legislative Assembly representing the area. The Collector of the District is the non-voting member.

The Panchayat at the village level is the basic institution for planning and execution of the development programmes. Now the Panchayat Samiti drives in the plan for the area and executes them through village panchayats and functional committees. It also exercises the supervision over the village institutions and makes available funds and administrative know-how to them. The Samiti, like the Panchayat, has the full freedom in framing the budget or formulating its annual plans of development. The plans and schemes should, however, be within the frame work of the State Plan. It is ensured that there is no overlapping of functions between the two bodies. The funds of the Panchayat and Panchayat Samitis consist of (1) grants for liabilities transferred to them (2) annual *ad hoc* grants for a fixed period, (3) matching grants for those schemes, execution of which has been transferred, and (4) loans advanced by the State Government or raised by the Panchayat Samitis and income accruing from taxes. Each body has a separate list of items for levy of taxes.

The Zila Parishad works as a supervising and co-ordinating body and examines budgets of the Samitis. This however does not entitle Zila Parishad to effect modification in the proposals submitted by the Samiti. The Zila Parishad has the right to make suggestion for the consideration of the Panchayat Samitis. In case, the Zila Parishad fails to return the budget to a Panchayat Samiti within the prescribed time, the collector has the power to allow the samiti to incur expenditure on committed items. The special feature of the scheme of decentralisation is the total exclusion of officials from the membership of both Panchayat Samitis and Zila Parishads although they have the right to participate in the proceedings. This would further ensure democratic functioning of these bodies. The Government control has been restricted to submission of annual reports, annual and quarterly statements of income and expenditure, audit of accounts and vigilance over the development plans so as to ensure that they are in conformity with the State and National Plan.

With the introduction of Democratic Decentralisation the State has been [illegible] 2[illegible]2 Panchayat Samitis and 26 Zila Parishads. There is one Panchayat Samiti for each Development

block, and where the regular blocks did not exist, the shadow blocks were started on 2nd October, 1959 which will get converted into Pre-extension and 1st Stage blocks gradually. It is envisaged that by the year 1963-64, all these shadow blocks will have been converted into regular blocks.

The Community development programme has been in labour since October, 1952. By the end of the year 1959-60, 139 blocks were functioning in the State consisting of 71 First Stage blocks, 14 Community Development blocks, 38 Second Stage blocks and 16 pre-extension blocks. All these blocks served an estimated population of 85.12 lakhs representing 65.43 per cent of the total rural population in the State. The coverage of these blocks extended to 20978 villages having an area of 71,911 sq. miles by the end of the year under review. Besides, there were 93 shadow blocks in the State.

Out of the Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 674.50 lakhs, Rs. 177.22 lakhs representing 26.27 per cent of the total provision were earmarked for the year 1959-60. The total expenditure for the Community Development programme during the year under review amounted to Rs. 236.10 lakhs, thereby exceeding the yearly target of expenditure by 33.22 per cent while during the preceding year an amount of Rs. 271.81 lakhs was spent against an allotment of Rs. 184.04 lakhs. The cumulative expenditure till the end of the year under report amounted to Rs. 868.88 lakhs which exceeded even the total plan provision by 28.82 per cent. Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 236.10 lakhs, during the year under review, Rs. 23.11 lakhs were spent on the construction of buildings in the blocks. The total amount allotted to Panchayat Samitis to meet out the expenses of the schemes transferred to them for execution, amounted to Rs. 110.37 lakhs or 62.28 per cent of the year's allotment. Whole of this amount transferred has been taken as expenditure for the year.

The progress in physical terms also continued to be satisfactory during the year under review. The details of progress under important items of activities are given in table 10. These represent the physical outputs in block areas and are not necessarily in all cases only the result of financial inputs out of the block funds.

During the year under review the 12 point programme of development was continued and significant achievements were made in respect of medh bundi, fruit plantation and budding of wild trees. The campaign on medh bundi was launched from 1st April 1959 to 31st October 1959 and 588782 acres of land was brought under medh bundi during this period. 13,02,377 fruit plants were distributed in

80 blocks and 4048 wild ber trees were budded in 68 blocks of the State. Like previous year, Rabi and Kharif campaigns were also organised during the year. Through these campaigns the rural community was made to understand the importance of improved agricultural practices. Besides, Gram Kakis in the villages also educated the village women for their welfare and upliftment. Under the life insurance scheme, business worth Rs. 131.93 lakhs was completed. National Small Savings campaign was equally successful and resulted in an investment of Rs. 122.00 lakhs from the block areas.

The training programmes were also organised with a view to implementing the schemes successfully. During the year under report, 418 Gram Sevaks, 25 Gram Sevikas, 143 Vikas Adhikaris, 142 Social Education Organisers, 156 Co-operative Extension Officers and 145 Industries Extension Officers were trained. As regards non-institutional training, 20764 village leaders were trained in Rabi and Kharif camps and 518 Gram Kakis were trained in women camps during the year.

The extent of people's participation achieved during this year could not be satisfactory since with the introduction of the Democratic Decentralisation from 2nd October, 1959, the later half of the year was generally spent in conducting elections and allied activities with the result that much field work in this direction could not be attended to.

CHAPTER XI

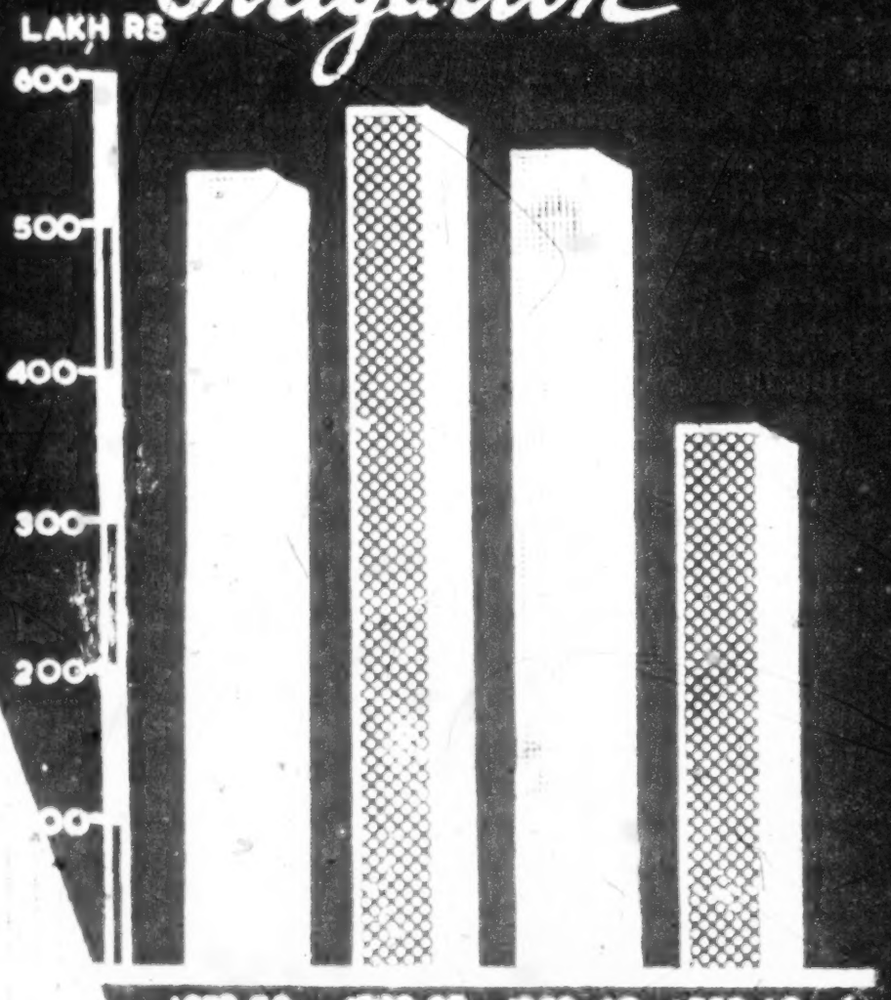
IRRIGATION

The need of water to the thirsty soils of Rajasthan is paramount. Irrigation programme, therefore, received priority during both the Plans and during the year under review also, concentrated efforts were continued to provide increased Irrigation facilities through construction of major and medium plan works, scarcity area works and number of Minor Irrigation works. The work on multipurpose projects viz., Bhakra Nangal Irrigation Project and Chambal Irrigation Project was continued and efforts were made to utilise to the maximum extent the irrigation facilities made available from completed works. The scheme of Flood control works was also taken up during the year to be executed in Bharatpur district which was to be met out of savings in other schemes.

The provision for Irrigation sector under the Second Five Year Plan is Rs. 2813.28 lakhs, out of which the allocation for the year under report was Rs. 554.63 lakhs or 19.71 per cent. Against this allotment the total expenditure for all irrigation works during the year 1959-60, amounted to Rs. 380.49 lakhs, or 68.60 per cent of the allotment for the year under review. This included Rs. 77.02 lakhs counted as share of Rajasthan Government in the cost of construction of common works on Bhakra Nangal which has been estimated on the basis of 15.22 per cent of the total expenditure incurred in Punjab on Bhakra Dam, 19.00 per cent on Nangal Dam, 19.06 per cent on Nangal Hydel Channel, 2.70 per cent on Rooperhead works, 0.40 per cent on Sirhind canal and 28.47 per cent on Bhakra Canal. These shareable percentages have been fixed by the Ministry of finance in confirmity with the proportion of the benefit to be derived by the State of Punjab and Rajasthan after the completion of the project.

As compared to the expenditure of Rs. 581.59 lakhs incurred during the preceding year, the expenditure during the year under review has fallen short by Rs. 201.10 lakhs. The cumulative expenditure since the beginning of the Second Plan to end of March, 1960 amounted to Rs. 2036.67 lakhs or 72.39 per cent of the total plan outlay. Of the total expenditure of Rs. 380.49 lakhs spent during the year under review, Rs. 235.90 lakhs were spent on Multipurpose Projects Rs. 40.52 lakhs on Plan works, Rs. 29.84 lakhs on Scarcity area works, Rs. 3.65 lakhs on Survey and investigation schemes, Rs. 4.59 lakhs

Allotment & Expenditure on Irrigation



on Flood control, Rs. 47.59 lakhs on minor irrigation works including Rs. 20.00 lakhs transferred to Panchayat Samitis and Rs. 18.40 lakhs calculated on *pro rata* basis for plan schemes out of the total expenditure incurred on establishment, tools and plant both for plan and non-plan schemes. Besides, work on Rajasthan canal project which was initiated in the year 1958-59 was continued and an amount of Rs. 93.01 lakhs was spent on it during the year under review. Although this is a project outside plan ceiling yet its progress has been reviewed in the subsequent part of the chapter looking to its importance in the economy of the State. The short fall in expenditure was mainly under Plan works and scarcity area works since work on a number of projects could not be implemented to the desired extent, mainly due the shortage of labour. Another reason for slow progress was the late sanction of estimates for projects like Ranapratap Sagar, Mahi, Jakham, Khari storage, Khari feeder, Sawan Bhadho and Gurgaon canal (plan works). Non-availability of good contractors also hold up the progress of many projects. The Department however had reduced the amount of earnest money to encourage good contractors and had also taken up construction work departmentally where satisfactory tenders were not received.

The entire programme of irrigation development may be grouped under six major heads. The schemewise progress of achievements under these major groups is given in the following paragraphs.

1.0 Multipurpose Irrigation Projects

(a) Bhakra Nangal Irrigation Project.—Works in Rajasthan portion of this project had practically been completed by the end of the preceding year, except a few bridges, minor buildings and construction of a few pucca outlets and other similar works of minor construction nature. During the year the remaining work was undertaken and that too was nearing completion towards the end of the year. From the completed works, 3.44 lakh acres of land in Ganganagar district was irrigated during the year against the target of irrigating 3.50 lakh acres fixed for the year. Thus it would appear that the water available from the Project had been utilised to the desired extent. The expenditure incurred on the Project during the year 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 83.47 lakhs which constituted 72.57 per cent of the allocation of Rs. 115.02 lakhs provided for the year, as against Rs. 122.52 lakhs or 95.92 per cent spent during the preceding year. The expenditure as share of common works on this Project amounted to Rs. 77.02 lakhs or 69.37 per cent of the allotment for common works. Besides Rs. 0.45 lakhs were spent on the works to be executed by the Rajasthan Government as against the allocation of Rs. 4.00 lakhs for the purpose. Thus by the end of the year under review, no

this Project, in all Rs. 581.09 lakhs have been spent as against the plan provision of Rs. 563.00 lakhs.

(b) (i) *Chambal Project (Rajasthan Portion).*—Rajasthan is joining hands in the construction of this multipurpose project with the neighbouring state of Madhya Pradesh. The work on Chambal project was in progress during the year under review also on all the four sites viz., Kota Barrage, Right and Left canals and Rana Pratap Sagar Dam. The total expenditure during the year under review on this project amounted to Rs. 152.43 lakhs, out of which Rs. (—) 1.39 lakhs were spent on Kota Barrage, Rs. 128.32 lakhs on Right main canal, Rs. 23.37 lakhs on Left main canal and Rs. 2.13 lakhs on Rana Pratap Sagar Dam. The expenditure on Kota Barrage is expressed in negative quantity, taking into consideration the adjustment of the payments in the past years. The expenditure incurred on the Project during the year under review constituted 70.86 per cent of the allocation of Rs. 215.10 lakhs, while during the preceding year Rs. 345.47 lakhs were spent. The cumulative expenditure on the project since the beginning of the Second Plan to the end of March, 1960 amounted to Rs. 921.79 lakhs, which exceeded even the Second Plan Provision by Rs. 71.79 lakhs.

In terms of physical achievement during the year under review, the progress on Kota Barrage was 1.92 lakh cft. of rock cutting, 5.08 lakh cft. of concreting and 122.19 lakh cft. of earth work. On the Right main canal, rock cutting was done for 42.70 lakh cft., stonemasonry and concreting for 34.15 lakh cft. and earth work for 750.25 lakh cft. and on Left canal, 10.64 lakh cft. of rock cutting, 11.72 lakh cft. of stonemasonry and 41.13 lakh cft. of earth work was done. The cumulative progress since the launching of the Project to the end of the year 1959-60, on the Kota Barrage and canals was 449.46 lakh cft. of rock cutting, 236.93 lakh cft. of masonry and concreting and 7541.52 lakh cft. of earth work. The work on all these items is beyond 97 per cent of the total estimated quantities. On Rana Pratap Sagar Project, an approach road was constructed up to the dam site and rock cutting was done to the extent of 3.00 lakh cft. during the year 1959-60.

(ii) Chambal Project (Madhya Pradesh Portion)

The main Gandhisagar Dam of Chambal Project is being constructed by Madhya Pradesh State, the total expenditure of which will be shared by the two participating states i.e. Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh although shareable percentages to the total expenditure have not yet been fixed by the Chambal Control Board. A brief review of the progress made on the project in the neighbouring state would be of interest to have an overall idea of progress of work on the Project. During the year under review, Rs. [illegible]

lakhs were provided for the execution of works on this project out of which Rs. 338.16 lakhs constituting 89.54 per cent of the allocation were spent. Of the total expenditure, Rs. 145.51 lakhs were spent on Gandhi Sagar dam and Rs. 212.65 lakhs on Right Main canal, stonemasonry and concreting was done to the extent of 42.41 lakh cft. on Gandhi Sagar dam and 34.73 lakh cft. on Right main canal. Besides 20.93 lakh cft. of rock cutting and 637.14 lakh cft. of earth work was also done on the Right Main canal.

II. Plan works

All these works are major and medium irrigation projects. Out of the 33 works provided for execution under this scheme during the Second Plan Period, 15 major and medium works were carried over from the First Plan and the remaining 18 were to be newly taken up during the Second Plan. Out of these continuing schemes works on Bhula, Bankli, Girinanda, Hemawas, Nahar-sagar, Ummedsagar and Nindar have been completed and the rest are in progress.

Out of 18 new schemes of Second Plan, works on Jakham (Part scheme) Mahi, West Banas, Bharatpur feeder and Narain Sagar, was taken up during 1958-59 and was continued during the year under report and Mahi and Berach at Badgoan, were started during 1959-60. Work on Wagon project could not be started during the current year, besides, sanction for the remaining projects was also awaited from the Planning Commission till the end of the year under report and this was responsible for the shortfall in expenditure under this scheme.

The total allotment for all medium and major works during the year under review amounted to Rs. 102.82 lakhs, out of which Rs. 40.52 lakhs or 39.41 per cent were spent. However, the cumulative expenditure during the Second Plan till the end of the year 1959-60 was Rs. 152.04 lakhs or 16.16 per cent of the Second Plan provision. The total area irrigated by the completed projects was 93.42 thousand acres as against the target of irrigating 133.50 thousand acres during 1959-60.

III. Scarcity area works

18 scarcity area works were provided for execution during the year under review with an allocation of Rs. 52.82 lakhs. The total works taken up during the Second Plan were 21, out of which three

works Kantri, Kalabhata and Bagolia were completed during the preceding year. The total expenditure on all these Scarcity area works during the year under review amounted to Rs. 29.84 lakhs or 56.49 per cent of the allotment, as against Rs. 45.75 lakhs spent during preceding year. The cumulative expenditure since the beginning of the Second Plan to end of March, 1960 amounted to Rs. 211.10 lakhs which exceeded even the Second Plan provision of Rs. 170.00 lakhs. However, all the 18 works were still under construction during the year under report. Partial irrigation from most of the works except the seven viz., Godala, Sarwania, Galwa, Mashi, Parwan, Kalisindh and Bhin Sagar, has already started. The six works Kantri, Bagolia, Deoria, Atwara Kalabhata, and Ora had so far been completed.

Full irrigation from these works will commence by the end of 1960-61. The progress on other works was also reported satisfactory. The total area irrigated from these works was 46.32 thousand acres or 91.90 per cent of the target of irrigating 50.40 thousand acres during the year 1959-60.

IV Minor Irrigation Works

It was proposed to take up 97 minor irrigation works during the year under report as against 88 works taken up during the preceding year. Out of these, 83 works were carried over from the year 1958-59, while 14 new works were sanctioned for execution during the year 1959-60. Rs. 60.00 lakhs were provided for construction of these works during the year under review. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was transferred to Panchayat Samitis for the execution of works costing not more than Rs. 25,000 each. The total expenditure on all minor irrigation works was reported to be Rs. 47.59 lakhs or 79.32 per cent of the allocation, against an amount of Rs. 28.40 lakhs spent during the preceding year. This year also Bharat Sewak Samaj was continued to be associated in the execution of these works so as to elicit maximum public participation and a sum of Rs. 0.07 lakh was spent through this organisation. The cumulative expenditure on these works since the beginning of the Second Plan till March, 1960 amounted to Rs. 134.27 lakhs constituting 49.59 per cent of the Second Plan provision. The total area irrigated by these works is estimated to be 200.00 thousand acres.

V Survey and Investigation Scheme

During the year under review, Rs. 8.87 lakhs were provided for survey and investigation of irrigation potential in the state out of which an amount of Rs. 3.65 lakhs or 41.15 per cent of the allotment could be spent. However, the cumulative expenditure since the beginning of the Second Plan till the end of the year

1959-60 was Rs. 13.39 lakhs which exceeded even the Second Plan provision of Rs. 13.25 lakhs.

VI Flood control.

The scheme of Flood control was initially not provided in the Second Plan but subsequently due to severe floods in Bharatpur area, this scheme was proposed and implemented in Bharatpur district. A sum of Rs. 4.59 lakhs has been spent on it during the year under report.

Besides the Plan Projects enumerated above work on Rajasthan Canal Project was also under progress. The total cost of this project has been estimated at Rs. 4453.45 lakhs and revised budget allotment for the project for the year 1959-60 was placed at Rs. 169.28 lakhs. Rajasthan Canal Board, the Chief Engineer, Rajasthan Canal Project Rajasthan, and Colonisation Commissioner are the three agencies responsible for the planning, and execution of the project and development of the area falling within the command of the Canal. The total expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 93.01 lakhs or 54.94 per cent of the allotment for the year. The construction work on this project which began during the year 1958-59 was continued in Rajasthan both on Rajasthan feeder and Rajasthan canal. On Rajasthan feeder, 2099.90 lakh cft. or 75.00 per cent of the total estimated quantity of earth work and 880.89 lakh cft. or 84.00 per cent of compaction was done till the end of the year under review. On Rajasthan canal, only earthwork to the extent of 225.29 laks cft. was done by the end of the year, amounting to only 13.25 per cent of total quantity.

The progress in Rajasthan portion thus remained slow on both the projects specially on the works of compaction and lining of feeder and canal. The Shortfall in expenditure is due to (i) inadequacy of machinery for compaction of earth work and (ii) shortage of coal for burning of tiles and bricks for lining work. Efforts were however made during the year for the purchase of required equipment and obtain steel and coal through the Government of India on priority basis.

The progress of all the items of work in Punjab portion, executed by the Punjab Government however, had exceeded the scheduled programme.

The total area irrigated in Rajasthan during the year under review by Major canals was 11.97 lakh acres. Out of which 3.53

lakh acres were irrigated by Bhakra canal, 0.17 lakh acre by North Ghaggar canal and 8.27 lakh acres by Gang Canal.

The figures of land utilisation and area irrigated through various sources are not available for the year under report. However, final data for the year 1957-58 had been received. The total area of the state in 1957-58 was reported to be 842.81 lakh acres, out of this, the net area sown was 299.06 lakh acres or 35.48 per cent. The total irrigated area was 35.75 lakh acres or 11.96 per cent of the net area sown. The area irrigated by sources was 7.78 lakh acres through canals, 5.50 lakh acres through tanks, 22.28 lakh acres through wells and 0.19 lakh acre through other sources. Major part of the irrigated area was thus through wells. The detailed figures of land utilisation and area irrigated by sources are given in table 17 and 18.

CHAPTER XI

POWER

Power supply in the State has been much below the requirements and consequently a major obstacle in the way of industrialisation and consequent diversification of the State's economy. Before the formation of Rajasthan, the development of power resources was virtually in name. Barring a few, most of the power stations were uneconomic and could only meet the demands of electricity for lighting purposes. During the First Five Year Plan period also, power resources could not be developed sufficiently and the total installed capacity was 33 thousand KW at the end of the First Five Year Plan. With a view to cover the gap in the growing demand and the supply of power, steps were taken during the Second Five Year Plan to tap different sources of power viz., steam, diesel and hydro-electricity and during the Second Plan the additional installed capacity is expected to go up by 91 thousand KW.

The annual plan for the year under review provided for an allotment of Rs. 395.63 lakhs representing 19.79 per cent of the total Plan allotment of Rs. 1999.51 lakhs for Power. This also included the provision for acquisition of power house at Ajmer and the cost of common pool works. Out of the year's allotment, the expenditure was of the order of Rs. 308.80 lakhs representing a shortfall of 21.95 per cent. This expenditure is inclusive of an amount of Rs. 79.45 lakhs as share of common works in Bhakra Nangal executed by the Punjab Government in which Rajasthan also has to share, and Rs. 70.00 lakhs as loan advanced to Rajasthan State Electricity Board for Chambal Project on 31st March, 1960. The shortfall in expenditure is due to non-availability of material in time, shortage of experienced technical personnel and legal complexities in acquisition of private owned power houses. While comparing the expenditure incurred during the current year with that of Rs. 331.45 lakhs incurred during the previous year, it would be observed that the expenditure for the current year fell short by Rs. 22.65 lakhs. By the end of the year 1959-60, the cumulative expenditure for the first four years of the Second Plan amounted to Rs. 966.37 lakhs representing only 48.53 per cent of the Second Plan outlay. The schemewise progress during the current year is given in the following paragraphs:—

I. Multipurpose Schemes—

Thirty-six power in the State will be available from Bhakra and Chambal Hydro-electric projects, which are two joint ventures of the

State in partnership with the neighbouring States of Punjab and Madhya Pradesh respectively. These two projects are likely to cover Bikaner, Ajmer, Kota and Udaipur Divisions. During the year under review, work was also started for the third joint venture, i.e., Mahi Multi-purpose project, in which Rajasthan will join hands with Gujrat State. Power generated from this project would be available to Dungarpur and Banswara districts. The progress with regard to Bhakra and Chambal Projects individually is as under:

(a) Bhakra Nangal Hydel Project

Rajasthan is a partner with Punjab to the extent of 15.22 per cent of the total generating capacity of this project. The availability of power from this project is dependent on the completion of transmission lines and associated grid sub-stations at Sri Ganganagar and Rajgarh which are being executed by the Punjab Government for Rajasthan. Most of the work on the transmission lines viz., 132 KV Hissar-Rajgarh and 66 KV Muksar-Sri Ganganagar, and on the grid sub-station located at Rajgarh, was completed by the end of the current year. With the completion of Sri Ganganagar grid sub-station, which was energised on 15th January, 1960, the supply of hydro-electric power from Bhakra Nangal to the extent of 4650 KW was made available to Rajasthan. The hydro net work from Bhakra would feed the entire Bikaner Division and parts of Nagaur, Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts. During the year under review Sri Ganganagar, Hanumangarh irrigation colony and Hanumangarh Fort were supplied with power to the extent of approximate load of 915 KW. It is expected that about 23 towns more would be supplied with power during April, 1960. For these common works, Rs. 30.00 lakhs were provided in the budget for the year 1959-60, against which Rs. 79.45 lakhs, i.e. more than the double of the year's outlay, were spent during the year under review.

Under Bulk Supply scheme of this Project, two transmission lines viz., 132 KV Rajgarh-Ratangarh and 66 KV Ratangarh-Bikaner, whose length is 62 and 82 miles respectively and which would carry power in bulk to Ratangarh and Bikaner Grid Sub-stations were also completed during the year under review. The material is being procured for the 132 KV Ratangarh Grid sub-station and 66 KV Bikaner grid sub-station. The total outlay for Bulk Supply scheme amounted to Rs. 61.98 lakhs, out of which Rs. 18.95 lakhs were spent during the year under review.

Under the local distribution scheme of this project, 33 KV Rajgarh-Jhunjhunu, 33 KV Ratangarh-Sikar, 33 KV Sri Ganganagar-Raisinghnagar and 33 KV Sri Ganganagar-Suratgarh transmission

lines were erected and energised by the end of the year. Work on other lines was being carried out and is expected to be completed by the end of the next year. The expenditure on this scheme amounted to Rs. 20.21 lakhs against an outlay of Rs. 50.00 lakhs for 1959-60. The shortfall in expenditure was due to certain technical difficulties in the procurement of material and equipment which delayed the erection of Rajgarh and Bikaner grid sub-stations.

(b) Chambal Hydel Project.

This is a multipurpose project in which Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh States are the two partners. The power generated under this project is to be shared equally by both the States. The Chambal net work would feed Kota, Ajmer Division (except Jhunjhunu and Sikar districts) and Bhilwara, Chittorgarh and Udaipur districts of Udaipur Division. It is also proposed to link Jodhpur via Pali with the Chambal net work.

This project is to run in three distinct stages of work viz.—

(1) Gandhisagar power station and Chambal transmission system.

(2) Rana Pratapsagar power station and extension of transmission system.

(3) Kota Dam Power station.

At present the work on Chambal transmission system only is going on in Rajasthan. During the year under review, 132 KV transmission line from Sawai Madhopur to Jaipur was being laid down and the work of tower erection was under progress. Besides material was being procured for the 132 KV Gandhisagar to Sawai Madhopur transmission line. The fabrication of towers for Kota-Ajmer and Neemuch-Udaipur lines would be completed in 1960-61. The shortfall in expenditure as well as delay in completing the assignment is accounted for by the difficulties being experienced in the procurement of steel for fabrication of towers as there was acute shortage of the same all over the country.

The project report for Chambal Hydel scheme Stage II-Rana Pratap Sagar dam and power station was recently approved by the Technical Advisory Committee and works thereon are likely to be started in the year 1960-61. Work on Gandhisagar Dam is being carried out by the Madhya Pradesh Government and installation of power stations has almost been completed. These power stations are likely to be commissioned in October-November 1960. By the

observed that proper co-ordination between states for inter-state projects ensuring co-ordination and adjustments from construction phase to the consumption of power at the consumers' end is very essential. Recently an agreement has been reached between the Electricity Boards of Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh on the supply of power to the border towns. According to the agreement Banswara in Rajasthan is likely to be linked more economically and easily with Madhya Pradesh transmission system than to its own net-work. Similarly power is expected to be brought to Dholpur by a smaller line from Morena in Madhya Pradesh. It was also agreed that if Rajasthan could install an extra generating set of 50000 KW at the thermal station, Madhya Pradesh would divert an equal quantum of electricity to Rajasthan from Chambal Grid.

Towards the end of the year 1958-59, the total installed capacity was 45.70 thousand KW which increased to 57.75 thousand KW by the end of 1959-60.

The total electricity generated and purchased during the year under review increased to 1,02,958 thousand KW as against 1,02,184 thousand KW generated and purchased during the preceding year. Out of the total electricity generated during 1959-60, 68,646 thousand KW was generated through steam plants and 34123 thousand KW through diesel plants. In addition to this, 189 thousand KW was purchased from non-electric utilities. The total electricity which was sold to the various consumers amounted to 79653 thousand KW which represented 77.36 per cent of the total electricity generated and purchased. Against the total sale, 18,328 thousand KW or 23.01 per cent was sold for domestic or residential purposes, 11,721 thousand KW or 14.72 per cent for commercial purposes, 24,243 thousand KW or 30.44 per cent for industrial purposes, 3742 thousand KW or 4.69 per cent for public lighting, 2,087 thousand KW or 2.62 per cent for irrigation and agricultural dewatering and 19,532 thousand KW or 24.52 per cent for public water works and sewage pumping.

A study of the pattern of power consumption during the last four years of Second Five Year Plan indicates that due to the persistent shortage of power, the percentage share of power distribution for commercial, industrial, irrigation and agricultural dewatering has been steadily on the decline and that of share for domestic or residential, public lighting, public water works and sewage pumping is on the increase. (For details see Table no. 30). It is, however, expected that with increased power generation its use for productive purposes would increase rapidly and the distribution pattern would change.

CHAPTER XII

INDUSTRIES & MINING

I. INDUSTRIES

Diversification of economy in a manner which may lead to increased employment and the reduction in the disparity of income and wealth are the declared objectives of the national planning. For achieving these objectives, cottage and small-scale industries play an important part as they provide immediate large scale employment and offer a method of ensuring more equitable distribution of income. The programme of industries during the Second Plan period at the State level, therefore, aimed at the development of small scale and village industries, handlooms and handicrafts, establishment of industrial estates and setting up of various production-cum-training centres. Besides this, the State was actively encouraging the establishment of large-scale and medium industries largely in private sector. To facilitate their growth certain concessions were announced by the State Government. During all the four years of Second Plan, the efforts centred round various problems facing industrial development and financial assistance through loans and grants, training of technical personnel, assistance in supply of raw materials and modern tools, organisation of marketing facilities have been the main tasks before the administrators.

The total plan allotment for industries was kept at Rs. 537.06 lakhs. Out of which a provision of Rs. 77.42 lakhs was made for continuance of developmental programmes planned for execution during the Second Plan. Of the total allotment for the year, a sum of Rs. 7.36 lakhs was transferred to Panchayat Samitis under the new democratic system for the execution of the schemes transferred to them viz., Dye-houses, housing colony of weavers and renovation of weavers' houses, Gadia lohar workshop, Agricultural implements manufacture, leather and footwear works, leather and tanning centres, common facilities centres, toy-making, decorative durri-niwar centre-Sanganer, Peripetatic training centre, *small-scale industries* production centres and extension officers in Community Development blocks. During the year under review, the total expenditure amounted to Rs. 79.21 lakhs or 102.31 per cent of the allotment, as against Rs. 60.98 lakhs or 37.09 per cent spent during

end of the Second Plan period it is expected that Chambal power would be made available to (1) Udaipur, (2) Zawar mines, (3) Jhalawar, (4) Bhawani Mandi, (5) Kota, (6) Lakheri, (7) Sawai Madhopur, (8) Jaipur proper and all other places as would be receiving power at the time from Jaipur thermal station.

A sum of Rs. 140.00 lakhs was earmarked for the Chambal transmission system for the current year which was 33.33 per cent of the total outlay of Rs. 420.00 lakhs provided for the Second Plan period. Out of this, Rs. 65.55 lakhs representing 46.82 per cent of the year's outlay were spent.

II. Development of Thermal Power stations and connected works.—

Under this scheme, Rs. 71.44 lakhs were allotted for the year 1959-60 for installation of diesel generating sets, renovation of diesel power houses, installation of additional steam plants at Jodhpur, Kota, Jaipur, Alwar and Bharatpur, installation of 66 KV and 33 KV transmission lines, purchase of tools and plants and establishment charges. Out of this a sum of Rs. 40.79 lakhs were spent during the year under review which represented 57.10 per cent of the current year's outlay. Besides, Rs. 3.46 lakhs were allotted for Ajmer scheme out of which Rs. 1.38 lakhs or 39.88 per cent were spent during the year under review.

All the steam and diesel plants ordered for had arrived at sites and civil works at most of the places had been completed except at Jodhpur, Alwar and Bharatpur. Two×1000 KW steam turbo-alternator sets with boilers were commissioned at Kota. The diesel generating sets under this scheme were installed and commissioned except at Dungarpur and the installed capacity was added by 1375 KW during the year. Also augmentation and renovation of transmission and distribution system was under progress. Besides, 3 privately owned power houses at Sikar, Sirohi and Bhaloti were also acquired by the Rajasthan State Electricity Board. Under Ajmer schemes, the installations at Kekri and Bijainagar were completed and these two towns were electrified during the year under review, while for acquisition of the Amalgamated Electric Supply Co. at Ajmer, the decision of the Supreme Court was awaited.

III. Rural and Urban Electrification scheme.—

This scheme was sponsored for expanding power facilities with a view to increasing employment opportunities both in rural and urban areas. On completion of this scheme, power will be available to Jaipur, Sawai Madhopur, Jodhpur, Pali, Sikar, Nagaur, Chittorgarh, Jalore, Alwar, Udaipur, Sirohi, Kota and Churu districts.

During the year under review an installed capacity of 4629 KW was added under this scheme. Out of this, 3000 KW were added by commissioning of steam turbo-alternator set and 1629 KW by diesel generating sets commissioned at Bhara, Nagaur, Sinderpur, Malpura and Lalone. Jhunjhunu and Taranagar have since been dropped from this scheme and would receive supply from Bhakra Nangal system.

Out of an allotment of Rs. 23.65 lakhs provided for 1959-60 for this scheme, the expenditure amounted to Rs. 11.48 lakhs which was 48.54 per cent of the year's outlay. Speedy execution of work could not be done due to poor response from the contractors for the execution of civil works at various smaller power stations. Moreover, collection of material and equipment lagged behind the requirements; these were still being procured for distribution works like towers, transformers, switch-gears etc.

IV. Other schemes including survey and investigation.—

Besides the schemes enumerated above there will still be others which were provided for under the Second Five Year Plan in this sector. As for these, the installation of third 3000 KW steam turbo-alternator set complete with boilers would be done in 1961-62. The other three schemes viz., Jodhpur—Bhara line, Bharatpur—Deeg line and Bhilwara—Shahpura line were not taken up during the year under review since the material could not be procured. Efforts would be made to complete the work by the end of 1961.

During the year under report, the work of survey and investigation was also continued and preliminary proposals for Third Five Year Plan were being prepared on the basis of load survey. Besides, the survey of rural areas in Rajasthan was also conducted during this year. Out of an allotment of Rs. 2.00 lakhs for this scheme, Rs. 0.99 lakh representing 49.50 per cent of the outlay could only be spent.

The causes of persistent shortfalls in this essential sector came for review by the Working Group on power constituted to frame proposals for the Third Five Year Plan. To meet the shortage of technical personnel, it has been suggested that the terms and conditions of service as well as the pay scales should be revised. It has also been recommended that a modern work shop for fabrication and galvanisation of steel towers and a research and testing laboratory be established so as to ensure timely and efficient implementation of the scheme. It has further been

the Second Plan to the end of the year under review, amounted to Rs. 220.77 lakhs, or 41.11 per cent of the Second Plan provision. The schemewise details of expenditure and achievements are given in the following paragraphs:—

1. Handloom Development.

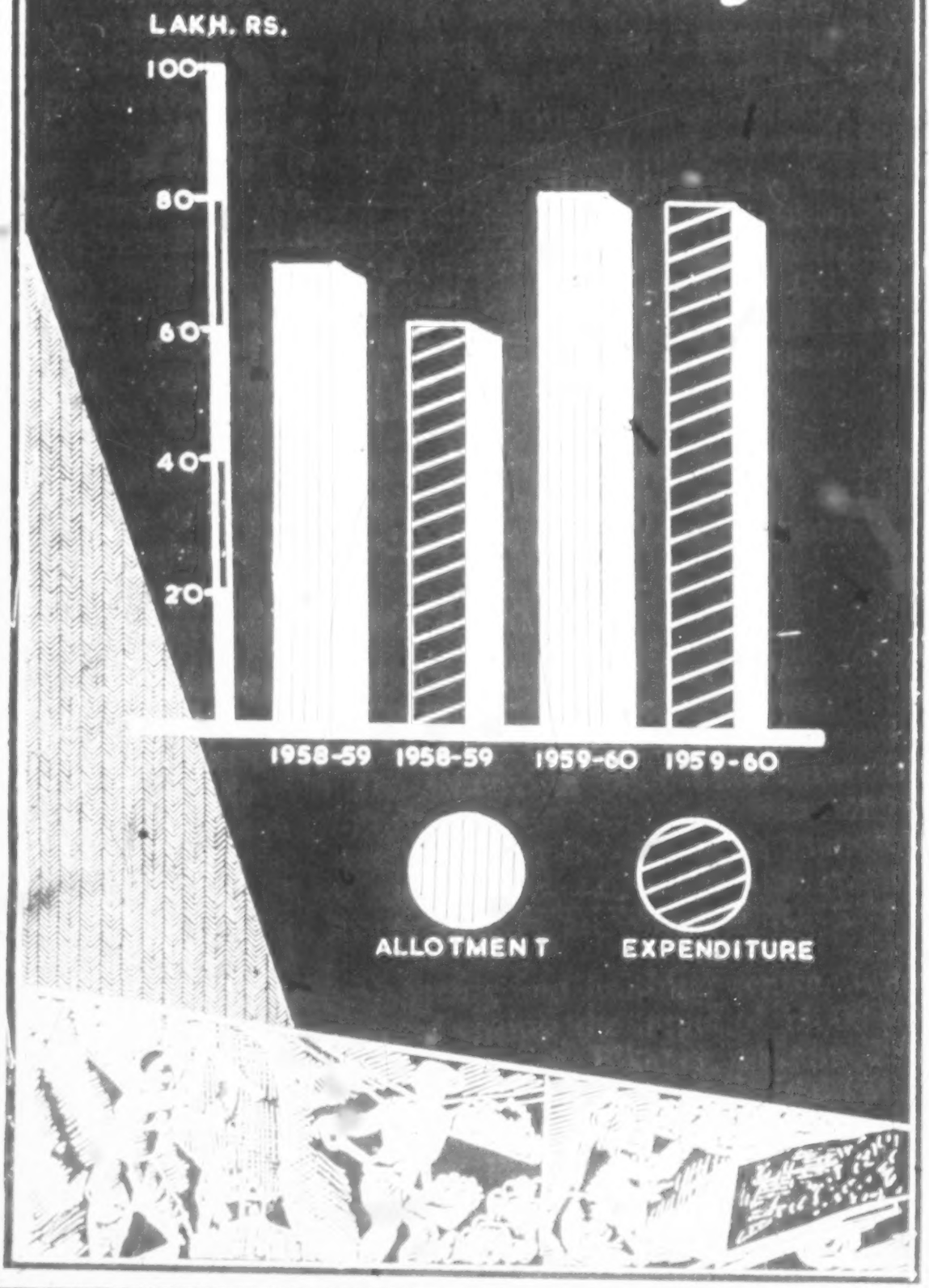
The schemes grouped under the head are Inspection and stamping offices, handloom sales depots, research designing and marketing of handloom, weavers' housing colony, establishment of dyeing houses, development of workers co-operatives, and distribution of power-looms. Rs. 9.77 lakhs were provided during the year 1959-60 for the execution of these schemes against which Rs. 14.03 lakhs i.e., 43.60 per cent more than the allotment were spent. The expenditure during the year 1959-60, thus exceeded the yearly allotment due to the inclusion of the new scheme of distribution of power-looms, on which Rs. 5.55 lakhs were spent.

During the year 1959-60, 13 inspection and stamping offices were continued and about Rs. 83.11 lakh yards of handloom cloth produced through co-operative societies was quality marked in them. All activities of handloom development were carried on through the Handloom Development Board which was subsidised by the All India Handloom Board. The sale of handloom cloth was organised through the sales depots and 4 sales depots were opened during the year under review thereby raising the total number of sales depots in the State to 48 by the end of the year 1959-60. 28 sales depots were transferred to the State Weavers' Apex Co-operative Society. The total value of handloom fabric sold through the sales depots during the year amounted to Rs. 6.54 lakhs. One mobile sales van was purchased for display of latest designs of handloom products in the masses. Handloom cloth worth Rs. 0.63 lakh was sold out through this van. Sales of handloom cloth was encouraged by grant of rebates which amounted to Rs. 0.48 lakh.

Publicity and propaganda to push the sales of handloom were made through advertisement in papers. Prizes worth Rs. 500 were awarded for best designs to handloom weavers, during the year on the occasion of the Seventh All India Handloom Week. Besides, 130 improved looms and 47 semi-auto looms and accessories were also purchased for distribution to weavers and co-operative societies and staff was employed to help the weavers in getting loans from Reserve Bank of India.

The work of construction of weavers' housing colony at Mangrol was continued and three more colonies at Kishanpura,

Allotment & Expenditure on Industries & Mining



Kishangarh and Sujangarh were sanctioned during the year. Rs. 40,000 per housing colony were advanced as loan in the first instalment. Besides, the scheme of renovation of weavers' houses was also continued and loan was given to renovate 100 houses in C. D. Block areas. In all, on construction and renovation of houses Rs. 2.10 lakhs were spent during the year.

For establishment of dye-houses, Rs. 43 thousands were spent during the year 1959-60. There were 8 Government and 11 Co-operative dye-houses in the beginning of the year under report, and it was proposed to continue these 19 houses. During the year, however, 2 State-owned houses were closed due to unsatisfactory working and 2 new were started but the newly started could not work in full swing. Four dye-houses were transferred to Panchayat Samitis. 45 thousand lbs. of yarn and 33 thousand yds. of cloth was bleached in the 19 houses during the year. During the year, the State purchased share of apex society, advanced loan for share capital to 4883 weavers and granted subsidy towards maintenance of the staff of State Weaver's Apex Co-operative Society. The total expenditure on these items amounted to Rs. 0.80 lakh.

Training in the technique of weaving, dyeing and designing of handloom cloth was given to 12 candidates and 13 candidates were under training at the Modal Handloom Training Centre, Kota.

II. *Development of Wool Industry.*

The development of wool industry was undertaken by establishment of wool manufacturing centres, wool training-cum-production centres, Central Wool Co-ordination office and pilot wool carbonishing plant. The scheme of pilot wool carbonishing plant could not be executed during any of these four years of Plan period as sanction was not received from the All India Handloom Board. On the remaining three schemes, Rs. 1.63 lakhs were spent during the year, constituting 48.36 per cent of allotment of Rs. 3.37 lakhs.

In the mechanical dyeing and finishing centre, Jodhpur, 5000 yards of wool was processed against the target of 15000 yards. The Woollen carding and finishing centre, Bikaner, continued finishing of blankets sent by individuals and institutions. Blanket production centre, Jodhpur, was shifted to Bikaner and merged with the Woollen carding and finishing centre, Bikaner. The centre had supplied 2000 blankets and was listed as approved contractor for supply of woollen blankets to Western Railway. Rs. 0.78 lakh was spent during the year for both these centres. Wool training was imparted in (i) Woollen Cottage Industries Institute, Bikaner and (ii) Drugget and

Carpet production-cum-training centre, Jaipur. In the former training was imparted to 38 trainees in woollen hosiery, blanket and carpet production and in the later 18 artisans in manufacture of carpet and druggets. 1800 sq. yards of druggets and carpets were produced against the target of producing 20000 sq. yards, during the year under review. The Central Wool Co-ordination Office continued to co-ordinate the working of all the schemes under wool development programme. Rs. 14,000 were spent during the year on co-ordinating office against the budget of Rs. 21,000.

III. Development of Khadi and Village Industries.

The entire programme of development under this scheme is implemented by the Rajasthan Khadi and Village Industries Board, Jaipur. The Coverage so for has been extended to 17 main industries namely oilseeds, crushing, leather works (Rural), oil soap works, Ambar charkha, pottery, palmgur, Khandsari paper pulp, flour mill, Khadi (traditional) etc. Rs. 3.35 lakhs were spent by the State under this scheme against the budget of Rs. 2.00 lakhs during the year. The Board received finances in the form of loan and subsidies from the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board and the Reserve Bank of India, while the supervision cost was met from the State Budget. The main achievements under various heads are as under:—

(a) Khadi Production.—During the year 49.43 lakh sq. yds. of Khadi was produced in Khadi centres of the State, which was valued at Rs. 107.17 lakhs. The sale of Khadi products, cloth and garments during the year amounted to Rs. 124.08 lakhs and 97910 persons were employed in these centres.

(b) Amber Charkha.—Towards the beginning of the year, 21 institutions and samitis were carrying on the work of demonstration of and training in Amber Charkha. During the year these institutions were advanced Rs. 2.80 lakhs as loans. The programme of training the workers in Amber Charkha training schools was continued.

(c) Development of Village Industry.—The Board advanced financial assistance and made available technical guidance to number of village industries. During the year Rs. 15.56 lakhs were advanced as loan and Rs. 9.17 lakhs in the form of subsidy to various village industries. The Board also organised exhibitions and shows with a view to secure better marketing of produce of village industries.

IV. Industrial Estate.

The work of construction of sheds at the Industrial Estates, Jaipur, Bhilwara, Makhupura (Ajmer), Jodhpur, Ganganagar, Kota

d Bharatpur was continued. During the year under review 24 eds were constructed on these estates, in addition to 51 sheds already nstructed till last year. Besides, 60 sheds were under construction ring the year under review. These sheds were leased to the parties d production process had started in about 80 per cent of the sheds. e remaining 26 sheds at these estates were also nearly complete rais- g the total number of sheds to 102. The industries started in these eds were of varied nature and some of them were taken up in the ate of Rajasthan for the first time such as manufacturing of optical nses, optical frames, pearl-barley, wire netting, conduit pipes, and el furniture, cycle parts, barbed wire, rubber tubes and wires, wood rew ribets and wire nails, surgical instruments, pressure stoves etc.

During this year, the Government also decided to start 5 more tates at Dholpur, Gangapur, Pali, Bikaner and Alwar. The umber of estates to be completed by the end of Second Plan would us rise to 14. During the year Rs. 11.74 lakhs or 84.48 per cent of e allotment were spent on the establishment of these industrial tates. Besides, the parties which occupied the sheds and started oduction work, invested about Rs. 40.00 lakhs in equipment and ovided employment to about 700 persons during the year under port.

V. Small-Scale Industries.

Under this head, five schemes viz., subsidy for electricity and pervisory staff to industrial co-operation, loan to small scale dustries and industrial co-operatives for working and share capital, ganisation of S.S.I. on co-operative basis, extension officers in ommunity Development blocks and Gadia Lohar workshop, were ntinued during the year. Rs. 23.04 lakhs were allotted for the year 59-60 for execution of these schemes against which Rs. 23.41 lakhs 101.17 per cent were spent. The expenditure incurred was mainly wards advancing of loans to the small-scale industries and industrial -operatives, for the working and share capital, which amounted to . 18.81 lakhs, and was disbursed among 453 parties including 82 dustrial co-operative societies.

Further with a view to providing cheap power to the small-scale dustries established in the State, and to help in employment of super- ory staff by industrial co-operatives, subsidy to the extent of Rs. 00 was also paid during the year under review.

Under the scheme of providing extension officers to the various mmunity Development blocks opened in the State, 27 Industrial tension Officers were appointed during the year under review and . 4.10 lakhs were spent on this item. The total number of such

officers in the blocks was thus raised to 139 during the year. The services of these officers were transferred to Panchayat Samitis from October, 1959, as a result of the introduction of the scheme of Democratic Decentralisation in the State.

The Gadia Lohar workshop, Chittorgarh continued to function during the year under review and 20 boys of Gadia Lohars were imparted training. All these schemes provided additional employment to about 1625 persons during the year under report.

VI Research and Training.

Five Schemes of research and training were executed during the year. The Industrial research laboratory established in 1956 at Jaipur continued to function during the year under review and a number of samples of the products of small-scale and cottage industries were tested and quality marked and further research work was carried on to improve the quality of the industrial products, cloth and consumer goods.

The scheme of production-cum-training centres was also continued during the year and out of 40 production-cum-training centres opened up to the end of the preceding year, two centres had to be closed since they were not working satisfactorily. Thus during the year under report only 38 centres were functioning.

351 candidates were trained from these centres during the year against the target of training 480 candidates. Rs. 5.39 lakhs were spent on these centres.

Further, Rs. 32,000 were spent on the scheme of Central Development office and Inspectorate of Industries. Five District Industries Officers were trained in the improved techniques of industrial development at Madras during the year. One dyer, selected from the cloth printing centre, Chittorgarh, was sent for advanced training in his work at CIBA.

Besides the training programme of the Industries Extension Officers to be posted in Development blocks was also continued. During the year under report 15 candidates who were under training of extension work at Nilokheri returned and were posted in the blocks and a new batch of 25 candidates was sent to the institute at Nilokheri. The total expenditure on the scheme of research and training during the year amounted to Rs. 5.84 lakhs or 79.45 per cent of the allotment for the year.

VII. Development of Handicrafts.

Four main scheme viz., marketing of handicrafts, handicraft office, handicrafts training institutes, and handicrafts production centres were taken up for the development of handicrafts in the State during the Second Plan period. These were implemented by the State Handicrafts Board. Rs. 6.38 lakhs were spent on all these items during the year under review against the budget allocation of Rs. 9.13 lakhs. Publicity of handicrafts was done through the mobile sales vans, which participated in local fairs and exhibitions and displayed various handicraft goods. Besides, handicrafts office also participated in the five exhibitions held at Nagaur, Jaipur, New Delhi, Hyderabad and Banglore and exhibited various handicrafts produced in the State. Under the scheme of sales emporia, five emporia at Delhi, Jaipur, Jodhpur, Ajmer and Udaipur and five sub-emporia at Nathdwara, Mount Abu, Kota, Chittorgarh and Bikaner were continued during the year and handicraft goods valuing at Rs. 2.15 lakhs were sold. Quality marking was done during the year in prints, ivory goods and brass works. 112 producing units were registered for quality marking. Brass articles, ivory goods and prints worth Rs. 12,000, Rs. 14,000 and Rs. 37,000 respectively were quality marked. The progress of the scheme was slow, resulting in shortfall, as the people engaged in the trades were found to be reluctant on getting their articles quality marked.

The Artistic Crafts Institute, Jaipur and Cloth Printing Centre, Jodhpur, continued training in handicrafts and Rs. 1.05 lakhs out of the allotment of Rs. 1.53 lakhs were spent on these institutes.

Fifty-one candidates were trained at the institute at Jaipur in the improved techniques of artistic production of brass wares, ivory goods, sandal wood articles, dyeing and printing, pottery, lacquare-ware etc. The progress of the work of this institute was not satisfactory since the post of the Principal, Designer and Advisor had remained vacant on account of non-availablity of suitable persons.

Under the scheme of handicrafts production centres, 9 production centres were functioning during the year viz., (i) Dyeing and printing centres at Barmer and Chittorgarh, (ii) Lacquer-ware centre at Sawai Madhopur, (iii) Wool tanding and namda making centre at Tonk, (iv) Wooden toy-making centre at Girwa (block in Udaipur District), (v) Bamboo basket making centre at Girwa, (vi) Cloth printing centre at Jodhpur, (vii) Decorative Durri-Niwar centre at Sanganer (Jaipur), and (viii) Pottery centre at Nohar (Bikaner). Goods worth Rs. 0.45 lakh were produced in these centres and 58

persons were provided employment in them. A total sum of Rs. 1.20 lakhs was spent on these centres. Toy-making Centre, Girwa and Decorative Niwar Centre at Sanganar were transferred to Panchayat Samitis for execution.

VIII. *Miscellaneous Activities.*

The schemes grouped under this head are Development of Salt petre industry, Sericulture, Strengthening of the Directorate of Industries, Industrial and Economic Survey, Weights and measures, Co-operative sugar factory, Drug factory and Pilot plant for sodium sulphate and the Centrally assisted schemes viz., Industrial workshops, Research and design scheme, Mobile workshops and Tool supply, quality marking of small scale industries. A total amount of Rs. 12.83 lakhs was spent on these schemes against the allotment of Rs. 8.66 lakhs for this year. During the year, 24000 maunds of salt petre was produced in Jalore, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Jaipur and Bharatpur districts against the target of producing 40000 maunds and Rs. 25,000 were spent. The scheme of sericulture viz., starting of silk and sericulture institute could not be taken up during the year as the approval of Silk and Sericulture Board, India could not be received. To cope with the increasing activities under the plan, the staff of the Directorate of Industries had to be strengthened. The work of Economic and Industrial Survey was in progress. Rs. 4.13 lakhs were spent during the year against the budget allotment of Rs. 1.78 lakhs only. With the introduction of the metric system of weigths and measures, the department provided Rs. 0.59 lakh for bringing the change in various industrial units during the year under review. The new weights and measures were prescribed and enforced and Rs. 0.52 lakh was spent for the enforcement of the scheme during the year. Rs. 2.50 lakhs were spent on the requirements for the Pilot plant for Sodium Sulphate to be established at Didwana against an allotment of Rs. 1.00 lakh. Rs. 2.08 lakhs were spent on the schemes which were to obtain assistance from the Central Government, details of which have already been discussed above.

During the year the State Government had declared the policy towards grant of land to the new industrial units, subsidy for power and rate of payment for power consumed and towards the collection of taxes from units giving relaxation in the initial stages.

A number of meetings and conferences viz., the Seventh meeting of State Industrial Advisory Council at Jaipur, the North Regional Handicraft Co-operative Seminar at Jaipur, the All India Marketing Clinic, held at Udaipur also took place during the year

where various problems viz., availability of raw material, establishment of new industrial units, research in production techniques and marketing were discussed and methods were evolved for solving the problems. Besides, the meetings of co-ordination committee of the Planning and Development Department were also held from time to time.

2. *MINING*

Rajasthan is rich in respect of mineral resources. Some of the minerals available in Rajasthan viz., Mica, Gypsum, lead, Zinc and silver ores, soap stone, asbestos ets., occupy an important place on the mineral map of the Country.

In the Second Five Year Plan a total provision of Rs. 40.15 lakhs was made for the establishment of mica grinding plant, activation plant for fullers' earth, purchase of equipment for prospecting, equipment for quarry improvement and reorganisation and expansion of the department of Mines and Geology. A sum of Rs. 5.00 lakhs was allotted for the current year, out of which Rs. 1.22 lakhs or 24.40 per cent could be spent and that too in the last quarter of the year under review. This was spent on purchase of equipment for prospecting and quarry improvements. The remaining funds could not be utilised since the import licence for equipments scheduled to be purchased could not be obtained.

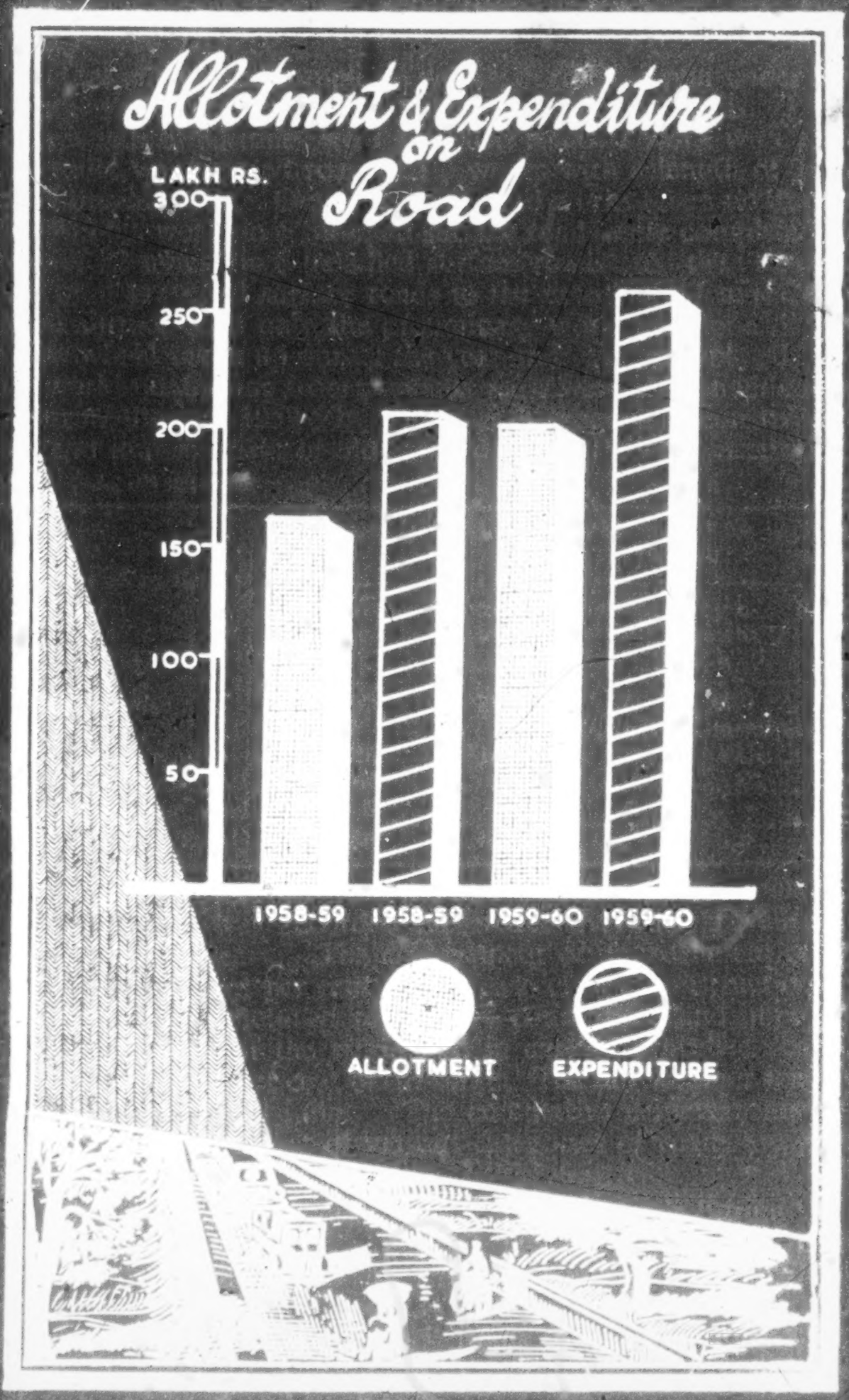
CHAPTER XIII

ROADS

Adequate and integrated system of transport and communications is essential for utilising natural resources, achieving a minimum degree of administrative cohesion and for lifting the backward economy of the State. With these objectives in view, the Second Five Year Plan of the State provided a sum of Rs. 941.50 lakhs which was 8.94 per cent of the total plan provision, for the construction of roads and improvement of various types of existing roads. During the year 1959-60, Rs. 200.00 lakhs representing 21.24 per cent of the total Plan provision for this sector were earmarked for the programme of road development. The allotment during the current year was 25 per cent of the total plan provision for the sector.

Out of the allotment of Rs. 200.00 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 259.66 lakhs or 29.83 per cent more than the allotment was spent on development and construction of roads during 1959-60 as compared to Rs. 203.70 lakhs spent during the previous year. The excess in expenditure as compared to allotment is due to payment for works in progress and higher revised estimates of works as a result of increase in cost of material and labour charges during the year. Out of the total expenditure during the year under review, Rs. 7.80 lakhs were spent on construction of State highways, Rs. 17.72 lakhs on construction of major district roads, Rs. 54.94 lakhs on other district roads, Rs. 11.00 lakhs on village roads, Rs. 19.13 lakhs on cross drainage works and bridges, Rs. 24.80 lakhs on Bhakra roads, Rs. 17.98 lakhs on approach roads to towns and villages and mines and quarries, Rs. 62.08 lakhs on improvement of existing roads, Rs. 10.33 lakhs on improvement and construction of roads in Ajmer District and Rs. 0.80 lakh on tools and plants. Besides, the expenditure of Rs. 259.66 lakhs during 1959-60, also includes a sum of Rs. 33.08 lakhs calculated on *pro-rata* basis as an expenditure on tools, plants and establishment during 1959-60, which, in previous years, was exclusively shown as non-plan expenditure. The cumulative expenditure by the end of 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 740.97 lakhs constituting 78.70 per cent of the total plan provision for the sector.

During the year under review 28 road works taken up during the previous years were completed and 19 new road works other than approach roads and C.D. works were taken up afresh. The progress


Allotment & Expenditure on Road
LAKH RS.
300
250
200
150
100
50
1958-59
1958-59
1959-60
1959-60
ALLOTMENT
EXPENDITURE

of these road works together with their expenditure are given in Tables 34 and 35.

Out of the total completed works, during the year under review, 22 works with a length of 261½ miles were metalled roads, 3 works with a length of 83 miles were gravelled roads, 1 work with a length of 24 miles was painted road and 2 works with a length of 18 miles were Bitumen roads. Out of the new road works taken up during the year 1959-60, work on 6 Bitumen surface roads were completed to the extent of 22 miles, on 8 metalled surface roads to the extent of 4 miles, on 4 gravelled surface roads to the extent of 14 miles. On 1 painted surface road only the preliminary work was done. Besides the new works taken up during the year and the completed works, other works continuing from previous years were also under construction during the year 1959-60. The overall progress of construction of roads and improvement of old roads during 1959-60 according to surface was as under:—

Type of surface	Target for 1959-60		Achievement for 1959-60		Road mileage as on 31-3-60
	Construction	Improvement	Construction	Improvement	
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Tarred road	90	231	69	230	3546*
			*(Including cement concrete)		
2. Metalled road	328	142	293	127	4,240
3. Gravelled road	166	33	112	22	3,322
4. Fair weather road	5	—	3	—	5,241
Total ..	589	406	477	379	16,349

It will be observed from the above table that the construction of metalled road was accorded preference over the gravelled road, like the previous years. The achievement of improvement of tarred roads was about cent per cent and in case of new construction it was about 77%. The metalled roads were constructed and improved to the extent of 90% of the target and in case of gravelled roads, the achievement was 70 per cent of the target. The fair weather roads were constructed only for 3 miles. The cumulative achievements till the end of 1959-60 in respect of various categories of roads are given in Col. 6 of the above table.

Of the new construction of 477 miles of roads during the year under review, 25 miles were on State Highways, 40 miles in major district roads, 250 miles on other district roads, 60 miles for village roads, 39 miles on Bhakra roads, 34 miles on approach roads to towns and villages, 11 miles on approach roads to mines and quarries and 18 miles on roads for Ajmer District. Besides 379 miles of existing roads were repaired and improved.

The district-wise progress of Plan works indicating the budget allotment, expenditure, and road mileage constructed or improved during 1959-60 is given in Table 36.

It would be observed from there that of the total 477 miles of roads constructed during the year under review, the highest length of road mileage was achieved in Ganganagar District where 67 miles of roads were constructed which is followed in order by Jaipur District with a road mileage of 41, Alwar and Sikar districts with road mileages of 39 each, Udaipur district with a road mileage of 32, Barmer district with a road mileage of 28, Jalore district with a road mileage of 25, Ajmer district with a road mileage of 18, Chittorgarh district with a road mileage of 17, and Nagaur and Jhunjhunu districts with a road mileage of 16 each. In the rest of the districts the road mileage newly constructed was less than 15. In case of improvement of roads the highest length of road improved was in Ajmer extending to 41 miles, followed in order by Sawai Madhopur and Kota districts with a road mileage of 35 each, Alwar district with a road mileage of 31 and Jhalawar and Bhilwara districts with a road mileage of 20 each. In rest of the districts the road mileage was less than 20.

The Public Works Department of the State was further strengthened by creation of 2 posts of Additional Chief Engineers. A separate Road Map Division was also created with one Executive Engineer and 4 Assistant Engineers for the preparation of various road maps indicating the existing roads and the proposed roads according to 20 year road development programme. The road works up to the cost of Rs. 0.20 lakh were entrusted to labour co-operative societies, Bharat Sevak Samaj and Gram Panchayats without calling tenders and without asking for depositing earnest money. This was done owing to the shortage of contractors. Further concessions were also granted to labour co-operative societies according to which they were also entrusted with the works up to the cost of Rs. 1.00 lakh on the conditions that tenders submitted by them would be within 5% of the lowest acceptable tender, the society had sound financial position, technical personnel and organising ability and had 75% of the members as labourers. During the year largely local material and manpower was utilised in the construction programmes under the sector. It is estimated that roughly 900 skilled workers, 3,200 semi-skilled workers and 32,800 unskilled workers were employed under various road programmes during 1959-60. The details of iron steel and cement used in road construction programmes are not available. For other materials it may roughly be estimated that about 12.80 lakh cft. soling stone, 84 lakh cft. Ballast, 12.69 lakh cft. Grit, 43.70 lakh cft. gravel and 3887 tons of Asphalt were utilised during the year under review.

CHAPTER XIV

SOCIAL SERVICES

The State during Second Plan, has steadily been heading towards its cherished goal of providing wider opportunities for cultural development, enjoyment of physical and mental health, better housing and re-adjustment of human relations leading to social harmony. During the year 1959-60 out of the total Plan provision of Rs. 2391.90 lakhs, Rs. 632.80 lakhs or 26.46 per cent were earmarked for the Social Services sector for the development of Education Medical and Public Health, Labour and Labour Welfare, Housing facilities as well as for the amelioration of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other Backward Classes. The total expenditure on all these schemes amounted to Rs. 598.97 lakhs or 94.65 per cent of the allotment during 1959-60. The priorities assigned within this sector for the various social services programmes during Second Five Year Plan, and the annual allotments for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 along with the expenditure incurred during the respective years are given in the following table:—

Sub-sector	Percentage of provision during			Percentage of expenditure during	
	1956-61	1958-59	1959-60	1958-59	1959-60
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Education	44.16	46.13	47.26	43.78	52.22
2. Medical and Public Health	30.91	28.27	32.39	31.77	31.77
3. Housing	11.02	11.10	5.93	11.01	6.74
4. Labour and Labour welfare	2.58	2.64	3.16	1.87	1.31
5. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	11.33	10.68	8.26	11.57	7.96
Total ..	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

It will be observed from this table that education was accorded the highest priority in the Second Plan followed in order by Medical and Public Health, Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes,

Housing and Labour and Labour Welfare. These priorities were maintained on allotment and expenditure during 1958-59 and 1959-60 except that they were slightly disturbed in allotments for the years 1958-59 and 1959-60 when priorities were interchanged between Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes and Housing.

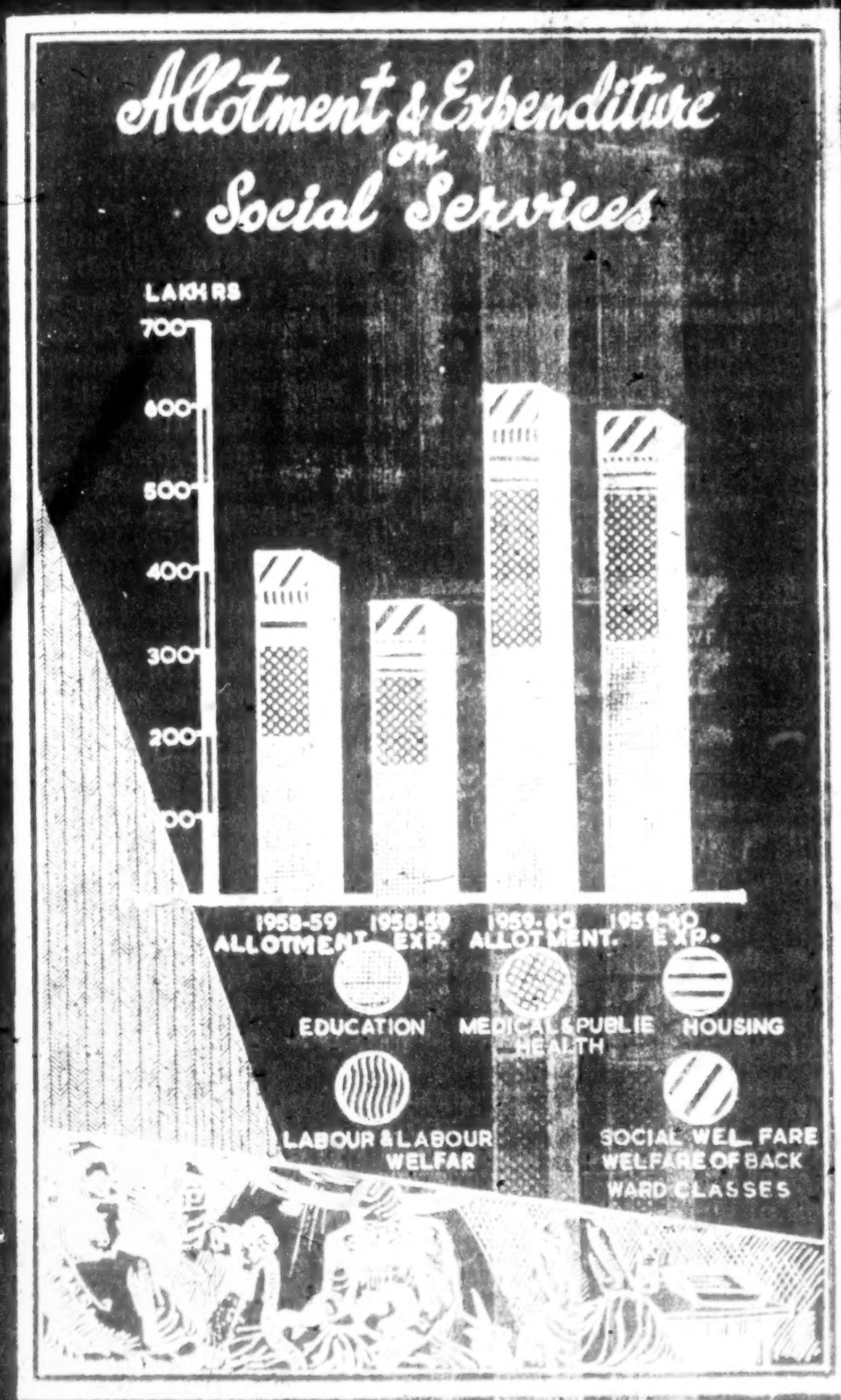
The expenditure on Social Services during 1959-60 was 94.65 per cent higher as compared to the expenditure of Rs. 363.27 lakhs incurred during the previous year. The progressive expenditure by the end of 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 1570.21 lakhs constituting 65.65 per cent of the total Plan provision for the sector.

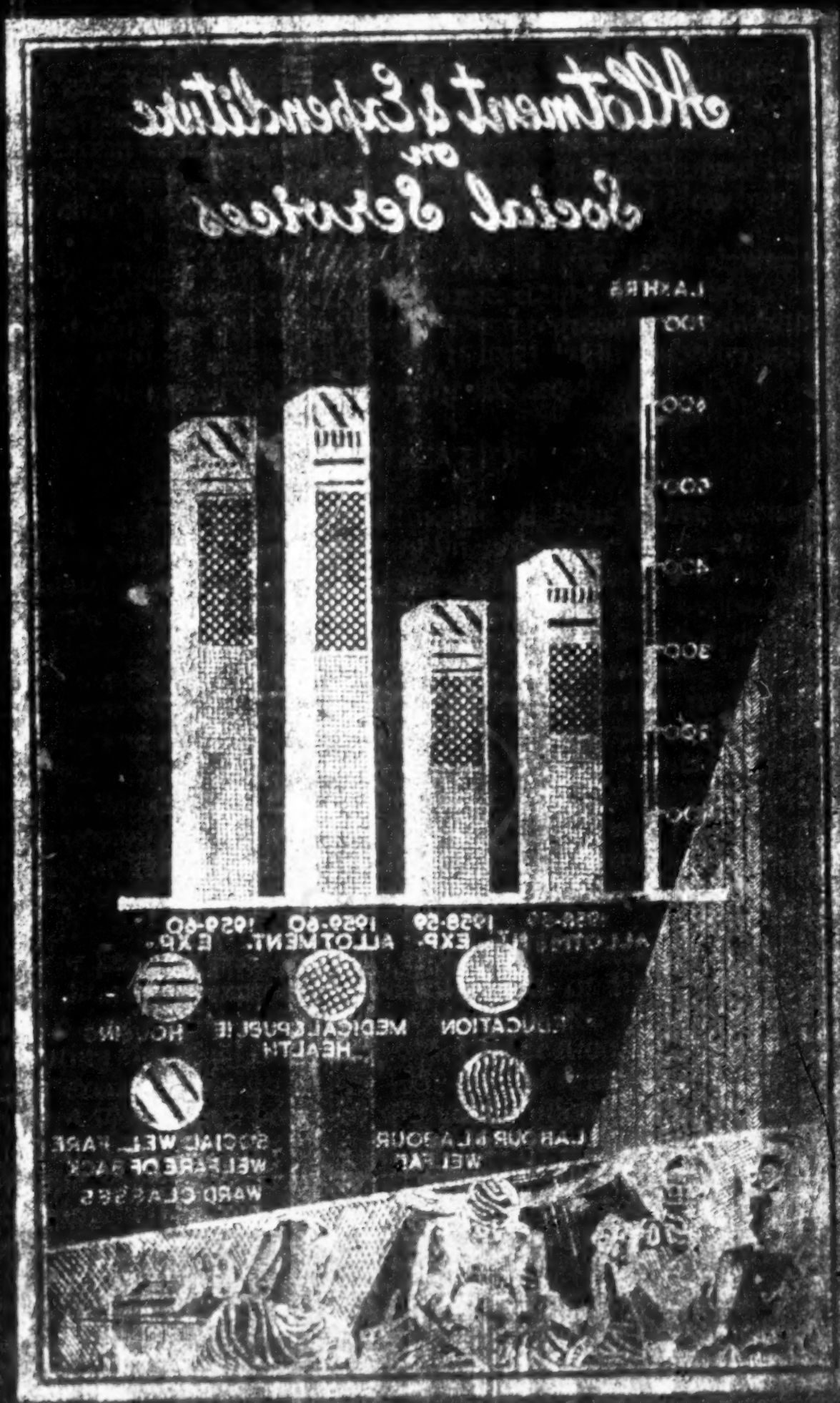
I. EDUCATION

The pace of progress of Educational Plan gained momentum as the Plan gained in size and every possible effort was made to raise the standard of education and to modify the existing system in order to train the youth of the State adequately for the socio-economic requirements. During the year under review as a result of implementation of expansion and reorientation programmes, educational facilities were widened thereby resulting in an increase in the number of school-going children in the different age-groups. The results of Educational Survey conducted by the State Government at the instance of Ministry of Education, Government of India, formed the base for opening of schools during 1959-60 and for framing the proposals for Third Five Year Plan for providing free and compulsory education to the entire population of the age-group of 6-11.

For keeping pace with the mounting expenditure from year to year the State Government provided a sum of Rs. 299.06 lakhs or 28.31 per cent of the total Plan provision of Rs. 1056.25 lakhs to be spent during the year under review for Education. The expenditure however exceeded the target for 1959-60 and amounted to Rs. 312.80 lakhs or 4.59 per cent more of the yearly allotment as compared to Rs. 159.05 lakhs incurred during the previous year. The progress during the year 1959-60, both in financial and physical terms was encouraging. The scheme-wise details of expenditure and physical achievements in broad categories of schemes are given below:—

(a) *Primary and Basic Education.*—Rs. 98.88 lakhs or 91.37 per cent of the allotment of Rs. 108.22 lakhs under Primary and Basic Education were spent during the year 1959-60. 1620 new single-teacher primary schools including 1120 primary schools opened under the scheme of "Relief to Educated Unemployed" were opened during the year under review. 1000 additional teachers were provided for


Allotment & Expenditure on Social Services
LAKHS
700
600
500
400
300
200
100
1958-59 ALLOTMENT
1958-59 EXP.
1959-60 ALLOTMENT.
1959-60 EXP.
EDUCATION
MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH
HOUSING
LABOUR & LABOUR WELFAR
SOCIAL WEL FARE WELFARE OF BACK WARD CLASSES


Allotment & Expenditure
on
Social Services
EXP.
ALLOTMENT.
EXP.
EDUCATION
MEDICAL & PUBLIC HEALTH
HOUSING
LABOUR & LABOUR WELFARE
SOCIAL WELFARE
WELFARE OF BACK WARD CLASSES

extension of single teacher primary schools and for further augmentation of employment potential. As a result of opening of the primary schools and providing of additional teachers the State extended educational facilities to about 41.2 per cent of the school-going children in the age-group 6-11 by the end of 1959-60 as against the target of providing facilities to 45 per cent by the end of Second Plan. In Ajmer district, where compulsory education scheme for the children of the age-group 6-11 was already in operation in the rural areas of the tehsils of erstwhile Ajmer State, compulsory education was also introduced in the urban areas of Pushkar, Kekri, Bijainagar and Nasirabad during the year 1959-60. 450 primary schools (400 for boys and 50 for girls) were converted into junior basic schools during the year under review. 11 Basic teachers training schools were opened under Centrally Sponsored Schemes for augmenting the availability of trained teachers for the increasing number of primary schools.

In pursuance of the implementation of scheme of Democratic Decentralisation, primary schools situated in the areas having a population of 8000 or below were transferred to Panchayat Samitis, which is an unprecedented experiment for devolving organising responsibility of education, which in the present democratic set-up becomes a felt-need of the State.

Besides a significant feature of the year was the abolition of grades lower than those starting below Rs. 50/- per month for primary school teachers and accordingly 9000 posts of untrained middle teachers were converted into untrained matric teachers.

(b) *Secondary Education (including middle school stage)*—Secondary education, which is the weakest chain in the present educational system and which has to produce students capable of taking their rightful place in the growing planned industrial economy, received sufficient attention during the year 1959-60 and a sum of Rs. 101.10 lakhs or 111.53 per cent of the allotment of Rs. 90.65 lakhs was spent on implementation of schemes of secondary education. 117 primary schools were raised to middle standard during the year under review. The State thereby provided facilities to about 12.9 per cent of the children in the age-group 11-14 by the end of 1959-60. At high/higher secondary school stage 2 girls' middle schools were raised to high schools, 37 middle schools to higher secondary schools during the year 1959-60. Besides aid was also given to 7 private high schools for conversion into higher secondary schools. 222 additional teachers were appointed in the existing secondary schools for meeting the demand of additional staff. Improvement in science laboratories in the form of purchase of apparatus and equipments was

made in 9 secondary schools. Besides, Agriculture was introduced in one higher secondary school, General Science in 3 higher secondary schools and Music in 5 high schools. A sum of Rs. 0.10 lakh was also sanctioned to 20 high schools for strengthening of the school libraries. 3 seminars in English and one seminar each in Basic Education, Higher Secondary Education and Educational and Vocational Guidance were conducted during the year under review. Teaching of core subjects was also introduced in 4 high schools in Ajmer district.

(c) *University Education.*—The schemes relating to collegiate education were further intensified during the year 1959-60 and Rs. 22.94 lakhs or 77.84 per cent of the allotment of Rs. 29.47 lakhs were spent on the schemes of establishment of Rajasthan College, development of degree and post-graduate studies and improvement and expansion of University education. During the year under review 3 intermediate colleges for boys namely Mahendra College, Bundi, Government Colleges, Kishengarh and Tonk, and Government Girls' College, Udaipur, were upgraded to degree standard.

(d) *Technical and Vocational Education.*—On various schemes of Technical and Vocational education Rs. 11.70 lakhs or 48.67 per cent of the budget allotment of Rs. 24.04 lakhs for these schemes were spent during 1959-60. The Director of Technical Education and Board of Technical Education continued to look after all the schemes of technical education during the year. 2 new polytechnics at Alwar and Kota were opened during the year under review raising thereby the number of polytechnics to 5. The admissions in these 2 institutions will however, start from the academic session July, 1960. M. B. M. Engineering College, Jodhpur, and Birla Engineering College, Pilani continued to impart training for degree courses in Civil, Electrical, Mechanical, Tele-Communication and Mining Engineering. The seats for Civil Diploma Course were raised from 90 to 120 in Jodhpur Polytechnic and 30 seats were introduced afresh for Draftsmanship in Mechanical Engineering. The Condensed Overseers Course was discontinued from July, 1959.

(e) *Social Education.*—The total expenditure for Social Education programmes amounted to Rs. 2.02 lakhs or 100.50 per cent of the allotment of Rs. 2.01 lakhs during 1959-60. The audio-visual section was further strengthened by providing some additional staff.

(f) *Miscellaneous.*—The total expenditure on various miscellaneous schemes was Rs. 76.16 lakhs or 170.49 per cent of the allotment of Rs. 44.57 lakhs during 1959-60 for miscellaneous schemes; Rs. 0.50 lakh were spent on Rajasthan Sports Council; Rs. 0.43 lakh on Physical Education Training Colleges; Rs. 1.16 lakhs on financial assistance to pre-primary education; Rs. 4.63 lakhs on awarding

scholarships and stipends, Rs. 1.03 lakhs on Natak and Fine Art Academies, Rs. 0.09 lakh on implementation of Government of India scheme, Rs. 1.47 lakhs on grants-in-aid and Rs. 2.14 lakhs on administrative and supervisory staff. Besides Rs. 10.03 lakhs were spent on N. C. C. A. C. C., Scouting and Girl Guides and necessary staff was provided in connection with the raising of one more company for N. C. C. (Senior); 2 sub-troops for girls, 15 new troops of Army for boys senior division, 10 troops for Air N. C. C. Wing (Junior) and 6 troops for N. C. C. Wing (Junior). Bulk of the expenditure on miscellaneous schemes was incurred on construction and renovation of educational buildings, where Rs. 48.68 lakhs or 63.92 per cent of the expenditure on miscellaneous group were spent during 1959-60.

Like the previous years, efforts were made to acquire wherever available, the buildings of jagirdars and princes for housing of educational institutions. Itarana Palace at Alwar was acquired for Polytechnic Alwar, Bedla Palace at Udaipur for S.T.C. School, Udaipur. Negotiations were also made for acquiring Mitra Niwas for Government College, Kishengarh. Besides Madan Vilas Palace at Jhalrapatan and Badnor Fort at Bhilwara were also acquired during 1959-60.

II. Medical and Public Health

From times immemorial, freedom from want, squalor and disease has been one of the basic urges of humanity and with the declared objective of the establishment of a socialistic pattern of society, fulfilment of this basic urge has assumed greater propensity. With rapid industrialisation, availability of a happy and healthy man-power to fulfil the obligations of the society and the nation has become imperative. This necessitates the extension of all such facilities which contribute towards the making of a healthier and happier life. With this objective in view, Rs. 739.42 lakhs were allotted under the Second Five Year Plan, for the programme of Medical and Public Health, out of which Rs. 347.51 lakhs were earmarked for Allopathy, Rs. 47.95 lakhs for Ayurvedic and Rs. 343.96 lakhs for Water supply.

The total allotment during the year for the Medical and Public Health programme was Rs. 205.00 lakhs, out of which Rs. 96.40 lakhs were allotted for Medical and Health, Rs. 8.60 lakhs for Ayurvedic and Rs. 100.00 lakhs for Water Supply. The expenditure on all these programmes amounted to Rs. 190.28 lakhs or 92.82 per cent of the allotment during 1959-60, Rs. 86.68 lakhs having been spent on Medical and Public Health, Rs. 8.92 lakhs on Ayurvedic and Rs. 94.68 lakhs on Water Supply and Drainage schemes. The expenditure during the year under review was higher as compared to expenditure incurred during the previous year. Rs. 549.74 lakhs have been

spent so far since the inception of the present Plan, amounting to 74.35 per cent of the Plan provision for the scheme.

During the year, while the Allopathic and Ayurvedic systems of medicine were being controlled and executed by the Director of Medical and Health Services and the Director of Ayurved, the various water supply schemes were being executed by the Additional Chief Engineer (Health). The Director of Medical and Health Services was being assisted in the execution and administration of the Plan schemes by the District and Principal Medical and Health Officers, Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors along with other subordinate staff, the Director of Ayurved was being assisted by the various agencies of Inspectorate and the Additional Chief Engineer (Health) by the Executive Engineers, Assistant Engineers and Engineer subordinates. The Superintending Engineer (Health) was upgraded as Additional Chief Engineer (Health) during the year.

Physical and financial progress under each of the sub-sectors, viz., Medical and Public Health, Ayurvedic and Water Supply, is given below:—

(a) Medical and Public Health.—The schemes under this sub-sector include education and training of personnel; control of diseases like malaria and tuberculosis, opening of family planning and primary health centres up-grading of district and divisional hospitals and dispensaries, nutrition survey, opening of public health laboratories etc. Rs. 86.68 lakhs or 89.92 per cent of the year's allotment were spent on the execution of all these schemes during the year under review. Expenditure incurred during the year registered a rise over that of the previous year when Rs. 62.39 lakhs were reported to have been spent. The cumulative expenditure on these schemes so far since the inception of the Second Five Year Plan amounted to Rs. 221.09 lakhs or 63.62 per cent of the Plan allotment.

The various training programmes for compounders, auxiliary health workers including sanitary inspectors, lady health visitors, auxiliary nurses and midwives, public health nurses, dais and doctors also continued along with other programmes of Medical and Public Health. Control of diseases like malaria and tuberculosis was continued through various measures. Spleen and parasite survey was reported to be in progress. Six T. B. clinics opened during the previous years at Jaipur, Bikaner, Udaipur, Alwar, Bharatpur and Banswara continued to serve. Apart from these clinics, T. B. clinic at Kota was upgraded with a view to raise its service and one T. B. clinic was established during the year under review. B. C. G. compaign was intensified and at the end of the

year under review 11 such teams were operating in the field throughout the State. For the analysis of food, human blood and urine etc., five public health laboratories including three which were opened during 1959-60 were reported to be working at Udaipur, Alwar, Bikaner, Kota and Bharatpur. Four dental clinics, 26 family planning centres and 45 primary health centres were established during the year 1959-60. Thus by the end of the year under review 91 primary health centres, 10 dental clinics and 64 family planning centres had been established.

The hospitals at Nagaur, Jalore, Banswara, Pratabgarh, Bhilwara, Ganganagar, Barmer and Kota in which additional beds had been provided during previous years continued to make available medical and health facilities to the people. During the year 1959-60, hospitals at Bikaner and Udaipur were upgraded by addition of beds. The Nutrition survey initiated earlier was continued during the year. Seven villages were covered under this scheme during 1959-60, thus by the end of the year 14 villages had been surveyed. The child guidance clinic was established during the year 1959-60 at Mental Hospital, Jaipur. A training centre for lady health visitors and three centres for dais training were also started during the year. Shortage of staff, equipment and other material, dearth of candidates for the training programmes, illiteracy and orthodoxy hampered the smooth execution of the schemes. District Inspectors of schools, Employment officers and Panchayats were requested to give wide publicity for popularising the programme of training of various personnel including training of nurses and midwives.

(b) *Ayurved.*—The development programme of Ayurvedic system of medicine envisaged the opening of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries, training and research in infantile paralysis and guinea-worm, upgrading of Ayurvedic Colleges, amalgamation of pharmacies and provision of additional staff for administrative and supervisory work relating to this scheme. The expenditure under this sector for the year 1959-60 was Rs. 8.92 lakhs and it exceeded the year's allotment by Rs. 0.32 lakh or 3.72 per cent. The amount spent during the year under review was the highest out of the expenditure incurred in any of the last three years. The cumulative expenditure during the Second Plan till the end of March, 1960, amounted to Rs. 19.57 lakhs or 40.81 per cent of the allotment.

In terms of physical achievements, 110 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries were opened during the year under review thereby making a total number of such dispensaries in the State to

251 by the end of the year under review. 10 additional personnel under the scheme of administrative and supervisory staff were employed. The scheme of amalgamation of four pharmacies into one single unit was executed with a view to manufacture genuine and standard medicines on commercial basis. 50 candidates for vaids, 100 nurses and compounders were under training. Research work on infantile paralysis and guineaworm was continued during the year. In view of the increased demand for Ayurvedic dispensaries additional 10 dispensaries were opened in Ajmer district, although the Plan target of opening 10 dispensaries had already been achieved during 1957-58.

(c) *Water Supply and Drainage.*—In a State like Rajasthan, where water supply is inadequate, both, in urban and rural areas, the need for making safe drinking water available within the easy reach of the people is paramount. The water supply schemes, therefore, continued to get due attention during the year under review and a sum of Rs. 100.00 lakhs, which constituted 29.07 per cent of the total Second Five Year Plan provision of Rs. 343.96 lakhs was provided during 1959-60. The allotment during the current year was more by Rs. 65.00 lakhs as compared to that of last year. Of the year's allotment Rs. 60.00 lakhs were earmarked for rural water supply schemes and Rs. 40.00 lakhs for urban water supply and drainage and sanitation schemes. With the setting up of an era of Democratic Decentralisation, the execution of the rural water supply schemes (excepting piped water supply schemes) was transferred to the Panchayat Samitis with an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs.

Out of the total provision of Rs. 100.00 lakhs, Rs. 94.68 lakhs or 94.68 per cent were spent during the year under review. This consisted of 38.68 lakhs spentn on urban water supply schemes, Rs. 55.00 lakhs on rural water supply schemes and Rs. 1.00 lakhs on tools and plants. Expenditure incurred during the year was almost double in comparison to what was spent during the previous year. The shortfall in expenditure although negligible was due to the slow pace of work on the various water supply schemes as a result of non-availability of power and shortage of labour.

In order to obtain speedy execution of works, three new divisions viz., Survey and Drainage, Mechanical and Civil, with Headquarters at Jaipur, were created during the year under review. The Survey Division was established for conducting survey of the scope, necessity and problems connected with drainage and sanitation. Mechanical Division was created to take necessary steps to tackle the problems of shortages of various types of equipment needed in the execution of water supply schemes. The Civil Division was created

to cope efficiently with the increased pressure of work. By the end of the year, water works in 13 towns were completed. The completed water supply schemes had to be maintained by the Additional Chief Engineer (Health) on the refusal of the town municipalities to assume full responsibility of running of the water works as they were reported to be short of techanical staff. Rural water supply schemes in the blocks continued to be in operation. An account of achievement of rural water supply scheme is given in the progress under C.D. and N.E.S. as the same is executed in the blocks.

III. HOUSING

The housing shortage has now become a serious problem, next only in importance to food shortage. This has been primarily due to the mass poverty and economic backwardness both of which preclude the efficient utilisation of the existing available resources for social housing and construction on an adequate scale. This is only one aspect of the whole complex problem. The continuous growth of population, rapid progress made by industrialisation under the concious efforts of planned economy have contributed in its own way towards the aggravation of housing shortage in urban and rural areas. The rate of construction of new houses both in urban and rural areas ill compares with the rate of population growth. Moreover the problem of housing as it exists today both in rural and urban areas shows wide differences both in nature and magnitude, while the rural problem is both quantitative and qualitative, the urban problem is chiefly quantitative. The existing low trend in the rate of construction necessitated the co-ordination of the housing policy with the chief object of promoting building activities to suit to the needs of the various income groups and as such the scope of constructional activities was widened so as to cover a wider field such as the construction of houses for the industrial workers, who live in dark, dingy and ill vantilated slums, for the people with low incomes and for those who live in the rural parts of the State. Under the Housing sub-sector were, therefore, included for execution, the schemes of (a) low income group housing (b) subsidised industrial housing (c) rural housing and (d) slum clearance and sweepers' housing. The administrative authority for the subsidised industrial housing was the Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan, although the work of construction was being done through the Public Works Department. Similarly, under the low income group housing although the Planning Department worked as the administrative department, loans were disbursed through the agency of District Collectors and the construction of houses was done by the individuals, co-operative societies, local bodies or any other statutory agency to whom such funds were granted.

The rural housing scheme was being executed by the rural housing cell in the Development Department. The execution of the scheme of slum clearance and sweepers' housing was in the hands of the Additional Chief Engineer (Health) till last year, but during the year 1959-60, its execution was entrusted to the Chief Engineer, (B. & R.).

The Plan provision for all the housing schemes was placed at Rs. 263.50 lakhs, out of which Rs. 56.49 lakhs were allotted during the year 1959-60. The provision of Rs. 56.49 lakhs consisted of Rs. 35.00 lakhs for low income group housing scheme, Rs. 20.00 lakhs for subsidised industrial housing scheme, Rs. 0.24 lakh for the rural housing scheme and Rs. 1.25 lakhs for sweepers' housing and slum clearance. The total amount spent on all these schemes was Rs. 40.36 lakhs representing 71.44 per cent of the allotment. Expenditure during the year registered a rise when compared to the expenditure during last year. A brief account of both physical and financial achievements under each of the housing projects is given below:—

(a) Low Income Group Housing.—Out of the total plan provision of Rs. 170.00 lakhs, Rs. 35.00 lakhs which constituted 20.58 per cent of the total Second Five Year Plan provision, were allotted during the year under review for disbursement as loans to the prospective house builders with a target of constructing 580 houses. Out of the years' allotment, Rs. 34.82 lakhs or 99.51 per cent were spent during the year under review and 1035 houses were reported to have been constructed. The scheme was in operation at all district headquarters. The pace of development during the year showed an increasing tempo when compared to the level of development achieved during the preceding year when 788 houses were constructed. Looking to the magnitude of the problem on the one hand and the pace of development on the other, it was felt that the allocation made for the purchase was not adequate so as to accommodate the additional demands made by certain towns. With a view to give impetus to the construction of houses whose progress was being retarted on account of the non-availability of material at a reasonable rate, the Government agreed to release from their own quota the minimum quantity of material to the prospective house builders.

(b) Subsidised Industrial Housing.—Under the subsidised industrial housing scheme which fundamentally aims at providing residential accommodation to the industrial workers, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs was provided for during the year and it was proposed to construct 1348 tenements. The operational area of the scheme extended to the industrial towns of Jaipur, Pali, Ganganagar, Bhilwara, Sawai Madhopur, Zawar Mines (Udaipur district), Beawar and

Bijainagar. In terms of financial achievements, Rs. 5.31 lakhs or 26.55 per cent of the allotment were spent on the construction of tenements for industrial workers and no tenement could be constructed out of the year's target. By the end of the year 1959-60, 1122 tenements had been constructed and 791 tenements were reported to have been occupied by the industrial workers. The execution of the scheme was handicaped on account of the non-availability of administrative and financial sanctions in time, dearth of labour and material whose cost showed a rapid rise, dispute on land between the local authorities and the department concerned.

(c) *Rural Housing.*—The problem of rural housing has come to the forefront only in recent years on account of village planning. Although happily our villages do not suffer from acute shortage of housing due to shifts of population from rural to urban areas, the existence of a large number of houses unhealthy and out-moded necessitated their renovation and replacement to make them better suited to hygienic and sanitary standards. The scheme of rural housing was in operation in 20 districts of the State covering 43 blocks by the end of the year 1959-60. Out of the year's provision of Rs. 0.24 lakh, Rs. 0.22 lakh or 91.67 per cent were spent on headquarters staff. The rural housing cell had so far prepared about 75 master plans and made them available to the village panchayats, model designs for various types of houses suitable to agriculturists, artisans, service class and labour class villagers were also prepared. Designs for smokeless chula and handflush latrine were also made out by the cell. A rural model house was built in the World Agriculture Fair.

(d) *Slum Clearance and Sweepers' Housing.*—In order to avoid growth of unhealthy places of squalor and filth and rehabilitate the slum dwellers, the State Government agreed to execute the scheme sponsored by the Central Government who have agreed to finance the scheme to the extent of 75 per cent of the cost, 50 per cent of which will be in the form of loan and 25 per cent as subsidy, the remaining cost to the tune of 25 per cent will have to be borne by the State Government as a matching subsidy.

During the year under review with an allotment of Rs. 1.25 lakhs, the scheme was proposed to be executed at the towns of Jaipur, Kota, Alwar and Udaipur through the local bodies of the respective towns under the direct control of the Chief Engineer (B. & R.). As per orders of the Government of India which limited the execution of the scheme to only 7 important towns of the country, the execution of this scheme in Rajasthan had to be abandoned, as such the progress under this scheme was nil.

IV LABOUR AND LABOUR WELFARE

The schemes of Labour and Labour Welfare aimed at maintaining harmonious relations between the employers and employees for amelioration of conditions of Labour and enforcement of Labour laws etc. With this end in view, the scheme of opening of new employment exchanges, technical training, enforcement of weekly holiday's Act, expansion of statistics section, expansion of employees' state insurance scheme and strengthening of the administrative set up were taken up during the Second Plan. Various officers both at Headquarters and at Divisions continued to implement these schemes under the supervision and control of Labour Commissioner, Rajasthan except the scheme of Technical training which was transferred last year to the Director of Technical Education, Rajasthan, Jodhpur for execution and continued to be under his control during the current year also.

Out of the total allotment of Rs. 61.70 lakhs for the Second Plan, a sum of Rs. 20.00 lakhs or 32.41 per cent was earmarked for the year 1959-60. Of this Rs. 7.85 lakhs or 39.25 per cent were spent during the year under review as compared to an amount of Rs. 6.79 lakhs spent during the preceding year. The cumulative expenditure up to end of the year 1959-60 was Rs. 21.04 lakhs or 34.27 per cent of the total plan provision. This leaves a balance of Rs. 40.66 lakhs to be spent in the last year of Second Plan. The expenditure for the year 1959-60 excluded an amount of Rs. 8.99 lakhs, which was spent under the schemes of Employees State Insurance, Employment Exchanges and Technical Training Scheme and is recoverable from the Employees' State Insurance Corporation, New Delhi, and Ministry of Labour and Employment. The shortfall in expenditure have been noted particularly against the scheme of Employees State Insurance, and the Labour Welfare Centres and the reasons for the same are given below while reviewing schemewise progress under the sector:—

Labour Welfare Centres.—Through the media of Labour Welfare Centres, medical aid, maternity benefits, adult education, handicraft training for women, reading room and library facilities and recreational activities like outdoor and indoor games etc. are provided to the workers and their families. By the end of 1958-59 the State was running 22 welfare centres. During the year 1959-60 the Fourth All Rajasthan Labour Welfare centres' tournament at Beawar, Ganganagar and Kota was organised in the month of February, 1960. About 200 labourers participated in them and prizes were distributed to the winners. Two more 'C' Class Labour

welfare centres at Sambhar-Lake and Phalodi were opened and two 'C' class centres at Makrana and Zawar mines were converted into 'B' class centres. Thus at the end of the year 1959-60 there were 8 'A' class centres, 6 'B' class and 10 'C' class centres functioning in the State. A sum of Rs. 2.25 lakhs or 52.33 per cent of the allotment was spent during the year under review for opening or running the welfare centres in the State. The shortfall in expenditure is mainly because construction work for buildings of welfare centres at Lakheri and Ganganagar could not be taken up due to want of administrative sanction from the Government. The shortfall in expenditure is also attributed to non-availability of staff like the compounders, midwives, craft teachers, music teachers due to lower grades and meagre allowance provided for part-time workers.

Employees' State Insurance scheme.—This scheme was introduced out of the regular budget for the first time during the year 1955-56 in Rajasthan in six centres viz. Jaipur, Jodhpur, Bikaner, Lakheri, Bhilwara and Pali but dispensary at Bikaner was subsequently dropped. Since then the scheme has been extended to 4 more centres in the State. During the year under review there was a target to extend the scheme at five places viz. Udaipur, Bharatpur, Ajmer, Kota and Bikaner, but the same could not be achieved as the minimum number of workers required to open the dispensary was not reached in any of these places. The construction work of the annexees at T.B. Sanatorium, Jaipur for insured workers which was taken up during the year was completed towards the end of the year under review.

As per decision taken during this year, the entire cost of construction of E.S.I. buildings will now be borne by the Employees' State Insurance Corporation and the State will not share in it. 2.39 lakh cases were treated at all dispensaries under the scheme during the year under report. Out of the allotment of Rs. 1.20 lakhs, Rs. 0.53 lakh or 47.17 per cent was spent over this scheme during the year under review. This excludes an amount of Rs. 3.68 lakhs which is the share of E.S.I. corporation. The shortfall in expenditure is because of non-receipt of sanction from the Government for construction of 8 E.S.I. dispensary buildings, and non-opening of E.S.I. dispensaries due to reasons discussed above.

Training in Technical Trades.—Training is imparted in various trades viz. blacksmithy, carpentry, civil and mechanical draftsmanship, sheet metal welding, mechanical works etc., at the industrial training institutes. The targets under the scheme of opening of four Industrial Training Institutes during the Second Plan was already completed by the year 1958-59. Six Institutes located at Ajmer, Jaipur, Kota, Udaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner were functioning at the

end of the year under report. Against target of providing 976 additional seats in various trades in three centres by the end of Second Plan, 830 seats were provided by the end of the year 1959-60. Besides this 50 seats have been provided for evening classes at Industrial training institute, Jaipur. The total expenditure incurred on the scheme during the year 1959-60 amounted to Rs. 2.79 lakhs or 24.69 per cent of the allotment of Rs. 11.30 lakhs excluding an amount of Rs. 4.18 lakhs which is the central share.

Expansion of Employment Exchanges.—The target of opening three new employment exchanges at Tonk, Sikar and Sirohi was achieved during the year under review. Under the scheme of Employment market information, the work of compilation of Employer Register in private sector at Ajmer, Alwar, Bharatpur and Jodhpur was initiated during the year under review for intensive study of the men-power requirements of the private sector. Intensive study of private sector in the Employment Market area of Jaipur City was started with effect from quarter ending March, 1959 and the report for quarter ending March, 1959 was published. The vocational guidance was introduced this year by opening of the vocational guidance unit at Jaipur Exchange. A sum of Rs. 0.74 lakh or 67.27 per cent was spent over this scheme during the year 1959-60 against the allotment of Rs. 1.10 lakhs which excludes the central share of Rs. 1.14 lakhs on this scheme.

Miscellaneous schemes.—The schemes of Expansion of the Inspectorate of Factories and Boilers, Enforcement of Weekly Holidays Act, Administrative set up and Expansion of Statistical section have been grouped in the miscellaneous head. During the year under review one Inspector of Factories and Boilers was appointed at the Headquarters. The work of enforcement of Weekly Holidays Act was continued. For effective implementation of plan schemes the staff was strengthened and two Regional Assistant Labour Commissioners and some ministerial staff were appointed. The statistical cell attached to the Labour Commissioner's office continued to conduct '*Ad hoc*' survey of Labour conditions in three industries viz. Biri, Gota Kinari, and Mica mines cutting and sorting in Rajasthan. The survey in regard to wages was conducted by the Minimum Wages Inspectors in Bikaner and Kota Divisions. Over these schemes Rs. 1.54 lakhs or 73.33 per cent of the allotment of Rs. 2.10 lakhs were spent during the year under review.

With a view of obtaining efficiency in implementation of labour programmes, the office of the Chief Inspector of Factories and Boilers was separated from the office of the Labour Commissioner during the year under report. Under training programme, one

officer was sent for training at Director General of Employment and Resettlement, New Delhi.

The labour situation remained quite normal, employer-employee relations were maintained as usual during the year under report. The number of industrial disputes in the State was 13 during the year under review involving 5731 workers and a loss of 96028 mandays. The total number of trade unions in the State at the end of the year 1959-60 was 280 with the total membership of 57617 workers.

V. WELFARE OF BACKWARD CLASSES & SOCIAL WELFARE

After the attainment of political independence and the ushering in of the popular democratic Government there has been a growing interest in the welfare of scheduled tribes, scheduled castes, denotified tribes and other backward classes. Under the Plan, apart from the development schemes implemented for the benefit of the general public, special schemes have been formulated to improve the social and economic conditions of this section of the society.

An outlay of Rs. 271.03 lakhs was provided in the State's Second Five Year Plan for the Social Welfare and Welfare of Backward Classes sub-sector, out of which a sum of Rs. 52.25 lakhs or 19.28 per cent was allotted for 1959-60. Of the total allotment for the year 1959-60, Rs. 12.74 lakhs were transferred to Panchayat Samitis for the execution of four schemes viz., (a) welfare of scheduled tribes (b) welfare of scheduled castes, (c) welfare of denotified tribes and (d) welfare of other backward classes. These schemes were transferred to Panchayat Samitis for operation under the democratic decentralisation.

The details of financial and physical achievements made during the year under report in individual schemes are given below:—

(a) *Welfare of Scheduled Tribes.*—Rs. 27.43 lakhs were provided in the year 1959-60 for the welfare of scheduled tribes against which Rs. 23.23 lakhs were spent. With this expenditure during this year, 9176 candidates were awarded scholarships surpassing the target of 7920 candidates; 63 families were rehabilitated against the target of 300 families; 110 families were granted subsidy @Rs. 750/- each for better housing against the target of granting subsidy to 100 families. Five hostels were opened for scheduled tribes at Keshooraipatan in Kota district, Masuda in Ajmer district, Ghatol in Banswara district, Sagwara in Dungarpur

district and Balotra in Barmer district during this year in addition to 5 existing hostels. The Training-cum-production centre at Ajmer was wound up and instead 4 small centres viz., Carpentry Centre at Goela, Smithy Centre at Tantoti, Tin and Metal Works Centre at Masuda and Machinery Centre at Nasirabad were opened. An Engineering Unit headed by an Executive Engineer with Head-quarters at Udaipur was also established during this year for construction of tanks, dams and wells with a view to make available irrigation facilities in the scheduled tribes areas and arid zones.

(b) *Welfare of Scheduled Castes.*—Rs. 12.49 lakhs were allotted for the welfare of scheduled castes while Rs. 14.72 lakhs were spent during the current year. 12767 candidates were awarded scholarships against the target of awarding scholarships to 5250 candidates and 4 new hostels were opened at Kotputli, Bhilwara, Ganganagar and Hindaun in addition to already existing four ones. 2 nursery schools at Beawar and Kekri and 5 cottage industries centres at Jhunjhunu, Bunda (Jodhpur district) were opened during the year under review. Two more prachar mandlies at Jaipur and Bharatpur were established this year in addition to the existing three at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner. Under this scheme, 10 old Sanskar Kendras were fully equipped. There were already 5 such fully equipped Kendras. Further, 10 new Kendras were opened in addition to the existing two. Five community centres of Ajmer were converted into Sanskar Kendras. 29 widows were given aid for purchase of sewing machines and 110 families were granted subsidy at the rate of Rs. 750/- each for better houses.

(c) *Welfare of Denotified Tribes.*—The scheme of welfare of ex-criminal tribes was renamed as the welfare of denotified tribes during the year under review. A sum of Rs. 2.97 lakhs was provided for this scheme during 1959-60, against which Rs. 2.61 lakhs were spent. Three social education centres at Tonk, Bundi and Sojat (Pali district) and one hostel at Kota were opened during the year. 65 candidates were awarded scholarships against the target of awarding scholarships to 285 candidates. 45 families were rehabilitated out of which 12 families were given subsidies for the purpose of bullocks @Rs. 250/- each and 30 families were given subsidies @Rs. 750/- each for better housing this year.

(d) *Welfare of other Backward Classes.*—The scheme of Gadia lohars also was merged in the scheme of welfare of other backward classes during the year under review. Rs. 2.11 lakhs were allotted for the welfare of backward classes, while Rs. 3.25 lakhs were spent

during the year under review. 260 candidates were awarded scholarships against the target of awarding scholarships to 40 candidates and 100 families were rehabilitated against the target on 115 during the current year.

(e) *Social Welfare.*—Besides the programmes of welfare of various backward classes, welfare services to socially handicapped persons released from correctional and non-correctional institutions and to women in distress and in moral danger are provided under the programmes of Social Welfare. The progress under each of the three main schemes under this head viz., (i) Welfare of extension project, (ii) Social moral hygiene and after-care programmes and (iii) Social defence programmes, is given below:—

(i) *Welfare of Extension Projects:*—During this year, Rs. 2.69 lakhs were provided as grants-in-aid to the Rajasthan State Social Welfare Board, which implements this scheme. Further 15 new welfare projects were started in addition to the existing 17 projects, during the current financial year.

(ii) *Social Moral, Hygiene and After-care Programme:*—A sum of Rs. 2.75 lakhs was provided for the implementation of this scheme against which Rs. 1.09 lakhs were spent during 1959-60. Three rescue homes at Jaipur, Ajmer and Udaipur remained in operation during the year under review. During this year, a target of opening 4 district shelters at Bhilwara, Jhalawar, Sawai Madhopur and Pali districts was fixed but due to non-availability of inmates, the shelters could not be opened. The district shelters functioning last year were continued this year also at Ajmer, Alwar, Bikaner, Churu, Dholpur, Ganganagar, Jodhpur, Kota, Udaipur and Jaipur. At Jaipur there were two homes, one for men and the other for women.

(iii) *Social Defence Programme:*—This scheme included the opening of one begger home at Jaipur, one remand home and one certified school at Ganganagar and 4 boys' clubs. The beggar home was opened in March, 1960, in Bapu Nagar, Jaipur. The remand home and certified school could not be started due to the absence of Children's Act in Rajasthan. The enactment is under the consideration of the Government. Under the scheme of welfare services in prisons, 7 welfare officers were appointed during this year. The scheme of probation services in the prison could not be enforced during the current year for want of probation officers.

(f) *Centrally Sponsored Schemes.*—The Second Plan provision for centrally sponsored schemes in this sub-sector, rose to Rs. 159.50 lakhs during this year from Rs. 66.00 lakhs due to supplementary sanction of Rs. 93.50 lakhs by Government of India.

Under these schemes Rs. 61.52 lakhs were allotted for the current year, out of which Rs. 46.17 lakhs or 75.05 per cent were spent on five schemes viz., (i) welfare of scheduled tribes (ii) welfare of scheduled castes (iii) welfare of denotified tribes (iv) development of under-developed rural areas (v) social, moral, hygiene and after-care programmes. This included Rs. 24.11 lakhs transferred to Panchayat Samitis for the execution of the schemes of this group transferred to them. The cumulative expenditure for the first four years of the Second Five Year Plan till the end of March, 1960 on this group amounted to Rs. 79.61 lakhs representing 49.91 per cent of the total revised plan provision.

Under the welfare of scheduled tribes one intensive development block at Kumbhalgarh, one ashram school at Bogla (Ajmer district) continued to function this year also. 3 Ashram schools were opened this year at Nichalgarh (Sirohi district) Sikrai (Jaipur district), Badgama (Dungarpur district). Also three Voluntary agencies Mahila Siksha Sadan, Hatundi (Ajmer district), Rajasthan Adhim Jati Sewak Sangh, Shahbad (Kota district), and Rajasthan Adhim Jati Sewak Sangh, Rikhabdeo were aided for opening ashram schools.

The scheme of opening of Gram Golas was introduced for the first time this year for grant of loans to scheduled tribe agriculturists for purchasing seeds at a lower rate of interest. Five Gram Golas were opened at Shahbad (Kota district), Nana (Pali district), Saroda (Dungarpur district), Jawarnagar (Udaipur district) Ambaridaiya (Udaipur district), during the year under report. 163 candidates were awarded scholarships amounting to Rs. 0.56 lakh. 141 families of Bhils and Serias were also rehabilitated. 31 tanks and dams were constructed. Under this scheme medical-cum-propaganda van was also purchased.

For the welfare of scheduled castes 487 families were granted subsidy for better housing. Subsidy for 15 drinking water wells was also given. 397 candidates were awarded scholarship amounting to Rs. 1.56 lakhs during this year.

Under the scheme of Development of under-developed rural areas, Rs. 0.10 lakh was granted to 36 poor and backward classes people for purchase of tools and implements. A medical-cum-propaganda van was also purchased.

Two surgical camps were organised at Dungarpur and Garhi by the medical department for which Rs. 0.12 lakh was provided as

grant-in-aid out of the funds for centrally sponsored schemes during the period under review.

The 4th All Rajasthan Social Welfare Week was organised from 29th November to 5th December, 1959 all over the State of Rajasthan for the uplift of scheduled castes and scheduled tribes and other backward classes. During the week, general cleanliness campaign in the scheduled castes areas were held and games and sports were organised in the scheduled castes basis.

Also during this year one officer was deputed at Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay, for advanced studies in Tribal Welfare. Training camps, for the welfare workers and Inspectors, of a strength of about 80 personnel was held at Mount Abu where they were instructed in the method of guiding and supervising the activities to be undertaken under democratic decentralisation.

CHAPTER XV

MISCELLANEOUS

Under the Miscellaneous sector have been grouped development programmes relating to Publicity, Statistics, Bhakra Mandies and Tourism. The Second Plan provided for a sum of Rs. 101.29 lakhs for Miscellaneous sector for the entire plan period, out of which Rs. 41.20 lakhs or 40.68 per cent were earmarked for the year 1959-60. Of the year's allotment for Miscellaneous sector, Rs. 13.88 lakhs were provided for Publicity sub-sector, Rs. 20.00 lakhs for Bhakra Mandies, Rs. 3.32 lakhs for Statistics sub-sector and Rs. 4.00 lakhs for Tourism. The total expenditure for Miscellaneous sector during the year amounted to Rs. 33.49 lakhs or 81.29 per cent of the allotment for the year under review, while during the preceding year, Rs. 29.78 lakhs were spent on this sector.

Out of the total expenditure of Rs. 33.49 lakhs in this sector, Rs. 8.69 lakhs or 62.61 per cent were spent on Publicity sub-sector, Rs. 2.44 lakhs or 73.49 per cent on Statistics, Rs. 10.90 lakhs or 54.50 per cent on Bhakra Mandies, Rs. 3.16 lakhs or 79.00 per cent of the allotment on Tourism sub-sector and Rs. 8.30 lakhs on administrative buildings at Ajmer during the year under review. The expenditure on this sector during the preceding years had not been quite satisfactory. The expenditure of Rs. 41.20 lakhs incurred during the year under review, however, boosted up the cumulative expenditure figure under the Second Five Year Plan till end of the year to Rs. 72.56 lakhs, representing 62.33 per cent of the total Second Plan provision. The details of the physical as well as financial achievements under the individual sub-sectors are given below:—

1. PUBLICITY

In order to enthuse public opinion and to enlist their wholehearted co-operation and active participation for the successful implementation of Second Five Year Plan, an integrated programme of publicity on the developmental activities through various media was continued during the year 1959-60 with increased tempo.

Out of the total Plan provision of Rs. 40.99 lakhs, Rs. 13.88 lakhs or 33.86 per cent were allotted for the year 1959-60 and Rs. 8.69 lakhs or 62.61 per cent of the year's outlay were spent during the year

under review, as compared to Rs. 8.45 lakhs spent during the preceding year. The cumulative expenditure on this sub-sector under the Second Plan till end of the year stood at Rs. 22.37 lakhs or 54.57 per cent of the plan provision. The shortfall in expenditure during the year was mainly due to the non-availability of technical personnel like operators, mechanics etc., of the requisite qualification in the sanctioned pay scales.

In his sub-sector during this year, under the scheme of Community listening centres, 750 radio sets were purchased for installation in the villages having a population of 1000 persons or more. Under the scheme of field publicity, 20 District Public Relation officers operating till the end of last year were continued during this year also, and an amount of Rs. 7.72 lakhs was spent on this scheme during the year under report. Four mobile vans more were purchased during this year for publicity in rural areas, and all the 26 information centres opened in 1956-57 continued to function this year also. Further, Rs. 0.85 lakh were spent on other schemes of publicity such as films and photography, publicity literature, cultural programmes, press advertisements, publicity tours, supervision and organisation of exhibitions. It was felt that to make the people plan conscious, the details of the various plan activities as well as the benefits accruing from them should be brought home to the people through organisation of exhibitions. The Directorate of Public Relations organised the 'Rajasthan Exhibition' 1959, at Jaipur from 10th November to 20th December, 1959. It had earlier also participated in the World Agriculture Fair held at Delhi, where publicity to the achievements under Plan activities in Rajasthan was given.

II STATISTICS

The total plan provision for Statistics sub-sector was placed at Rs. 10.00 lakhs, out of which a sum of Rs. 3.32 lakhs or 33.20 per cent was earmarked for the year 1959-60. The total expenditure during the year under review was Rs. 2.44 lakhs or 73.49 per cent of the allotment as compared to an expenditure of Rs. 1.68 lakhs incurred during the preceding year. The cumulative expenditure up to the end of the year 1959-60 was Rs. 6.19 lakhs or 61.90 per cent of the plan outlay.

A sum of Rs. 0.26 lakh was transferred to Panchayat Samitis during the year under review and the services of 40 Progress Assistants were placed at their disposal.

The short fall in expenditure was due to the restriction imposed by the Government on the recruitment of staff for the

establishment of District Statistical Agency on the recommendation of the Economy Committee as well as due to delayed recruitments of technical staff.

As the importance of statistics began to be felt in the context of planning, the statistical system in the State was geared up to increase the coverage of official statistics which emanated from the various heads of the departments. During the year the District Statistical Agency was set up at Ganganagar also. Maintenance of statistics relating to community development was ensured through Progress Assistants, which agency was transferred to this Directorate in 1959. Single Inspector District Agencies were also established at 6 districts viz., Chittorgarh, Pali, Jhalawar, Jhunjhunu, Jalore and Dungarpur in addition to the existing 12 thus making the total to 18.

The Planning cell of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics continued to compile and maintain up to date lists of Second Plan Schemes, collect periodic statistics of financial and physical achievements of plan programme, prepare and publish periodic reports and reviews as desired by the Planning Commission, Central Government, the State Government, the Central Statistical Organisation and other organisations. It also continued the work of formulation of Third Five Year Plan and collection of statistics for the same. The statistics were further supplemented through various *ad hoc* surveys conducted by the Directorate.

Certain economic indicators such as Index Numbers of wholesale prices, Index of Agricultural Production, Index Number for Cost of Houses construction, Cost of Living Index Numbers for Jaipur centre were also prepared. Index numbers of wholesale prices for Rajasthan were released for the first time during 1959-60. The census of Government employees and the census of manufacturing industries as well as the collection of statistics under Labour (Statistics) Rules were also continued during the year under report. The Directorate was also engaged in estimation of national income for the State and prepared the estimates for the years starting from 1954-55 to 1957-58 on the pattern prescribed by the Central Statistical Organisation. The preliminary estimates for 1958-59 have also been framed.

During 1959-60, the following publications were brought out:—

(i) Basic Statistics, 1959.

(ii) Quarterly Digest of Economics and Statistics Volume IV Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

(iii) Second Five Year Plan Progress Report for 1958-59.

(iv) Statistical Abstract of Rajasthan, 1958.

(v) Budget Study of Rajasthan for the year 1960-61.

(vi) Quarterly Progress Reports for the quarter ending June, September and December, 1959.

(vi) Quarterly Progress Reports for the quarters ending also had thorough display of various charts and graphs.

67 Progress Assistants were imparted training in the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Rajasthan during this year. A short training programme was also arranged for the Progress Assistants of Jaipur and Ajmer districts at their respective district headquarters during the quarter ending March, 1960.

III. BHAKRA MANDIES

A sum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs was provided during the Second Plan for the development of Mandies area in Ganganagar district, which is going to be a big marketing centre as a result of large scale irrigation and power facilities which will be available in that area after the completion of multipurpose irrigation and power projects in the northern part of Rajasthan. Out of the allotment of Rs. 20.00 lakhs for the year 1959-60, a sum of Rs. 10.90 lakhs or 54.50 per cent was spent during the year under report. The cumulative expenditure during the Second Plan till the end of the year 1959-60 was Rs. 16.78 lakhs or 33.56 per cent of the Plan provision. The reason of short fall in expenditure during the year was late receipt of administrative sanction for the new works amounting to Rs. 14.80 lakhs and shortage of water, material and cheap labour in the area.

With a view to having an effective control over the schemes in execution, the office of the Executive Engineer, Mandi Division was shifted from Sri Ganganagar to Hanumangarh Junction during the current year. The construction work was initiated at 3 Mandies namely Pillibangan, Suratgarh and Nohar-Bhadra during 1959-60 in addition to the construction work already in progress in Sangaria Sadulshar and Hanumangarh Junction during the year. The programme of development included acquisition of land, construction of shops and residential buildings and approach roads.

IV TOURISM

Rajasthan, intercepted by Aravalli hills is a land of beauty studded with forts and fortress and attracts thousands of foreign

tourists every year. A sum of Rs. 15.59 lakhs was earmarked for the construction and development of pleasure resorts and beauty spots in Rajasthan during the Second Plan. Out of this Rs. 4.00 lakhs were provided for the scheme to be implemented in 1959-60. The total expenditure during the current year was Rs. 3.16 lakhs or 79.00 per cent of the year's allotment. The cumulative expenditure during the second plan up to the end of the year 1959-60 was Rs. 6.96 lakhs or 44.64 per cent of the total provision. The shortfall in expenditure was mainly because of the fact that the amount allotted for construction of buildings in various places could not be utilized fully.

The Tourists bungalows at Jaipur and Udaipur and circuit house at Jodhpur were constructed during the year under review. The rest house at Ajmer remained under construction during the current year. Three tourists' bureaus were opened at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Ajmer during the year 1959-60, in addition to the four already existing at Udaipur, Bharatpur, Chittorgarh and Mt. Abu. During the year under review 11000 foreign tourists visited the State although nearly 90 per cent of them visited Jaipur only. It is estimated that this programme resulted in foreign exchange earnings to the extent of Rs. 22.00 lakhs. 9.50 lakhs home tourists also visited various tourists places in Rajasthan and the economic activity in the State on account of such visitors is estimated to be Rs. 142.50 lakhs.

The Second All India Tourists Development Conference was held at Mt. Abu in June' 60. As a result of implementation of the decisions of this conference, two different schemes viz. hospitality scheme and paying guest scheme were initiated during the current year. The real idea behind the whole scheme is one of mutual understanding and goodwill and to make the tourist feel that he is welcome to Indian home.

Also, under the training scheme one Tourist Assistant was sent for the first training course in the staff training school at Delhi for a period of 10 weeks.

SECTION III

STATISTICAL APPENDICES

Allotment and Expenditure under Second Five Year Plan

Table 1 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sector	Second Five Year plan allotment 1956-61	Allotment for 1956-60	Expenditure during 1956-60	Percentage of Col. 4 to Col. 3
1	2	3	4	5
I. Agriculture and Community Development	1702.57	1608.78	1573.49	97.81
1. Agriculture	429.38	444.60	350.16	78.76
2. Consolidation of Holdings	32.50	32.29	27.59	85.44
3. Animal Husbandry	211.19	129.53	80.71	62.31
4. Co-operation	164.00	164.26	123.32	75.08
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	182.00	125.23	119.23	95.21
6. Fisheries	9.00	6.19	3.60	58.16
7. Community Development and National Extension Services	674.50	706.68	868.88	122.95
II Irrigation	2313.28	2347.93	2036.67	86.74
III Power	1999.51	1641.02	966.37	58.89
IV Industries & Mining	577.21	307.91	222.32	72.20
1. Industries	537.06	302.31	220.77	73.03
2. Mineral Development	40.15	5.60	1.55	27.68
V Roads	941.50	735.60	740.97	100.73
VI Social Services	2391.90	1857.79	1570.21	84.52
1. Education	1056.25	811.38	688.77	84.89
2. Medical & Public Health	739.42	610.42	549.74	90.06
3. Housing	263.50	215.61	170.66	79.15
4. Labour & Labour Welfare	61.70	54.07	21.04	38.91
5. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	271.03	166.31	140.00	84.18
VII Miscellaneous	101.29	116.42	72.56	62.33
1. Publicity	40.99	36.49	22.37	61.30
2. Statistics	10.00	9.89	6.19	62.59
3. Mandies	50.00	63.00	16.78	26.63
4. Tourism	15.59*	7.04	6.96	98.86
5. Others	0.30	..	20.26§	..
Total ..	10527.26	8615.45	7182.59	83.37

*Outside Plan ceiling but to be adjusted at the end of Second Plan.
§ Expenditure on Administrative buildings at Ajmer.

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Plan Allotment for 1958-59 and 1959-60

(Rs. in lakhs)

Table 2

Sector	Allotment for 1958-59	Percentage to total allotment 1958-59	Allotment for 1959-60	Percentage to total allotment 1959-60	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 4 to Col. 2
1	2	3	4	5	6
I. Agriculture and Community Development	395.81	19.68	498.48	20.72	+25.94
1. Agriculture	117.81	5.86	139.96	5.82	+18.80
2. Consolidation of Holdings	5.00	0.25	13.79	0.57	+175.80
3. Animal Husbandry	27.60	1.37	47.51	1.98	+72.14
4. Co-operation	27.56	1.37	70.00	2.91	+153.99
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	33.00	1.64	47.00	1.95	+42.42
6. Fisheries	0.80	0.04	3.00	0.12	+275.00
7. Community Development & National Extension Services	184.04	9.15	177.22	7.37	—3.71
II. Irrigation	537.73	26.73	554.63	23.06	+3.14
III. Power	408.16	20.29	395.63	16.45	—3.07
IV. Industries and Mining	70.33	3.50	82.42	3.43	+17.19
1. Industries	70.33	3.50	77.42	3.2	+10.08
2. Mineral Development	..	..	5.00	0.21	..
V. Roads	160.00	7.95	200.00	8.32	+25.00
VI. Social Services	411.98	20.48	632.80	26.31	+53.60
1. Education	190.00	9.45	299.06	12.44	+57.40
2. Medical and Public Health	116.86	5.81	205.00	8.52	+75.42
3. Housing	46.12	2.29	56.49	2.35	+22.48
4. Labour and Labour Welfare	15.00	0.74	20.00	0.83	+33.33
5. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	44.00	2.19	52.25	2.17	+18.75
VII. Miscellaneous	27.59	1.37	41.20	1.71	+49.33
1. Publicity	9.05	0.45	13.88	0.58	+53.37
2. Statistics	2.50	0.12	3.32	0.14	+32.80
3. Mandies	13.00	0.65	20.00	0.83	+53.85
4. Tourism	3.04	0.15	4.00	0.16	+31.58
5. Others	..	..	..	..	..
Total	2011.60	100.00	2405.16	100.00	+19.56

Table 3

Comparative Expenditure during 1958-59 and 1959-60

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sector	Allotment for 1959-60	Expenditure during 1958-59	Expenditure during 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 4 to 2.	Percentage increase (+) or decrease (—) of Col. 4 Compared to col. 3
1	2	3	4	5	6
I Agriculture and Community Development	498.48	477.41	523.84	105.09	+9.73
1. Agriculture	139.96	111.11	135.39	96.73	+21.89
2. Consolidation of Holdings	13.79	8.08	11.24	81.51	+39.11
3. Animal Husbandry	47.51	28.28	33.85	71.25	+19.70
4. Co-operation	70.00	21.77	61.54	87.91	+182.68
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	47.00	35.37	44.21	94.06	+24.99
6. Fisheries	3.00	0.99	1.51	50.33	+52.53
7. Community Development & National Extension Services	177.22	271.81	236.10	133.22	—13.14
II Irrigation	554.63	581.39	380.49	68.60	—34.58
III Power	395.63	331.45	308.80	78.05	—6.83
IV Industries and Mining	82.42	60.98	80.43	97.59	+31.9
1. Industries	77.42	60.98	79.21	102.31	+29.90
2. Mineral Development	5.00	..	1.22	24.40	..
V Roads	200.00	203.70	259.66	129.83	+27.47
VI Social Services	632.80	363.27	593.97	94.65	+64.33
1. Education	299.06	159.05	312.80	104.59	+96.67
2. Medical and Public Health	205.00	115.41	190.28	92.82	+64.87
3. Housing	56.49	40.01	40.36	71.45	+ 0.87
4. Labour and Labour Welfare	20.00	6.79	7.85	39.25	+15.61
5. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	52.25	42.01	47.68	91.25	+13.50
VII Miscellaneous	41.20	29.78	33.49	81.29	+12.46
1. Publicity	13.88	8.45	8.69	62.61	+2.84
2. Statistics	3.32	1.68	2.44	73.49	+39.88
3. Mandies	20.00	4.50	10.90	54.50	+142.22
4. Tourism	4.00	3.19	3.16	79.00	—0.04
5. Others	..	11.96*	8.30*	..	—30.60
Total	2405.16	2048.18	2185.68	90.87	+6.71

* Expenditure on Administrative buildings at Ajmer

Table 4

Distribution of Expenditure during Second Plan Period

(Rs. in lakhs.)

Name of the Sector	Expenditure During 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
I Agriculture and Community Development	232.64	339.60	477.41	523.84
1. Agriculture	32.34	71.32	111.11	135.39
2. Consolidation of Holdings	1.98	6.29	8.08	11.24
3. Animal Husbandry	5.76	12.82	28.28	33.35
4. Cooperation	13.01	27.00	21.77	61.54
5. Forests and Soil conservation	18.41	21.24	35.37	34.21
6. Fisheries	0.04	1.03	0.99	1.51
7. Community Development and National Extension Services	161.10	199.87	271.81	236.10
II Irrigation	561.12	513.47	581.59	330.49 &
III Power	140.60	185.52	331.45	308.80
IV Industries and Mining	25.67	55.24	60.98	80.43
1. Industries	25.34	55.24	60.98	79.21
2. Lining	0.33	..	..	1.22
V Roads	129.62	147.99	203.70	259.66 &
VI. Social Services	275.13	332.84	363.27	598.97
1. Education	82.00	134.92	159.05	312.80
2. Medical & Public Health	113.70	130.35	115.41	190.28 &
3. Housing	53.21	37.08	40.01	40.36
4. Labour & Labour Welfare	1.52	4.88	6.79	7.85
5. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	24.70	25.61	42.01	47.68
VII Miscellaneous	3.01	6.28	22.78	33.43
1. Publicity	2.26	2.97	8.45	8.69
2. Statistics	0.75	1.32	1.68	2.44
3. Mandies	..	1.38	4.50	10.90
4. Tourism	..	0.61	3.19	3.16
5. Others	..	..	11.96*	8.30*
Total	1367.79	1580.94	2043.13	2185.68

&Includes Rs. 18.40 lakhs under Irrigation sector, Rs 33.08 lakhs under Roads sector and Rs. 1.00 lakhs under water supply sector as amount on tools, plants and establishment calculated on prorata basis.

*Expenditure on Administrative buildings at Ajmer.

Table 5. **Expenditure Indices during Second Plan Period**
(Base year 1956-57-100)

Name of the Groups	1957-58	1958-59	1959-60
I Agriculture & Community Development	145.98	205.21	225.17
1. Agriculture	220.53	343.57	418.65
2. Consolidation of Holdings	317.68	408.08	567.68
3. Animal Husbandry	222.57	490.97	587.67
4. Co-operation	207.53	167.33	473.02
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	115.37	192.12	240.14
6. Fisheries	2650.00	2475.00	3775.00
7. Community Development and National Extension Services	124.06	168.72	146.55
II Irrigation	91.51	103.65	67.81
III Power	131.95	235.74	218.63
IV Industries and Mining	215.19	237.55	313.32
1. Industries	218.00	240.65	312.59
2. Mining	..	..	..
V Roads	114.17	157.15	200.32
VI Social Services	129.98	182.04	212.70
1. Education	164.54	193.96	381.46
2. Medical and Public Health	114.64	101.50	167.35
3. Housing	69.69	75.19	75.85
4. Labour & Labour Welfare	321.05	446.71	516.45
5. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare	103.68	170.08	193.04
VII Miscellaneous	208.64	989.87	1112.62
1. Publicity	131.42	373.89	384.51
2. Statistics	176.00	224.00	325.33
3. Mandies	..	..	..
4. Tourism	..	..	..
5. Others	..	..	..
General Index	115.58	149.77	159.80

Table 6 **Distribution of Allotment and Expenditure between Revenue, Capital and Loan During 1959-60**

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sector	Allotment				Expenditure			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
I Agriculture and Community Development	335.70	70.86	91.92	498.48	343.32	75.66	104.86	523.84
1. Agriculture	69.90	30.56	39.50	139.96	68.00	31.56	35.83	135.39
2. Consolidation of Holdings	13.79	..	..	13.79	11.24	..	..	11.24
3. Animal Husbandry	36.51	10.30	0.70	47.51	26.25	6.90	0.70	33.85
4. Co-operation	45.15	13.00	11.85	70.00	33.80	14.09	13.65	61.54
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	47.00	..	..	47.00	44.21	..	..	4.21
6. Fisheries	3.00	..	..	3.00	1.51	..	..	1-51
7. Community Development and National Extension Services.	120.35	17.00	39.87	177.22	158.31	23.11	54.68	236.10
II Irrigation	7.90	546.73	..	554.63	3.12	377.37	..	380.49
III Power	..	..	395.63	395.63	..	..	308.80*	308.80
VI Industries and Mining	40.79	19.73	21.90	82.42	40.48	12.75	27.20	80.43
1. Industries	40.79	14.73	21.90	77.42	40.48	11.53	27.20	79.21
2. Mineral Development		5.00	..	5.00	..	1.22	..	1.22
V Roads		200.00	..	200.00		259.66	..	259.66
VI Social Services	474.04	121.76	37.00	632.80	441.04	104.14	53.79	598.97
1 Education	272.88	26.18	..	299.06	264.12	48.68	..	312.80
2 Medical and Public Health	136.51	66.49	2.00	205.00	121.72	49.60	18.96	190.28
3. Housing	1.49	20.00	35.00	56.49	0.22	5.31	34.83	40.36
4. Labour and Labour Welfare	11.31	8.69	..	20.00	7.73	0.12	..	7.85
5. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social welfare	51.85	0.40	..	52.25	47.25	0.43	..	47.6

Table 6—(*Concld.*) (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sector	Allotment				Expenditure			
	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total	Revenue	Capital	Loan	Total
VII Miscellaneous	19.13	22.07	..	41.20	12.39	21.10	..	33.49
1. Publicity	13.88	..	..	13.88	8.69	..	..	8.69
2. Statistics	3.32		..	3.32	2.44		..	2.44
3. Mandies	..	20.00	..	20.00	..	10.90	..	10.90
4. Tourism	1.93	2.07	..	4.00	1.26	1.90	..	3.16
5. Others	..	..	..	..	..	8.30	..	8.30
Total ..	877.56	981.15	546.45	2405.16	840.35	850.68	494.65	2185.68

*The amount of Rs. 308.80 lakhs as loan to Rajasthan State Electricity Board was spent on capital works.

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Expenditure Pattern During 1959-60.

Table 7 (Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Direct	Grants & subsidies	Loans	Total
1	2	3	4	5
I. Agriculture and Community Development	273.84	145.64	104.86	524.34
1. Agriculture*	91.56	8.00	35.83	135.39
2. Consolidation of holdings	11.24	..	..	11.24
3. Animal Husbandry	22.15	11.00	0.70	33.85
4. Co-operation	30.32	17.06	13.65	61.54
5. Forests & Soil Conservation	41.20	3.01	..	44.21
6. Fisheries	1.14	0.37	..	1.51
7. Community Development and National Extension Services.	75.22	106.20	54.68	236.10
II. Irrigation	260.42	20.07	..	280.49
III. Power	..	..	308.80	308.80
IV. Industries and Mining	30.15	14.06	27.20	80.41
1. Industries	27.98	14.08	27.20	79.21
2. Mineral Development	1.22	..	..	1.22
V. Roads	250.66	..	..	250.66
VI. Social Services	308.62	148.55	52.79	509.97
1. Education*	246.96	65.84	..	312.80
2. Medical & Public Health	116.32	55.00	18.96	190.28
3. Housing	5.53	..	34.83	40.36
4. Labour and Labour Welfare	7.85	..	..	7.85
5. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare.	19.97	27.71	..	47.68
VII. Miscellaneous	32.31	1.18	..	33.49
1. Publicity	3.53	0.16	..	3.69
2. Statistics	2.18	0.26	..	2.44
3. Mandies	10.90	..	..	10.90
4. Tourism	2.40	0.76	..	3.16
5. Others	3.30	..	..	3.30
Total	1261.51	329.29	494.65	2135.65

*Breakup Provisional.

Table 8

State and Central share in Expenditure during 1959-60.

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sector	Expenditure on schemes financed exclusively by State	Expenditure on schemes financed partly by State's share	Central share: Loans	Central share: Grants & subsidies	Central share: Total	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
I. Agriculture and Community Development	60.33	183.81	140.00	140.21	280.21	523.84
1. Agriculture	27.47	35.83	46.04	26.05	72.09	135.39
2. Consolidation of holdings	..	8.43	..	2.81	2.81	11.24
3. Animal Husbandry	16.87	8.09	0.52	8.37	8.89	33.85
4. Co-operation	4.21	27.48	20.63	9.22	29.85	61.54
5. Forests and Soil Conservation	11.77	7.54	18.13	6.77	24.90	44.21
6. Fisheries	..	1.14	..	0.37	0.37	1.51
7. Community Development & National Extension Services.	..	94.80	54.58	86.62	141.30	236.10
II. Irrigation III. Power	..	134.92 &	554.37	..	554.37	689.29
IV. Industries & Mining	10.32	16.69	37.23	16.19	53.42	80.43
1. Industries	9.10	16.69	37.23	16.19	53.42	79.21
2. Mineral Development	1.22	..	..	..	..	1.22
V. Roads	...	259.66 &	..	..	..	259.66
VI. Social Services	115.81	205.59	37.48	240.09	277.57	598.97

1. Education	17.90	122.14		172.76	172.76		312.80
2. Medical and Public Health	94.13	55.32	..	40.83	40.83		190.28
3. Housing		0.22	37.48	2.66	40.14		40.36
4. Labour and Labour Welfare	3.78	4.07*	..	..			7.85
5. Welfare of Backward classes and Social Welfare	..	23.24	..	23.84	23.84		47.08
VII. Miscellaneous	22.58	9.23	..	1.68	1.68		33.49
1. Publicity	0.97	7.56	..	0.16	0.16		8.69
2. Statistics	0.29	1.15	..	1.00	1.00		2.44
3. Mandies	10.90	..	..	..	..		10.90
4. Tourism	2.12	0.52	..	0.52	0.52		2.16
5. Others	5.30	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]
Total	209.03	809.40	769.08	398.17	1167.25		2185.68

& Includes Rs. 23.00 lakhs as loan received under miscellaneous development fund during 1959-60 for the approved schemes of Irrigation, Power & Road Sectors, the sectorwise details for which are not available.

* Represents the State share in the Centrally sponsored schemes.

Allotment and Expenditure under State Plan Schemes, Rajasthan

Table 2 (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total Plan provision (1956-61)	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Allotment for 1959-60 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 1959	Sept., 1959	Dec., 1959	March, 1960	Total expenditure 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 11 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
I. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT											
1. Agriculture											
1. Minor Irrigation including tube wells											
(a) Construction of wells	70.55		29.52	37.00	15.00	1.88	0.43	7.50	12.74	22.00	146.67
(b) Deepening of wells	11.00	13.98	1.98	2.00	4.00	0.01	..	..	3.69	3.70	92.50
(c) Development of village tanks	34.00	..	3.47	6.34	7.00	..	..	5.20	0.80	6.00	85.71
(d) Boring of tube wells	10.00	..	..	3.67	10.00	..	..	..	3.00	3.00	30.00
2. Land Development											
(a) Agricultural machinery											
(i) Loans for installation of pumping sets	10.85	0.41	1.52	3.87	3.00	..	0.01	1.53	0.96	2.50	83.33
(ii) Loans for installation of persian wheels	5.40	0.45	0.41	0.87	1.00	0.12	0.12	0.31	0.45	1.00	100.00
(iii) Loans for small agricultural implements	2.55	..	..	0.67	1.00	..	0.01	0.59	0.40	1.00	100.00
(b) Reclamation of land	15.00	..	1.16	1.30	2.00	..	..	..	2.00	2.00	100.00
(c) Soil Conservation (Medh bunding)	4.00	0.03	0.49	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Land Planning Survey	0.56	0.03	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Seed Scheme											
(a) Multiplication of improved seeds	75.00	1.06	7.92	16.52	27.76	0.53	0.50	2.53	8.19	11.80	42.53
(b) Distribution of improved seeds	4.00	0.26	..	1.00	2.00	..	0.32	0.04	1.64	2.00	100.00

4. Supply Schemes & Plant Protection											
(a) Manures & fertilisers											
(i) Phosphatic fertilisers	3.25	0.11	0.04	0.50	2.00	..	..	1.11	0.89	2.00	100.00
(ii) Compost development	7.69	....	2.53	2.54	3.39	0.05	0.04	0.87	.55	3.3	97.64
(iii) Development of local manurial resources	..	..	1.33	1.91	4.04	0.14	0.15	2.84	0.17	3.33	82.43
(b) Plant protection	17.46	2.26	2.89	4.99	5.28	0.39	0.35	0.48	3.75	4.97	94.13
(c) Weed control	0.77	..	..	0.04	0.10	0.02	0.01	0.01	0.06	0.10	100.00
(d) Identification and control of citrus diseases	0.17	0.01	0.02	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Development of commercial crops-horticulture and fruit preservation											
(a) Fruit development	18.00	0.39	2.29	4.23	4.53	0.12	0.30	1.00	3.60	5.03	111.04
(b) Special commodities											
(i) Sugarcane development	9.10	0.21	0.63	0.95	1.80	0.08	0.13	0.06	0-97	1.24	68.89
(ii) Cotton extension	11.00	0.27	1.03	1.08	1.94	0.23	0.11	0.17	1.12	1.63	84.02
6. Agricultural Education—											
(a) Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur	35.31	7.47	8.36	9.30	..	1.57	2.30	2.00	4.45	10.32	..
(b) Hostel for S.K.N. College of Agriculture, Jobner	..	..	..	0.10	19.43	0.17	0.08	0.26	0.98	1.49	92.40
(c) Gram sevak training centre	..	..	0.54	2.93	..	1.21	1.42	1.34	2.08	6.05	..
(d) V. L. W's youth welfare activities	13.26	..	0.40	0.12	..	0.01	0.05	0.02	0.06	0.14	..
7. Agricultural Research, information and statistics—											
(a) Experiments & research schemes											
(i) Botanical extension	4.64	0.19	0.40	0.58	1.16	0.13	0.09	0.08	1.26	1.56	134.48
(ii) Extension of Chemistry section	6.22	0.04	0.75	1.08	1.45	0.18	0.13	0.20	0.85	1.36	93.79
(iii) Extension of Entomological section	2.80	..	0.08	0.31	0.80	0.08	..	0.04	0.60	0.72	90.00
(iv) Plant pathological section	4.24	0.12	0.35	1.04	1.40	0.16	0.19	0.25	0.73	1.38	95.00

Table 9—(*Contd.*) (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total Plan provision (1956-61)	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Allotment for 1959-60 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 1959	Sept., 1959	Dec., 1959	March, 1960	Total expenditure 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 11 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(v) Estt. of Agronomical Section	2.85	..	..	0.15	1.09	0.06	0.06	0.10	0.71	0.93	85.32
(vi) Statistical Research	1.25	0.06	0.08	0.13	0.19	0.04	0.02	0.04	0.08	0.18	94.73
(vii) Establishment of Research farm	..	..	..	..	¶	..	..	..	0.93	0.93	..
(viii) Agriculture Research Buildings	4.50	..	..	1.05	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ix) Sugarcane Research	*	..	0.01	0.07	0.20	..	0.01	..	0.17	0.18	90.00
(x) Reclamation of alkaline and saline soil	3.50	..	..	..	0.52	..	..	..	0.48	0.48	92.30
(xi) Simple fertilisers trial schemes	*	0.10	0.10	0.23	¶	0.06	0.06	0.06	0.13	0.31	..
(xii) Model Agronomical trial	*	..	..	0.06	0.06	..	..	..	0.09	0.09	150.00
(xiii) Survey of additional agricultural implements	*	..	..	..	¶	0.01	..	..	0.05	0.06	..
(xiv) Designing of agricultural implements	..	..	..	..	¶	..	..	..	0.62	0.62	..
(xv) Wheat breeding	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.20	..
(xvi) Millet scheme	*	..	..	..	0.38	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Agricultural information	2.95	0.42	0.51	0.90	0.78	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.68	0.76	97.43
(c) Agricultural marketing and market news service	5.50	0.22	0.59	0.25†	1.61	0.12	0.09	0.07	1.62	1.90	118.01
(d) Improvement of agricultural statistics	8.57	0.22	0.52	0.64	1.34	0.23	0.10	0.16	0.71	1.20	89.55
(e) Contribution to I.C.A.R.	5.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Staff scheme	16.00	0.09	1.32	2.00	7.12	0.45	0.43	0.96	4.23	6.07	85.25
(g) Oil seed development	..	..	..	0.20	0.03	..	0.01	..	1.24	1.25	4166.66
(h) Hybrid Maize scheme	2.00	..	..	0.28	1.06	0.06	0.02	0.06	0.67	0.81	76.42
(i) Establishment of workshop	..	..	..	..	2.95	..	..	..	3.99	3.99	135.25
TOTAL ..	429.38	32.34$	71.32	111.11	139.96	9.99$	9.83$	32.56$	83.01$	135.39$	96.73
2. Consolidation of holdings											
1. Consolidation of holdings	32.50	1.98	6.29	8.08	13.79	2.02	2.45	2.80	3.97	11.24	81.51

3. Animal Husbandry											
1. All India key village scheme	29.64	0.46	2.35	3.18	6.44	0.32	0.52	1.92	1.45	4.22	65.53
2. Gaushala Development	6.60	0.84	1.38	1.21	1.27	0.03	0.12	0.27	0.82	1.24	97.64
3. Opening of gosadars	2.39	..	0.04	0.16	0.25	0.03	0.04	0.05	0.18	0.30	120.00
4. Purchase & subsidy to calves	5.01	0.10	0.24	0.32	0.47	..	0.09	0.13	..	0.22	46.81
5. Bull premium scheme	5.40	..	..	0.13	0.69	..	0.06	0.25	..	0.31	44.93
6. Organisation of cattle shows	2.50	..	0.10	0.05	0.20	..	..	..	0.04	0.04	20.00
7. Dairy development	11.90	0.11	0.12	0.18	5.01	0.04	0.26	0.09	1.15	1.54	30.74
8. Sheep & Wool development	55.49	0.07	1.97	2.77	4.49	0.44	0.53	1.64	1.27	3.88	86.41
9. Poultry development	5.61	0.05	0.35	1.01	1.67	0.20	0.33	0.55	0.56	1.62	97.01
10. Camel improvement	3.00	..	0.06	0.28	2.54	0.04	0.08	0.36	1.39	1.87	73.62
11. Piggery development	¶	..	..	0.07	0.48	0.11	0.07	0.05	0.09	0.32	66.67
12. Opening of new veterinary dispensaries	11.33	0.95	0.83	1.58	3.10	0.39	0.51	0.28	0.20	1.38	44.52
13. Mobile veterinary dispensaries	3.90	0.16	0.40	0.16	**	0.04	0.05	0.04	0.06	0.10	..
14. Conversion of veterinary dispensaries into hospitals	4.84	..	..	0.35	**	0.14	0.22	0.09	0.21	0.66	..
15. Rinderpest eradication	13.49	..	..	3.50	4.33	0.67	0.97	0.92	1.45	4.01	92.61
16. Veterinary college	23.62	..	0.24	1.06	2.44	0.21	0.46	0.36	0.54	1.57	64.34
17. Advanced training	1.00	0.03	0.05	..	0.17	..	..	..	..	..	..
18. Supervisory staff	13.37	0.25	2.37	2.51	3.66	0.65	0.76	0.76	0.77	2.94	80.33
19. Rehabilitation of nomadic breeders	5.00	..	0.18	0.42	¶	0.07	0.07	0.05	0.15	0.34	..
20. Hostel at farm Nagaur	0.50	††	††	††	††	††	††	††	††	††	..
21. Mass immunisation of cattle	0.20	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Opening of Gir cattle breeding farm	¶	..	..	..	0.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Feed & Fodder scheme	¶	..	..	0.08	¶	..	0.04	0.09	0.17	0.30	..
24. Buildings	6.50	2.54	2.14	9.27	10.30	1.52	1.91	1.53	1.94	6.90	65.99
TOTAL ..	211.19	5.76	12.82	28.28	47.51	4.90	7.10	9.41	12.44	33.85	71.25
4. Co-operation											
1. Share capital contribution to credit institutions	..	9.88	21.75@	1.96@	..	..	..	..	17.41@	17.41@	..
2. Construction of godowns for large sized credit societies	19.00	0.09	5.10	3.88	6.10	..	..	0.03	5.75	5.78	94.75

* Provided for under the scheme contribution to I.C.A.R.
¶ These schemes had no provision but were to be financed out of savings from other schemes.
† Excludes Rs. 0.71 lakhs spent against the allotment under co-operative sector.
$ Includes expenditure on buildings schemewise breakup for which is not available.
†† Expenditure on hostel is included under head buildings.
** Included under item 12.
@ The total amount for the scheme of share capital contribution to credit institution will be obtained by State Government as loan from the Reserve Bank of India. Its allotment and expenditure does not form part of the plan allotment and expenditure.

Table 9—(*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total Plan provision (1956-61)	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Allotment for 1959-60 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 1959	Sept., 1959	Dec., 1959	March, 1960	Total expenditure 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 11 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3. Subsidy for staff of credit institutions	10.71	0.84	1.28	2.15	1.45	..	0.02	0.12	1.29	1.43	98.62
4. Processing societies											
(*a*) Cotton gin	5.25	..	1.20	..	0.03	..	..	..	0.03	0.03	100.00
(*b*) Oil mill	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. State warehousing corporation	10.00	..	5.00	..	5.00	..	..	..	5.00	5.00	100.00
6. Creation of funds											
(*a*) Co-operative development fund	4.50	..	0.75	..	0.50	..	..	0.50	..	0.50	100.00
(*b*) Agricultural credit (Relief and Guarantee fund)	10.50	..	2.00	0.10	1.75	..	..	1.75	..	1.75	100.00
7. Departmental staff	52.86	0.87	4.24	9.08	26.66	2.28	3.18	3.59	7.89	16.94	63.54
8. Co-operative development below district level	@	..	..	0.71	3.20	..	0.01	0.03	2.95	2.99	93.44
9. Primary marketing societies	28.84	0.83	5.08	3.73	16.48	..	..	0.01	20.52	20.53	124.58
10. Apex marketing society	5.50	..	2.35	..	2.30	..	..	..	2.30	2.30	100.00
11. Co-operative training, research and experimentation—											
(*a*) Co-operative training	11.34	0.30	..	0.82	1.78	0.10	0.14	0.29	0.36	0.89	50.00
(*b*) Research & experimentation	0.50	..	..	..	0.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Co-operative farming	3.00	0.20	..	0.08	2.00	..	..	..	1.96	1.96	98.00
13. Education for non-officials	@	..	..	0.51	2.55	..	..	..	1.44	1.44	56.47
14. Agriculture marketing	@	..	..	0.71	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	164.00	13.01	27.00	21.77	70.00	2.38	3.35	6.32	49.49	61.54	87.91
5. Forests and Soil Conservation											
1. Education	9.16	1.57	1.90	2.60	2.64	0.21	0.34	0.44	1.23	2.22	84.09
2. Demarcation and settlement	13.40	2.80	4.07	4.96	5.00	1.07	1.22	1.19	1.50	4.98	99.60
3. Forest research	1.98	0.32	0.44	0.40	0.47	0.08	0.13	0.07	0.15	0.43	91.49
4. Preparation of working plans, cost of equipment and original surveys	17.00	0.40	0.45	1.71	1.94	0.33	0.47	0.44	0.69	1.93	99.48

5. Creation of village forests—afforestation as a measure of soil conservation in areas subject to wind and water erosion	33.40	3.28	3.58	5.65	4.96	0.49	1.27	0.89	1.66	4.81	86.90
6. Commercial plantations	11.58	4.14	3.24	4.57	4.54	0.60	1.20	0.79	1.82	4.41	97.14
7. Industrial plantations	1.00	0.10	0.48	2.37	3.29	0.92	0.72	0.77	0.71	3.12	94.83
8. Rehabilitation of jagir forests	7.70	0.57	0.51	0.53	1.35	0.06	0.09	0.16	0.99	1.30	96.30
9. Rehabilitation of existing forests	7.50	0.57	1.31	1.51	2.56	0.13	0.28	0.26	1.79	2.46	96.09
10. Creation of paddocks for rotational grazing	4.00	..	0.55	0.50	0.76	0.04	0.16	0.12	0.20	0.52	68.42
11. Development of National park and games sanctuaries	7.53	0.40	0.76	1.27	1.74	0.20	0.16	0.22	0.83	1.41	81.03
12. *Soil Conservation	56.33	2.03	2.30	5.90	13.08	0.55	1.31	1.30	9.62	12.78	97.71
13. Opening of forest nurseries	1.17	0.06	0.14	0.23	0.27	0.06	0.09	0.05	0.06	0.26	96.30
14. Communications and buildings—											
(a) Roads	3.25	0.12	0.60	1.54	1.75	0.07	0.02	0.07	1.30	1.46	83.43
(b) Buildings	7.00	1.05	0.91	1.63	2.62	0.03	0.21	0.32	2.06	2.62	100.00
TOTAL ..	182.00	18.41	21.24	35.37	47.00&	4.84	7.67	7.09	24.61	44.21	94.06
6. Fisheries											
1. Fisheries development	9.00	0.04	1.06	0.99	3.00	0.19	0.17	0.31	0.84	1.51	50.33
7. Community Development and National Extension Service											
1. Supervision		2.59	4.56	5.51	5.09	1.21	1.50	1.23	1.39	5.24	102.95
2. District project head-quarters		38.60	53.01	60.76	52.93	13.99	18.43	51.64	35.78	119.84	226.41
3. Agriculture		5.16	5.70	13.25	10.34	0.83	1.97	0.94	0.01	3.75	36.27
4. Irrigation		6.84	3.64	5.61	7.06	0.51	1.02	0.29	0.21	2.03	28.75
5. Reclamation		0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Health and sanitation		23.76	21.20	23.96	12.43	1.73	2.84	0.85	1.74	7.16	57.60
7. Education	674.50	8.87	9.54	8.26	6.55	0.48	1.27	0.50	0.07	2.32	35.42
8. Social education		8.60	11.09	12.78	8.60	1.62	3.32	4.45	0.80	10.19	118.49
9. Communications		10.51	8.53	9.19	7.20	0.43	1.25	0.38	1.46	3.52	48.89
10. Rural arts & crafts		1.61	2.44	5.92	7.44	0.93	2.04	1.01	0.28	4.26	57.26
11. Housing		5.65	12.68	5.70	2.71	0.59	0.83	0.21	..	1.63	60.15
12. Project loans		48.83	57.10	99.34	39.87	8.48	7.44	15.09	22.04	53.05	133.06
13. Buildings		..	10.38	21.53	17.00	5.02	5.41	4.84	7.84	23.11	135.94
TOTAL ..	674.50	161.10	199.87	271.81	177.22	35.82	47.32	81.43	71.58	236.10	153.22

@ These schemes were not provided for in the Second Five Year Plan but were included later in 1958-59.
* Includes allotment and expenditure incurred through Agriculture Department.
& Includes Rs. 0.03 lakhs provided for other schemes.

Table 9—(*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total Plan provision (1956-61)	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Allotment for 1959-60 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 1959	Sept., 1959	Dec., 1959	March, 1960	Total expenditure 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 11 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
II. IRRIGATION											
I. Multipurpose schemes											
1. Bhakra Nangal	563.00	223.82	146.28	122.52	115.02@	14.38	20.74	9.78	38.57	83.47	72.57
(a) Works in Rajasthan	133.00	54.91	22.83	(—)1.74	4.00	1.19	(—)0.02	1.35	3.93	6.45	161.25
(b) Share of common works	430.00	173.91	123.45	124.26	111.02	13.19	20.76	8.43	34.64	77.02	69.37
2. Chambal Project	850.00	184.97	238.92	345.47	215.10	47.41	34.54	34.10	36.38	152.43	70.86
(a) Kota Barrage											
(b) Right main canal	800.00	182.00	238.92	345.48	210.00	47.37	34.40	34.10	34.43	150.30	71.57
(c) Left Main canal											
(d) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam	50.00	2.97	..	(—)0.01	5.10	0.04	0.14	..	1.95	2.13	41.76
II. Major and Medium Plan works	940.73	48.17	29.37	33.43	102.82	6.01	6.01	8.76	19.74	40.52	39.41
1. Parwati	31.60	12.12	5.76	6.59	8.26	2.38	1.51	1.82	2.87	8.58	103.87
2. Meja	12.00	10.61	7.65	4.84	0.10	0.82	(—)0.17	0.41	(—)0.58	0.48	480.00
3. Naharsagar	0.63	0.25	0.27	0.64	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Ummed Sagar	1.09	0.69	0.14	0.14	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Gudha	3.65	2.53	6.56	11.97	2.60	0.93	0.40	0.20	0.43	1.96	75.38
6. Morel	5.00	4.26	0.57	1.09	1.05	Neg.	0.02	Neg.	0.16	0.18	17.14
7. Bankli	0.50	0.79	0.39	0.12	†	Neg.	..	0.03	0.05	0.08	..
8. Girinanda	4.60	2.40	2.54	0.93	0.10	0.23	0.05	0.01	0.04	0.33	330.00
9. Jawai	10.00	11.77	1.82	2.24	1.30	(—)0.18	0.21	0.06	(—)0.20	(—)0.11	..

10. Hemawas	265	0.24	0.01	0.16	†	0.07	0.12	0.04	..	0.23	..
11. Kalisil	4.50	1.29	3.07	0.16	2.06	0.03	0.09	0.12	0.12	0.36	17.48
12. Juggar	1.50	0.46	0.29	0.12	1.05	Neg.	0.01	Neg.	0.09	0.10	0.52
13. Nindar	0.30	0.51	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Bhula	0.68	0.11	(—)0.26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Surwal	0.70	0.14	0.89	1.22	1.00	0.01	0.14	0.21	0.25	0.61	61.00
16. Sabi	25.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. Mahi	98.00	..	..	..	10.00	0.02	..	1.16	0.63	1.82	18.20
18. Wagan	46.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
19. Bandi	26.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20. Khari Storage	30.00	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
21. Gurgaon Canal	95.00	..	..	..	7.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
22. Sawan Bhadon	11.00	..	0.01	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
23. Alnia	12.50	..	..	0.22	12.37	0.90	0.52	0.70	6.90	8.42	68.07
24. West Banas	28.00	..	..	0.50	15.00	0.11	0.12	0.14	3.20	3.57	23.80
25. Sukli	18.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26. Berach-Badgaon	45.00	..	..	0.04	10.00	0.04	0.04	0.02	0.02	0.12	1.20
27. Berach-Vallabhnagar	32.00	..	..	..	10.00	..	..	0.01	0.05	0.06	0.60
28. Banas	200.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
29. Jakharu	70.00	..	0.14	2.32	5.34	1.00	0.86	0.45	2.12	4.25	79.50

@ Excludes Rs. 0.76 lakh of pro rata charges and Rs. 18.83 lakhs for interest.

Neg. Negligible.

†To be met out of savings of other schemes.

Table 8—(Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total Plan provision (1956-61)	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Allotment for 1959-60 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 1959	Sept., 1959	Dec., 1959	March, 1960	Total expenditure 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 11 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
30. Khari Feeder	20.00	..	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
31. Bharatpur Feeder	20.00	..	0.02	0.04	6.00	0.13	1.31	1.00	0.19	2.63	43.83
32. Narain Sagar	34.73	..	..	0.13	6.49	0.11	0.96	2.38	3.40	6.85	105.55
33. Other works at Ajmer	50.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Scarcity area works	170.00	69.70	65.81	45.75	52.82	6.32	4.97	5.50	13.05	29.84	56.49
1. Surwania	2.70	1.24	2.40	0.30	0.50	..	..	0.03	0.56	0.59	118.00
2. Sareri	18.83	7.26	8.34	2.88	0.50	0.22	0.62	0.40	0.57	1.81	362.00
3. Arwar	18.00	7.88	4.81	4.50	2.50	1.90	1.11	0.52	0.78	4.31	172.40
4. Deoria	1.66	0.74	1.42	0.57	0.01	0.03	0.01	0.01	..	0.05	500.00
5. Atwara	2.00	1.42	2.07	1.45	0.07	Neg.	0.01	Neg.	0.01	0.02	28.57
6. Kantri	0.35	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Kalabhata	0.26	0.08	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Bagolia	1.20	2.27	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. Ora	5.68	4.62	2.18	0.51	0.05	0.02	0.02	Neg.	0.04	0.08	160.00
10. Parwan	6.41	2.60	2.56	1.51	3.08	0.27	0.17	0.11	0.47	1.02	33.12
11. Kali-Sindh	7.14	3.26	2.77	4.24	8.05	0.80	0.76	0.30	1.52	3.38	41.99
12. Bundi ka Gothara	2.97	0.92	0.88	1.06	3.03	0.07	(—)0.09	0.06	0.23	0.27	8.91
13. Paibalapur	0.87	(—) 0.04	0.02	0.12	0.20	0.02	0.03	Neg.	0.14	0.19	95.00
14. Godala	3.07	0.84	1.13	0.14	0.25	0.02	0.01	..	..	0.03	12.00
15. Galwa	10.00	2.51	1.27	4.00	11.80	1.15	0.16	1.27	3.11	5.69	48.22
16. Lodisar ka naka	8.00	4.64	1.99	2.27	3.05	0.05	0.20	0.76	0.24	1.25	40.98
17. Mashi	10.00	2.97	4.89	5.88	8.49	0.75	0.73	0.52	1.04	3.04	35.81
18. Bhimsagar	11.13	1.57	1.09	0.75	8.02	0.31	0.16	(—)0.10	1.14	1.51	18.83
19. Khari	20.33	6.71	10.64	2.78	0.10	0.16	0.25	0.29	0.33	1.03	1030.00
20. Namona Canal	20.00	8.11	13.53	7.45	3.02	0.21	0.38	0.79	0.88	2.26	74.83
21. Gambheri	19.65	10.02	3.72	5.34	0.10	0.34	0.44	0.54	1.99	3.31	3310.00
IV. Flood control	¶	..	..	..	¶	0.18	0.60	0.63	3.18	4.59	..
V. Minor irrigation works	276.30	29.10	29.18	28.40	60.00	5.56	5.62	24.88	10.58	47.59	79.32
VI. Survey and investigation	13.25	0.36	3.41	5.97	8.87	0.64	1.04	1.05	0.92	3.65	41.15
TOTAL	2813.28*	561.12	513.47	581.59	554.63	81.50	73.52	84.65	122.42	380.49**	68.60

III. POWER

I. Bhakra Nangal hydel project	595.00	93.13	120.30	177.00	141.98	11.15	27.66	27.66	52.14	118.61	83.54
1. Common pool works	342.22	84.33†	97.39†	85.43	30.00	8.97	23.19	20.85	26.44	79.45	264.83
2. Bulk supply scheme	138.78	..	0.50	75.51	61.98	1.20	3.39	4.46	9.90	18.95	30.57
3. Local distribution schemes	114.00	8.80	22.41	16.06	50.00	0.98	1.08	2.35	15.80	20.21	40.42
		..					..	..			
II. Chambal hydel project	906.00	0.05	1.05	8.22	140.00	6.02	28.45	8.38	22.70	65.55	46.82
1. Chambal transmission system	420.00	0.05	1.05	8.22	140.00	6.02	28.45	8.38	22.70	65.55	46.82
2. Rana Pratap Sagar project	250.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Gandhisagar power project	233.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
III. Development of thermal power stations and connected works	216.00	24.86	51.68	133.62	71.44	4.84	7.17	8.08	22.756	40.786	57.10
1. Installation of Diesel Generatcin sets:—		..			..	..					..
1. Jhalawar		0.39	0.41	0.19	0.70	0.02	0.21	0.10	0.71	1.04	148.
2. Hindaun-Karauli		0.75	0.56	0.72	1.56	(—)0.03	0.20	0.02	0.51	0.80	50.68
3. Newai-Tonk		1.75	0.77	0.41	0.45	0.04	0.08	0.06	1.71	1.89	420.00
4. Jaisalmer		..	0.13	0.13	0.09	Neg.	..	Neg.	..	Neg.	..
5. Dungarpur		0.55	0.96	1.47	2.75	0.25	0.01	0.22	0.52	1.01	36.73
6. Kishangarh		1.11	1.07	0.13	..	..	..	(—)0.02	..	(—)0.02	..
7. Sagwara		0.44	0.51	0.97	1.12	0.01	Neg.	Neg.	0.13	0.14	12.50
8. Dholpur		..	0.06	0.03	1.64	0.73	Neg.	Neg.	0.02	0.75	45.73
		..									
2. Renovation of diesel power houses:—											
1. Bharatpur		0.62	0.63	2.22	2.84	..	0.01	0.03	0.90	0.94	33.10
2. Bhilwara		2.34	1.53	1.23	0.25	0.11	0.29	..	0.24	0.64	256.00
3. Shahpura		0.01	..	1.48	0.20	..	..	..	0.10	0.10	50.00
4. Alwar		2.56	0.14	0.31	5.59	0.15	..	0.07	(—) 0.15	0.07	1.25
5. Deeg		0.03	0.25	0.77	..	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	..

¶ To be met out of savings.

* Total comes to Rs. 2813.33 lakhs but provision shown as Rs. 2813.28 lakhs due to the reasons that the totals of Plans and scarcity area works have been rounded of (Plan works totalled to Rs. 940.73 lakhs in place of Rs. 941.13 lakhs and scarcity area works to Rs. 170.00 lakhs in place of Rs. 170.25 lakhs).

** Including Rs. 18.40 lakhs of pro rata charges break up for which is not available.

† Included the allotment for common works executed by Punjab Government on Bhakra project as actual expenditure.

* Includes supplementary expenditure of Rs. 3.07 lakhs adjusted during March, '60.

Neg. Negligible.

Table 9—(*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total Plan provision (1956-61)	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Allotment for 1959-60 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 1959	Sept., 1959	Dec., 1959	March, 1960	Total expenditure 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 11 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3. Installation of additional steam plants at:—											
1. (a) Jodhpur (b) Masuria		3.00	1.12	40.23	7.80	0.70	0.31	0.51	19.02	20.54	263.33
2. Kota	216.00	..	14.24	2.86	1.00	0.20	0.45	0.21	2.34	3.20	320.00
3. Jaipur		..	0.09	30.24	4.30	0.01	0.01	0.20	2.75	2.97	69.07
4. Alwar		..	..	14.81	4.67	0.16	0.26	0.41	3.83	4.66	99.79
5. Bharatpur		..	..	26.12	5.51	0.18	0.73	0.62	2.72	4.25	77.13
4. Spare part for generating plant at Bikaner		0.69	0.32	..	0.17	..	0.04	..	..	0.04	23.53
5. 33 K V Bikaner-Jaisalmer line		0.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. 66 K V Jaipur-Makrana line		..	0.08	0.78	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. 33 K V Dausa-Gangapur line		0.19	0.04	0.07	3.00	..	..	Neg.	0.25	0.25	8.33
8. Local high and low tension:—											
1. (a) Jaipur		0.36	(—) 0.30	1.43	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) 11 KV line from Nallah power house to Gandhinagar		(—) 0.02	0.19	..	3.00	0.12	..	..	0.18	0.30	10.00
2. Jodhpur		..	..	0.01	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Kota		..	0.44	0.18	1.00	0.28	1.04	..	0.01	1.33	133.00
4. Bikaner		..	0.07	0.09	2.00	Neg.	..	..	0.10	0.10	5.00
9. Erection of power house buildings		..	..	..	3.92	0.26	0.67	0.02	0.17	1.12	28.57
10. Establishment tools and plants		19.39	28.37	6.74	15.86	1.65	2.76	3.58	(—)16.44	(—)8.45	..
IV Ajmer Schemes	99.51	0.14	0.04	0.59	3.46	0.12	0.13	0.79	0.34	1.38	39.88

1. Kekri power station and distribution	99.51	0.14	0.04	0.59	2.46	0.12	0.13	0.79	0.34	1.38	29.88
2. Deoli power station and distribution											
3. Bijainagar power station and distribution		..	..	..		..	..	..			..
4. Pisangan transmission and distribution											
5. Nasirabad transmission and distribution	80.00	9.76	12.38	12.02	23.65	0.67	1.73	1.10	7.99*	11.48*	48.54
6. Acquisition of Ajmer electric supply company		2.17	1.20	1.60	2.92	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.19	0.43	14.73
7. 33 KV line Ajmer-Beawar-Bijainagar		1.73	0.18	1.18	0.97	0.05	0.03	0.10	0.15	0.33	34.02
8. Small town electrification		0.54	2.07	1.34	0.10	0.03	Neg.	0.04	0.98	1.08	1690.00
V. Rural & Urban Electrification scheme		0.44	1.08	0.76	1.46	0.06	0.02	0.05	0.05	0.19	13.01
1. Bilara		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Nagaur		0.21	1.07	0.56	1.46	Neg.	0.01	0.09	0.13	0.23	15.75
3. Chittorgarh		0.26	0.62	0.21	1.95	0.05	0.03	0.22	0.30	0.61	21.80
4. Sumerpur		0.32	0.53	0.08	0.10	Neg.	Neg.	..	(—) 0.38	(—) 0.38	..
5. Baran		0.33	..	0.19	..	..	Neg.	Neg.	(—) 0.33	(—) 0.33	..
6. Jalore	80.00	0.16	..	1.11	1.69	0.07	0.03	0.31	0.46	0.87	19.82
7. Rajsamand		0.26	..	0.82	2.17	0.09	0.23	(—) 0.02	0.13	0.43	19.82
8. Taranagar		0.44	1.26	0.76	1.75	0.01	0.05	0.01	0.33	0.40	22.86
9. Jhunjhunu		0.64	0.80	0.14	1.95	Neg.	0.03	0.01	0.21	0.25	12.82
10. Todabhim		2.23	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	(—) 2.23	(—) 2.23	..
11. Sawai Madhopur		..	3.46	1.67	4.30	0.11	1.15	0.09	1.57	2.92	67.91
12. Deedwana		..	0.95	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Chonu-Reengus line		..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Alwar (29 Villages)		..	..	1.60	3.43	0.12	0.06	0.20	0.69	1.07	31.20
15. Steam turbine for Jaipur powerhouse		..	..	..	..	..	..	0.06	0.93	0.99	6.56
16. Additional plant at Masuria	106.00	2.66	0.07	..	15.10	..	..				
17. Sirohi											
18. Malpura											
VI. Other Schemes											
1. Installation of 1 × 3000 KW steam turbo alternator set complete with boiler at Jodhpur	30.00	..	..	..	12.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. 33 KV Jodhpur-Bilara line	21.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Construction of 11 KV lines from Bharatpur to Deeg	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. 33KV Bhilwara-Shahpura line	2.00	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Rehabilitation of privately owned power houses	40.00	2.66	0.07	..	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Survey and Investigation	2.00				2.00			0.06	0.99	0.99	49.50
TOTAL	1926.51	140.80	105.52	321.45	295.68	22.60	65.14	44.11	176.75**	308.80**	78.05

Neg. Negligible.

*Includes supplementary expenditure of Rs. 5.66 lakhs adjusted during March, 1960.

**Includes Rs. 70.00 lakhs of loan advanced to Rajasthan State Electricity Board on 31st March, 1960.

Table 9—(*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total Plan provision (1956-61)	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Allotment for 1959-60 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 1959	Sept., 1959	Dec., 1959	March, 1960	Total expenditure 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 11 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
IV. INDUSTRIES & MINING											
I. Industries.											
I. Handloom development											
1. Inspection and stamping offices and Central office	29.62	1.15	1.49	1.10	1.11	0.23	0.26	0.24	0.22	0.95	85.59
2. Handloom sales depot, Mobile sales van and rebate on handloom cloth		2.43	5.79	5.31	2.34	0.06	0.07	0.25	1.48	1.86	79.49
3. Research designing and marketing of handloom (Publicity and propaganda, prizes, Survey and Statistics, Purchase of Improved implements and samples and Miscellaneous schemes)	4.04	0.22	0.81	1.94	3.05	0.08	0.03	0.29	1.94	2.34	76.72
4. Housing colony for weavers and loan for renovation of weavers' houses				0.40	2.30	..	..	0.50	1.60	2.10	91.30
5. Establishment of dyeing houses	7.33	0.04	0.29	0.48	0.57	0.08	0.09	0.12	0.14	0.43	75.44
6. Working and share capital to Weavers' Co-operative Societies and purchase of shares of apex co-operative societies	19.87	2.28	9.54	0.59	0.40	..	..	..	0.80	0.80	200.00
7. Power looms distribution	*	..	..	..	*	..	..	..	5.55	5.55	..
II Wool Development											
1. Establishment of wool manufacturing centres' (Mechanised dyeing and finishing and blanket production centre, Bikaner)	9.10	0.65@	0.71	1.00	2.02	0.07	0.06	0.06	0.59	0.78	38.61

2. Establishment of wool training-cum-production centres (Woollen cottage industries institute, Bikaner & Drugget and carpet production-cum-training Centre, Jaipur.)	19.60	0.58	0.91	0.82	1.14	0.15	0.11	0.29	0.16	0.71	62.28
3. Central wool co-ordination office	0.90	0.03	0.13	0.20	0.21	0.04	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.14	66.67
4. Pilot wool carbonising plant	8.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		..
III Khadi and Village industries and subsidy to cottage industries.	61.69	1.73	2.17	2.82	2.00	..	..	1.81	1.54	3.35	167.50
IV Development of salt petre industry	2.26	0.07	0.12	0.13	0.28	0.03	0.08	0.05	0.10	0.26	92.86
V Industrial estate	80.71	0.19	2.09	8.17	13.92	0.95	0.62	3.17	7.00	11.74	84.34
VI Small scale industries											
1. Subsidy for electricity to S.S.I. & supervisory staff to industrial co-operatives	10.00	..	0.09	0.10	0.50	0.01	0.03	0.03	0.01	0.06	16.00
2. Loan to small scale industries and industrial co-operatives for working and share capital	84.50	12.25	16.66	17.39	19.10	4.06	9.59	0.61	4.60	18.86	98.74
3. Organisation of S.S.I on co-operative basis	6.60	..	..	0.01	0.07	0.01	..	0.01	0.01	0.03	42.86
4. Extension officers in community development blocks	8.00	..	1.44	2.41	3.02	0.53	0.97	0.71	1.84	4.10	135.76
5. Gadia Lohar workshop	6.05	0.50	0.49	0.56	0.35	0.06	0.07	0.05	0.16	0.34	97.14
VII Sericulture (Silk and sericulture institute)	5.17	0.06	0.12	..	0.01	..	..	..	..	..	..
VIII Administration-strengthening of the Directorate of Industries	14.48	1.35	2.70	3.02	3.00	0.65	0.86	0.86	0.97	3.34	111.33
IX Research and training											
1. Industrial research laboratory	0.26	0.02	0.05	0.06	0.20	0.02	0.03	..	0.08	0.13	65.00

@Including Rs. 0.47 lakh spent on sheep and wool improvement scheme transferred to Animal Husbandry in 1957-58.

* To be met out of savings of other schemes.

Table 9—(Contd.)

(Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total Plan provision (1956-61)	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Allotment for 1959-60 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 1959	Sept., 1959	Dec., 1959	March, 1960	Total expenditure 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 11 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
2. Production-cum-training centres (Blacksmithy, agriculture implements manufacturing, carpentry, leather tanning, leather footwear and other articles of utility manufacturing, light chemicals plastic goods and toys)		0.34	4.76	6.36	6.71	0.77	1.07	1.54	2.01	5.39	80.33
3. Training of artisans	73.17	..	..	..	0.05	..	..	..	Neg.	Neg.	..
4. Central development office and inspectorate of industries		0.14	0.30	0.44	0.39	0.06	0.08	0.08	0.10	0.32	82.05
5. Foreign training	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
X *Handicrafts*											
1. Marketing of handicrafts (Central organisation, mobile van, and demonstration, sales emporia and quality marking scheme)		1.01	2.07	3.80	4.70	0.37	1.05	1.15	1.46	4.03	85.70
2. Handicraft office	15.29	0.11	0.13	0.14	0.21	0.03	0.02	0.03	0.02	0.10	47.62
3. Handicrafts training institutes (Artistic craft institute, Jaipur and Cloth printing centre, Jodhpur)	7.43	0.01	0.55	0.90	1.53	0.17	0.26	0.21	0.41	1.05	68.63
4. Handicrafts production centres (Dyeing and printing of cloth, durri-niwar and carpet making, wool carding and namda making, lacquerwares, toy making, bamboo basket making, pottery and common facility centre)	†	0.31	0.76	1.20	2.87	0.19	0.29	0.18	0.54	1.20	41.81

XI General Schemes											
1. Industrial and economic survey	10.00	..	..	0.65	1.78	..	1.04	1.49	1.60	4.13	232.02
2. Centrally assisted schemes (Industrial workshop, research & design, Mobile workshop and tool supply, quality marking of S.S.I.)	35.41	..	1.06	0.76	2.00	0.20	0.47	0.50	0.91	2.08	104.00
3. Weights and measures	*	..	..	..	0.59	..	..	0.04	0.48	0.52	88.14
4. Co-operative sugar factory, drug factory and pilot plant for sodium sulphate	15.78	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	2.50	2.50	250.00
TOTAL	537.06	25.34	55.24	90.98	77.42	8.87	17.18	14.31	38.85	79.21	102.31
2. Mineral Development											
1. Re-organisation and expansion of the department of Mines & Geology	0.60	0.33	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Purchase of equipment for prospecting	4.40	..	..	..	2.00	..	..	..	0.02	0.02	1.00
3. Wet mica grinding plant	10.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Fuller's earth activisation plant	10.45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Purchase of equipment for Quarry improvements	14.25	..	..	..	3.00	..	..	..	1.20	1.20	40.00
TOTAL	40.15	0.33	..	..	5.00	..	..	..	1.22	1.22	24.40
V ROADS											
1. Construction of New roads											
(a) State highways	29.28		4.38	5.12	5.80	0.98	0.81	0.46	5.55	7.80	134.48
(b) Major district roads	79.62		9.47	17.22	16.58	1.95	1.59	4.25	9.93	17.72	106.88
(c) Other district roads	250.90		24.24	50.14	60.76	11.05	13.24	13.57	17.08	54.94	90.42

* Negligible.
† Included in production-cum-training centres under item IX.
‡ To be met out of savings of other schemes.

Table 9—(*Contd.*) (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total Plan provision (1956-61)	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Allotment for 1959-60 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 1959	Sept., 1959	Dec., 1959	March, 1960	Total expenditure 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 11 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(d) Village roads	44.98		6.51	12.32	7.09	1.93	2.04	1.45	5.58	11.00	155.15
(e) Cross drainage works and bridges	48.75	116.56	5.90	14.61	12.13	4.01	4.44	1.67	9.01	19.13	157.71
(f) Bhakra roads	80.00		10.92	15.27	13.30	3.43	4.50	5.08	11.79	24.80	186.47
(g) Approach roads to towns and villages	50.00		0.75	12.27	11.82						
(h) Approach roads to mines and quarries	10.00		0.03	1.95	2.00	2.54	4.49	3.39	7.56	17.98	130.10
2. Improvement of existing roads	295.47		70.60	63.59	67.78	12.19	9.69	11.72	28.48	62.08	91.59
3. Construction & Improvement works on roads of Ajmer	42.50	13.06	6.84	6.89	10.74	1.17	1.32	..46	6.38	10.33	96.18
4. Others (Tools & Plants)	10.00	..	8.35	4.32	2.00	..	..	..	0.80	0.80	40.00
TOTAL	941.50	129.62	147.99	203.70	200.00*	39.25	42.12	43.05	102.16	259.66&	129.83
VI. SOCIAL SERVICES											
1. Education											
Administration.											
1. Administrative and supervisory staff	25.33	0.77	2.91	3.50	7.05	0.99	1.44	1.61	4.10	8.14	115.46
2. Organisation of physical education, establishment of central office of deputy director of physical education	1.70	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Appointment of deputy inspector and deputy inspectress of physical education	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

Primary Education											
4. Opening of new single teacher primary schools	105.00	0.84	10.86	11.12	28.41	3.67	5.03	3.64	14.19	26.53	93.38
5. Conversion of primary schools into basic schools	56.50	0.69	2.44	3.82	12.02	1.23	1.74	1.35	8.51	12.83	106.74
6. Introduction of crafts in non-basic schools	17.00	1.63	1.85	0.66	1.50	..	..	..	1.27	1.27	84.67
7. Employment of additional teachers for extension of single teacher primary schools	42.50	0.57	2.24	2.95	12.55	1.41	2.08	1.53	8.23	13.25	105.58
8. Opening of basic teachers training schools	50.00	6.95	5.75	5.37	7.97	1.11	1.39	1.91	3.40	7.81	97.99
9. Short course training	8.50	..	4.32	3.31	5.50	0.75	0.52	1.27	1.86	4.40	80.00
10. Improvement of salaries of primary teachers	..	..	..	..	3.70	..	..	0.25	1.26	1.51	40.81
11. Expansion of compulsory education in urban areas	..	..	..	..	2.74	..	0.15	0.17	0.45	0.77	28.10
12. Expansion of girls education & training of women teachers	..	..	..	..	1.25	..	0.02	0.13	1.19	1.34	107.20
13. Relief to educated unemployed	..	..	..	.	30.00	3.74	4.35	2.82	16.18	27.09	90.30
14. Senior basic education	12.66	0.26	0.98	1.77	2.58	0.32	0.15	0.15	1.46	2.08	80.62
Middle School Stage											
15. Raising of primary schools to middle standard	34.60	1.37	5.20	7.21	21.84	3.52	5.51	4.24	8.55	21.82	99.91
Secondary Education											
16. (a) Conversion of high schools to higher secondary schools	26.00	7.90	9.52	4.70	10.05	1.11	1.03	1.89	4.72	8.75	87.60
(b) Upgrading of middle schools to secondary schools	54.00	4.28	10.60	15.49	29.48	3.37	5.26	6.23	15.66	30.52	103.53

*Rs. 10.60 lakhs of probable saving are included in scheme-wise details of allotment.

& Includes Rs. 33.08 lakhs as amount on establishment, tools and plants calculated on *Pro rata* basis, the quarter-wise details of which are not available.

Table 9 —(Contd.) (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total Plan provision (1956-61)	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Allotment 1959-60 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 1959	Sept., 1959	Dec., 1959	March, 1960	Total expenditure 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 11 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(c) Conversion of high schools into multipurpose higher secondary schools	38.00										
(d) Aid to private high schools for conversion into multipurpose higher secondary schools	5.00	8.99	2.49	2.15	3.50	0.08	..	..	8.52	8.60	245.71
17. (a) Improvement of teaching science in high schools	3.20	0.37	0.48	0.30	0.50	..	..	0.09	0.25	0.34	68.00
(b) Introduction of general science, social studies and other subjects and improvement of teaching facilities	..	0.04	0.26	0.11	2.65	0.09	0.02	0.33	0.27	0.71	26.79
18. Improvement of libraries in high schools	2.55	0.40	0.99	0.84	1.29	0.14	0.20	0.24	1.53	2.11	163.57
19. Improvement of school equipment	37.00	1.03	3.94	0.95	7.00	..	..	0.81	3.88	4.69	67.00
20. Establishment of vocational guidance bureau and councillors in M. P. schools	2.80	..	..	0.21	0.54	0.06	0.06	0.16	0.23	0.51	94.44
21. Aid to private institutions	3.50	0.35	..	..	1.00	0.53	..	..	11.90	12.43	1243.00
22. Raising of training college, Bikaner to B.Ed. standard and teachers training college, Ajmer	1.00	1.53	1.52	1.57	3.77	0.38	0.35	0.79	1.64	3.16	83.82
23. Conferences, seminars and refresher courses	2.80	0.33	0.23	0.08	0.50	..	..	..	0.28	0.28	56 0
24. Improvement in teaching of core subjects	2.35	0.20	0.36	0.37	0.40	..	0.02	0.04	0.03	0.09	22.25

25. Opening of multipurpose schools	14.99	0.31	1.33	1.69	3.98	0.47	0.63	0.59	1.22	2.91	73.12
26. Opening of higher secondary schools	30.00	1.24	2.39	2.06	4.16	0.44	0.33	0.83	2.58	4.18	100.48
University Education											
27. Establishment of Rajasthan College	21.50	0.05	1.39	1.86	2.40		Not Available			2.50	104.17
28. Raising of girls' inter college to degree standard	3.80	1.64	2.12	2.49	3.97	0.30	0.53	0.91	1.85	3.59	90.43
29. Development of degree & post-graduate studies	16.40	1.89	3.46	7.95	21.66	0.75	2.04	4.51	8.19	15.49	71.51
30. Improvement and expansion of university education	18.86	1.11	1.40	1.05	1.44		Not Available			1.36	94.44
Technical Education											
31. (a) Expansion & development of M.B.M. engineering college, Jodhpur	7.00	1.57	1.57	2.30	2.83	0.24	0.69	0.62	0.71	2.26	79.86
(b) Condensed overseers' course	3.00	0.71	0.39	0.32	0.21	0.02	Neg.	0.01	0.08	0.11	..
(c) Additional intake	8.00	..	0.16*	0.48*	1.62*	0.03*	0.04*	0.13*	0.24*	0.44*	27.16
(d) Conversion of 4 years' degree course into 5 years' course	..	..	..	0.26	1.45	Neg.	0.02	0.16	0.95	1.13	77.93
(e) Opening of polytechnic institutes including mining courses	39.00	..	0.78	2.61	7.57	0.30	0.89	0.68	1.79	3.66	48.35
32. Junior technical schools	16.90	..	..	..	0.97	..	..	..	..	..	..
33. Board and directorate of technical education	1.80	0.14	0.62	0.79	1.08	0.16	0.31	0.32	0.34	1.13	104.63
34. Opening of technical and vocational training institutes	15.00	..	0.56	1.98	3.22	0.41	0.74	0.75	1.07	2.97	91.93

* State share only.

Neg.—Negligible.

Table 9—(*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total Plan provision (1956-61)	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Allotment for 1959-60 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 1959	Sept., 1959	Dec., 1959	March, 1960	Total expenditure 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 11 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
Social Education											
35. District social education organisers	7.00	0.30	0.72	0.55	1.20	0.15	0.23	0.36	0.45	1.19	99.17
36. Janta Colleges	14.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
37. Production and distribution of literature for children and adults	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
38. Opening of rural libraries	9.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
39. Audio visual education	4.80	0.15	0.91	0.41	0.81	0.14	0.15	0.16	0.38	0.83	102.47
Miscellaneous Schemes											
40. Construction of stadium at Jaipur	4.80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
41. Establishment of Rajasthan sports council	1.00	..	0.20	0.34	0.37	0.06	0.06	0.19	0.19	0.50	135.14
42. Establishment of physical education training colleges	1.70	..	0.41	0.09	0.61	0.03	0.06	0.13	0.21	0.43	70.49
43. Development of N.C.C., A.C.C., scouting and girl guides	20.61	1.56	1.93	1.50	10.11	1.03	0.85	3.40	4.75	10.03	99.21
44. Youth hostels	1.70	..	0.12	0.01	0.04	..	Neg.	..	..	Neg.	..
45. Development of agencies of informal education	3.10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
46. Establishment of training institution for pre-primary education	0.60	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

47. Financial assistance to institutions for pre-primary education	0.80	..	0.18	0.34	0.98	0.14	0.44	0.22	0.36	1.16	118.37
48. Schools for handicapped	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
49. Scholarships and stipends	8.50	2.00	1.75	1.00	..	0.03		0.27	3.93	4.23	..
50. Scholarships for technical education (Inland & abroad)	2.00	0.40	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	100.00
51. Development of music, dance, drama & fine arts	2.00	0.40	..	0.40	0.40	..	..	..	0.40	0.40	100.00
52. (a) Establishment of shilpkala vidyalaya	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Establishment of sangeet mahavidyalaya	1.00	..	..	0.04	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
(c) Aid to divisional and district institutions	3.40	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(d) Natak and fine art academies	..	..	..	0.75	1.00	0.01	0.38	0.14	0.50	1.03	103.00
53. Buildings	211.00	30.43	44.01	57.30	26.18	5.18	8.42	9.92	25.16	48.68	185.94
54. Implementation of Government of India schemes	7.50	..	0.96	..	0.49	..	Neg.	0.05	0.04	0.09	18.37
55. Grants in Aid	20.20	..	0.82	4.00	2.46	..	..	..	1.47	1.47	59.76
TOTAL ..	1056.25	82.00	134.92	159.05	299.06	32.39	46.13	54.00	176.42	312.80*	104.59
2. Medical and Public Health											
1. Administrative & Supervisory staff	2.33	0.37	0.53	1.06	2.02	0.24	0.26	0.27	0.54	1.31	64.85
2. Education & Training—											
(i) Compounders.	4.60	0.33	0.78	0.87	2.38	0.20	0.31	0.30	0.43	1.24	52.10
(ii) Auxiliary nurses and midwives	10.18	0.77	0.75	1.08	3.11	0.21	0.23	0.31	0.46	1.21	38.91

Neg.—Negligible

* Includes Rs. 2.86 lakhs spent on certain schemes of university education, the quarterwise details for which are not available.

Table 9—(Contd.) (Rs. in lakhs)

Name of the Scheme	Total Plan provision (1956-61)	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Allotment for 1959-60 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 1959	Sept., 1959	Dec., 1959	March, 1960	Total expenditure 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 11 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
(iii) Doctors, specialists and refresher courses	2.00	..	..	..	0.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Medical Colleges											
(a) S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur	†	1.17	1.03	0.94	4.65	0.10	0.19	0.34	0.55	1.18	110.32
(b) Medical College, Bikaner	..	..	..	2.05		..	0.44	0.63	2.88	3.95	
(v) Child guidance clinics	5.36	..	..	..	0.05	..	..	..	0.01	0.01	20.00
(vi) Integration of public health with basic course in nursing	1.72	..	0.11	0.21	0.70	0.06	0.10	0.13	0.22	0.51	72.86
(vii) Health Workers											
(a) T.B. health Visitors		0.09	0.08	0.02	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Sanitary Inspectors		..	0.05	0.04	0.07	Neg.	Neg.	0.01	0.02	0.03	42.86
(c) Auxiliary health workers	4.60	..	0.07	0.38	1.51	0.06	0.12	0.18	0.22	0.58	38.41
(d) Lady health visitors		..	..	..	0.42	..	..	0.01	0.12	0.13	30.95
(viii) Dais	1.00	..	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Hospitals, dispensaries & health units.											
(i) Upgrading of district hospitals	25.73	0.90	4.07	4.39	15.94	0.31	0.32	0.42	0.84	1.89	11.86
(ii) Primary health centres	101.50	1.14	3.32	7.29	23.37	1.14	2.02	2.20	6.18	11.54	49.38
(iii) Building, expansions and alterations	4.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Development of hospitals											
(a) S.M.S. hospital, Jaipur		..	1.80	1.00	1.17	0.15	0.11	0.19	1.06	1.51	129.06
(b) Kota & Udaipur, hospitals	20.29	..	..	..	1.10	..	0.01	0.02	0.46	0.49	44.55
(c) Zenana hospital, Jaipur		..	0.27	0.42	0.20	0.01	0.10	0.06	0.03	0.20	100.00
(d) Zenana hospital, Udaipur		..	..	..	1.45	0.15	0.18	0.19	2.01	2.53	174.48
(e) Mental hospital, Jaipur		..	0.15	0.13	0.11	0.01	0.02	0.02	0.06	0.11	100.00
(f) Victoria hospital, Ajmer	13.87	0.36	0.60	0.69	1.78	0.11	0.08	0.23	0.97	1.39	78.09

(g) Beawar hospital, Beawar	4.85	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(h) King George V Maternity home	9.06	..	..	0.48	0.80	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.33	0.41	51.25
(i) Kekri hospital, Kekri	2.26	..	..	0.11	1.00	0.01	0.02	0.01	0.12	0.17	17.00
(j) Vijai Nagar hospital	..	..	..	..	0.18	..	..	..	0.03	0.03	16.67
(k) Leprosy hospital, Tilonia	..	..	..	..	1.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
(l) Nasirabad cantonment hospital	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Laboratory Services—Opening of public health laboratories	10.74	0.18	0.49	0.60	1.30	0.13	0.16	0.16	0.33	0.78	60.00
5. Control of diseases											
(a) National Malaria eradication programme	25.20	3.21	4.19	5.99	15.33	1.81	3.53	5.45	4.85	15.64	102.02
(b) Tuberculosis											
(i) After care and rehabilitation	2.25	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Isolation of advanced T.B. cases	10.28	..	0.63	0.87	2.26	0.09	0.31	0.20	0.57	1.17	51.77
(iii) T.B. Sanatorium, Bari	10.00	..	0.50	0.14	2.00	..	..	0.01	1.50	1.51	75.50
(iv) T.B. Sanatorium, Jaipur	..	..	..	..	0.68	0.03	0.35	0.18	0.26	0.82	120.59
(v) T.B. demonstration centres including B.C.G.	7.00	1.98	1.15	1.27	3.30	0.26	0.23	0.47	0.61	1.57	47.58
(vi) T.B. Clinics	20.50	1.84	2.90	3.20	5.32	0.57	0.56	1.13	1.88	4.14	77.82
6. Family Planning	12.03	..	0.41	0.18	0.27	0.02	0.03	0.03	0.08	0.16	59.26
7. Dental clinics	9.40	..	0.30	0.64	1.50	0.05	0.14	0.17	0.95	1.31	87.33
8. School health in NES Blocks	6.00	..	..	0.05	0.29	0.02	Neg.	0.02	0.06	0.10	34.48
9. Participation in future central schemes	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Nutrition survey	2.62	..	0.10	0.16	0.54	0.03	0.04	0.03	0.08	0.18	33.33
11. Rehabilitation of invalid patients	0.30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Domiciliary midwifery accommodation	0.84	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Public health cum medical centres	5.29	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	247.51‡	25.77$	46.25$	62.39$	96.40	8.76 $	15.54$	18.36$	44.02$	86.68$	89.92

† The provision is in S.M.S. hospital, Jaipur.
‡ Schemewise total comes to Rs. 247.50 lakhs but the plan provision has been fixed at Rs. 247.51 lakhs.
$ Including expenditure on buildings.

Table 9—(*Contd.*)

(*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total Plan provision (1956-61)	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Allotment for 1959-60 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 1959	Sept., 1959	Dec., 1959	March, 1960	Total expenditure 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 11 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
3. Ayurvedic											
1. Opening of ayurvedic & unani dispensaries	33.56	1.00	2.59	4.09	5.65	1.12	1.35	1.33	2.86	6.66	117.87
2. Administrative & supervisory staff	2.11	0.10	0.26	0.57	0.57	0.11	0.15	0.12	0.25	0.63	110.52
3. Upgrading of ayurvedic colleges including research	4.63	0.08	0.48	0.98	1.28	0.09	0.18	0.16	0.84	1.27	99.21
4. Amalgamation of four pharmacies into one single unit	1.25	..	..	0.05	0.78	..	..	..	0.05	0.05	6.41
5. Extension of college buildings at Jaipur and Udaipur	2.00	..	0.08	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Training of compounders and nurses in ayurvedic	4.40	..	0.18	0.19	0.32	0.10	0.02	0.02	0.17	0.31	96.88
TOTAL ..	47.95	1.18	3.59	5.88	8.60	1.42	1.70	1.63	4.17	8.92	103.72
4. Water Supply											
1. Urban water supply	145.96	56.18	70.20	19.38	40.00	4.44	7.00	5.75	21.49	38.68	96.70
2. Rural water supply	195.00	30.57	10.31	27.76	60.00	1.30	2.58	10.79	40.33	55.00	91.67
3. Drainage & sanitation	3.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	343.96	86.75	80.51	47.14	100.00	5.74	9.58	16.54	61.82	94.68*	94.68
5. Housing											
1. Low income group housing	170.00	35.58	32.01	33.16	35.00	6.39	8.83	6.34	13.27	34.83	99.51
2. Subsidised industrial housing	93.50	17.63	5.07	6.80	20.00	0.82	1.01	0.77	2.71	5.31	26.55
3. Rural housing	..	..	..	0.05	0.24	0.04	0.05	0.05	0.08	0.22	91.67
4. Slum clearance and sweepers' housing	..	..	..	..	1.25	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTAL ..	263.50	53.21	37.08	40.01	56.49	7.25	9.89	7.16	16.06	40.36	71.45

6. Labour and Labour Welfare

1. Labour welfare centres	27.60	0.32	2.47	2.56	4.30	0.36	0.51	0.33	1.05	2.25	52.33
2. Expansion of Employees State Insurance Scheme	3.95	..	0.13	0.39	1.20	0.08	0.15	0.12	0.18	0.53	44.17
3. Expansion of Inspectorate	0.85	0.03	0.18	0.18	0.48	0.05	0.11	0.07	0.16	0.39	81.25
4. Training of technical trades	21.66	0.67	1.10	2.23	11.30	0.48	0.66	0.51	1.14	2.79	24.69
5. Expansion of employment exchanges	3.18	0.05	0.24	0.54	1.10	0.13	0.18	0.18	0.25	0.74	67.27
6. Enforcement of Weekly Holidays Act	1.26	0.14	0.18	0.23	0.24	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.06	0.21	87.50
7. Expansion of statistics section	0.98	..	0.09	0.14	0.33	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.05	0.11	33.33
8. Administrative set up	2.22	0.31	0.49	0.52	1.05	0.13	0.22	0.22	0.26	0.83	79.05
TOTAL ..	61.70	1.52	4.88	6.79	20.00	1.30	1.90	1.50	3.15	7.85	39.25

7. Welfare of Backward Classes and Social Welfare

1. Welfare of scheduled tribes	86.98	8.41	8.55	16.28	27.43	0.49	0.74	9.34	12.66	23.23	84.69
(i) Education	35.08	3.00	3.08	4.87	10.76	0.24	0.47	2.44	6.40	9.55	88.75
(ii) Economic uplift	31.27	3.10	2.85	6.83	10.11	0.10	0.14	4.89	4.53	9.66	95.55
(iii) Health, housing and other schemes	20.63	2.31	2.62	4.58	6.56	0.15	0.13	2.01	1.73	4.02	61.28
2. Welfare of scheduled castes	56.89	6.81	6.74	9.65	12.49	0.26	0.53	2.74	11.20	14.73	117.93
(i) Education	32.62	4.48	4.58	7.33	7.90	0.14	0.35	1.46	7.10	9.06	114.68
(ii) Economic uplift	8.59	0.38	0.37	0.32	1.03	0.03	0.03	0.29	0.54	0.89	86.41
(iii) Health, housing & other schemes	15.68	2.05	1.79	2.00	3.56	0.09	0.14	0.99	3.56	4.78	134.27
3. Welfare of denotified tribes	17.11	1.88	1.29	1.96	2.97	0.08	0.15	0.72	1.66	2.61	87.88
(i) Education	10.01	1.13	0.95	1.06	1.57	0.04	0.10	0.33	0.94	1.41	89.81
(ii) Other schemes	7.10	0.75	0.34	0.90	1.40	0.04	0.05	0.39	0.72	1.20	85.71
4. Welfare of other backward classes	67.52	7.08	7.31	11.78	2.11	0.02	0.07	0.69	2.47	3.25	15 .03
(i) Education	21.52	2.25	3.05	5.24	0.68	0.02	0.04	0.14	1.73	1.93	283.82
(ii) Other schemes	45.89	4.83	4.26	6.54	1.43	..	0.03	0.55	0.74	1.32	92.31
5. Welfare extension projects	20.00	0.48	1.39	1.74	3.50	..	..	0.27	2.42	2.69	76.86

* Includes Rs. 1.00 lakhs calculated on *pro rata* basis for tools and plants qaurter-wise breakup for which is not available.

Table 9 —(*Contd.*) (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Name of the Scheme	Total Plan provision (1956-61)	Actual Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Allotment for 1959-60 (Budget)	Expenditure for quarter ending June, 1959	Sept., 1959	Dec., 1959	March, 1960	Total expenditure 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 11 to 6
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
6. Social moral hygiene and after care programme	22.53	0.04	0.33	0.60	2.75	0.07	0.13	0.17	0.72	1.09	39.64
7. Social defence programme	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	0.08	0.08	8.00
TOTAL ..	271.03	24.70	25.61	42.01	52.25	0.92	1.62	13.93	31.21	47.68	91.25
VI. MISCELLANEOUS											
1 Publicity											
1. Community listening centres	10.55	0.04	0.26	0.19	2.90	Neg.	0.04	0.02	0.06	0.12	4.14
2. Field publicity	23.26	0.50	1.17	5.59	8.00	0.68	1.21	1.00	4.83	7.72	96.50
3. Films and photography	1.00	0.10	0.14	0.11	0.22	Neg.	0.01	0.08	0.01	0.10	45.45
4. Exhibition	1.50	0.82	0.39	1.73	0.74	0.02	0.15	0.06	0.02	0.25	33.78
5. Publicity literature	1.45	0.32	0.28	0.01	0.29	..	Neg.	Neg.	0.08	0.08	27.59
6. Cultural section	1.36	0.01	0.07	0.10	0.27	0.02	0.02	0.02	0.01	0.07	25.93
7. Press advertisement	0.30	0.32	0.32	0.33	0.06	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Publicity tours	0.50	0.07	0.14	0.10	0.10	Neg.	0.02	Neg.	0.04	0.06	60.00
9. Administrative and supervisory staff	1.07	0.08	0.20	0.23	1.30	0.06	0.07	0.08	0.08	0.29	22.31
TOTAL ..	40.99	2.26	2.97	8.45	13.88	0.78	1.52	1.26	5.13	8.69	62.61

	2. Statistics										
1. Reorganisation and strengthening of the Bureau of statistics. 2. Setting up of district statistical agency. 3 Providing of progress assistants in shadow blocks**	10.00	0.75	1.32	1.68	3.32	0.46	0.44	0.76	0.78	2.44	73.49
	3 Mandies										
1. Mandies	50.00	..	1.38	4.50	20.00	0.54	1.82	1.95	6.59	10.90	54.50
	4. Tourism										
1. Construction of six additional rooms at circuit house, Udaipur diverted for development of siliserh rest house, Alwar	1.50	..	..	0.17	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. Construction of rest house at Chittorgarh	2.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Construction of tourist bungalow at Jaipur	1.50	..	0.06	0.62	0.62	0.08	0.15	0.06	0.06	0.35	159.09
4. Construction of tourist bungalow at Udaipur	1.50	..	0.10	0.53	0.45	0.06	0.11	0.09	0.17	0.43	95.56
5. Opening of tourist bureaus	1.50	..	0.03	0.20	0.28	0.03	0.05	0.06	0.11	0.25	89.29
6. Improvement of Alwar and Jodhpur circuit houses	1.00	..	0.10	0.44	0.40*	Neg.	0.24	0.16	..	0.40	100.00
7. Improvement of sites of tourist interest and improvement of galta road, Jaipur	1.00	..	0.10	0.20	0.20	Neg.	0.05	0.02	0.22	0.25	120.00
8. Renovation of parks and gardens	0.49	..	..	0.10	0.23	..	0.08	0.01	0.03	0.12	52.17
9. Boating facilities	0.75	..	0.22	0.12	0.12	..	..	..	0.12	0.12	100.00
10. Construction of rest house at Ajmer	2.50	..	..	0.74	1.00	0.16	0.22	0.05	0.19	0.62	62.00
11. Development of Nahargarh fort, Jaipur	0.09	..	..	0.07	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Rest House at Todagarh	0.76	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Rest house at Pushkar	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. Grant in aid (a) Rest house at Mount Abu (b) Improvement of Edward memorial sarai, Ajmer	..	..	..	..	1.00	..	..	..	0.51	0.51	51.00
TOTAL ..	15.59@	..	0.61	3.19	4.00	0.33	0.90	0.46	1.47	2.16	79.00
	5. Others										
Administrative Buildings (Ajmer)	0.30	..	..	11.96	..	..	..	..	8.30	8.30	..
GRAND TOTAL ..	10527.26	1367.79	1580.94	2048.18	2405.16	272.45	366.89	443.59	1046.41	2185.68†	90.87

@ Outside plan ceiling but to be adjusted at the end of the Second Plan.

* For construction of circuit house Jodhpur only.

\+ Includes Rs. 52.48 lakhs as expenditure on establishment tools and plants in Irrigation, Roads and Water Supply sectors, and Rs. 3.86 lakhs under Education sector the quarter wise details of which are not available.

** Newly taken up during 1959-60.

Neg.—Negligible.

Physical Targets and Achievements under Plan Schemes

Rajasthan

Table 16

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievements 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target 1959-60	Achievement 1959-60	Percentage Col. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
I. AGRICULTURE AND COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT									
1. Agriculture									
1. Minor Irrigation including tube wells—									
(a) Construction of wells	Wells constructed	Number	30610	6861	11852	6454	10033	10033	100.00
(b) Deepening of wells	Wells deepened	,,	23600	3936	2163	11837	5200	5200	100.00
(c) Development of village tanks.	Tanks developed	,,	680	64	98	113	140	140	100.00
2. Land development—									
(a) Agricultural machinery									
(i) Loans for installation of pumping sets	Pumping sets installed	,,	600	78	180	146	118	118	100.00
(ii) Loans for installation of persian wheels	Persian wheels installed	,,	1580	175	223	214	200	200	100.00
(b) Reclamation of land	Area reclaimed	Lakh acres	1.70	0.38	0.40	0.84	1.10	1.10	100.00
(c) Soil conservation	Area under soil conservation								
	(i) Contour bunding	Acres	42250	..	9480	2000	10510	11000	104.66
	(ii) Med-bunding	Lakh acres	..	..	..	6.46	20.00	20.00	100.00
3. Seed farms									
(a) Seed multiplication and distribution									
(i) Multiplication of improved seeds	Opening of farms	Number	40	2	20	15	10	10	100.00
					(22)	(37)	(47)	(47)	
(ii) Distribution of improved seeds	(i) Opening of seed stores	,,	170	15	71	88	70	70	100.00
					(86)	(174)	(244)	(244)	
	(ii) Seeds distributed	Lakh acres	120.00	2.06	4.00	11.17	14.00	14.00	100.00

4. Supply scheme & plant protection									
(a) Manures and fertilisers									
(i) Phosphatic fertilisers	(i) Ammonium sulphate	Tons	16000	3000	3444	1112	6500	6500	100.00
	(ii) Super phosphate	"	2600	154	344	902	3000	3000	100.00
(ii) Compost development	Compost distributed	Lakh tons	4.25	0.80	2.84	8.33	9.00	9.00	100.00
(iii) Development of local manurial resources	Green manuring	Lakh acres	2.10	..	0.17	0.52	1.00	1.00	100.00
(b) Plant protection	1. Control of Grass hoppers	"	5.00	0.11	0.06	0.21	1.00	1.00	100.00
	2. Control of rats	"	5.00	3.88	2.66	5.40	4.00	4.00	100.00
	3. Control of other pests	"							
	(a) Field crops	"	3.50	0.77	0.17	0.89	1.00	1.00	100.00
	(b) Vegetables	"	0.50	0.06	..	0.07	0.12	0.12	100.00
	(c) Weed control	"	0.10	Neg.	0.01	0.02	0.05	0.05	100.00
	(d) Wheat rust control	"	0.25	0.01	0.01	Neg.	..	..	..
	(e) Fruit trees treated	Lakh No.	3.00	1.05	3.64	3.88	0.80	0.80	100.00
	(f) Seed treatment of store pests	Lakh Mds.	3.00	0.08	2.45	1.98	2.59	2.59	100.00
5. Development of commercial crops, horticulture and fruit preservation									
(a) Special commodities									
(i) Sugar cane development	1. Additional Production	Lakh tons	11.25	0.78	1.46	..	0.95	1.10	115.78
	2. Area benefited	Lakh acres	0.75	0.18	0.32	..	N.F.	0.07	..
(ii) Cotton extension	1. Additional Production	Lakh bales	2.90	0.33	1.11	0.54	0.51	0.58	113.72
	2. Area benefited	Lakh acres	..	2.68	7.90	4.13	5.44	5.33	97.98
(iii) Oil seed	1. Additional production	Lakh tons	..	..	..	..	0.20	0.05	25.00
	2. Area benefited	Lakh acres	..	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	..
6. Agricultural Education									
(a) Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur	Students graduated	Number	170	..	29	35	45	45	100.00
(b) Gram Sevak Training Centres	Gram Sevaks trained	"	2093	264	132	318	405	418	103.20
2. Consolidation of holdings									
1. Consolidation of holdings	Consolidation of area	Lakh acres	10.00	..	0.57	2.70	3.50	4.52	129.14

Figures in brackets indicate cumulative totals.

NOTE:—The physical targets and achievements include the figures of Community Development.

N.F.—Not fixed.

N.A.—Not available.

Table 10—(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievements 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target 1959-60	Achievement 1959-60	Percentage Col. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3. Animal husbandry								
1. All India key village scheme	1. Opening of A.I. centres (Rural)	Number	12	2	2(4)	1(5)	3(8)	3(8)	100.00
	2. Opening of key village centre (Rural)	..	72	12	12(24)	6(30)	18(48)	18(48)	100.00
	3. Opening of A. I. centres (Urban)	..	5	..	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	..
	4. Opening of extension centres	..	9						
	5. Expansion of centres	..	5	2	2(4)	1(5)	—(5)	—(5)	..
2. Gaushala development	Selection of gaushala	..	30	6	8(14)	7(21)	1(22)	1(22)	100.00
3. Opening of gosadans	Gosadans opened	..	3	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	
4. Purchase & distribution of calves	Calves purchased & distributed	..	1000	60	100	25	100	90	90.00
5. Bull premium scheme	Selection of bulls	..	2500	100	108	77	200	200	100.00
6. Organisation of cattle shows	Holding of cattle shows	..	26	2	1	2	2	2	100.00
7. Dairy development	Starting of co-operative union and creamery	..	1(Each)	Survey in Progress			Survey to be continued	Survey continued	..
8. Sheep & wool development scheme									
(i) Sheep & wool development	Opening of extension centres	..	99	..	22	5(27)	16(43)	16(43)	100.00
(ii) Wool research laboratory	Addition of facilities in laboratory	..	1	1	—(1)			—(1)	100.00
(iii) Sheep & wool training school	Persons to be trained	..	125	23	27	34	22	27	84.28
(iv) Sheep breeding research station	Addition of facilities to station	..	1	1	—(1)		—(1)	—(1)	100.00
(v) Wool grading & marketing organisation	Starting of centres	..	10	10	—(10)	—(10)	—(10)	—(10)	..

(vi) Community sheering shed	Construction of sheds	..	50	..	24	..	—(24)	—(24)	..	..
(vii) Up-grading of sheep breeding farms	Up-grading of farms	..	3	3	—(3)	—(3)	—(3)	—(3)		
9. Poultry development										
(i) Opening of extension centres	Opening of extention centres	..	12	4	3(7)	3(10)	1(11)	1(11)	100.00	
(ii) Reorganisation of poultry farms	Poultry farm to be reorganised	..	1	..	..	..	—(1)	—(1)	100.00	
10. Camel improvement	Camels purchased & subsidised	..	350	..	50	—(38)	—(38)	—(38)	..	
11. Opening of veterinary hospitals and dispensaries	Dispensaries/Hospitals opened	..	56	17	12(29)	6(35)	7(42)	5(40)	71.43	
12. Mobile veterinary dispensaries	Starting of Mobile units	..	7	1	2(3)	—(3)	—(3)	—(3)	..	
13. Conversion of veterinary dispensaries into hospitals	Dispensaries to be converted	..	46	..	26	—(26)	—(26)	—(26)	..	
14. Rinderpest eradication	Inoculations performed		Not fixed	..	..	369715	Not fixed	1009249	..	
15. Veterinary College	1. Construction of dairy building	..	1	..	..	1	//To be constructed//		..	
	2. Construction of hostel building	..	1	..	..	//	..	//	..	
	3. Model poultry farm	..	1	..	..	//	..	//	..	
	4. Purchase of animal dairy scheme	..	200*	..	..	33	Not fixed	22	..	
	5. Purchase of birds poultry scheme	..	500*	..	200	200	—	1090	..	
	6. Students to be trained for two years course	..	200	..	79	78	—	81	..	
	7. Training of Assistant Veterinary surgeons	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	
16. Advanced training	1. Training of officers	..	25	..	5	..	..	..	..	
	2. Training of Veterinary Assistant surgeons	..	11	6	5	—(11)	—(11)	—(11)		
	3. Training of stockmen	..	40	9	..	..	12	12	100.00	

Figures in brackets indicate cumulative totals.

* Targets have been revised.

//Under construction.

Table 10—(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievements 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target 1959-60	Achievement 1959-60	Percentage Col. No. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
17. Supervisory staff	1. Appointment of additional persons	..	3	2	—(2)	—(2)	—(2)	—(2)	..
	2. Appointment of veterinary Assistant surgeons	..	22	18	4(22)	—(22)	—(22)	—(22)	..
18. Rehabilitation of nomadic breeders	Purchase & distribution of bulls	..	80	..	..	4	25	25	100.00
19. Hostel at farm Nagaur	Construction of hostel building	..	1	..	//	1	—(1)	—(1)	..
	4. Co-operation								
1. Share capital contribution to credit institutions	(i) Large sized credit societies	Number	525	46	96	7	—(53)	—(53)	..
	(ii) Central cooperative banks	..	16	5	5(10)	..	2(12)	2(9)	100.00
2. (a) Construction of godowns for large sized credit societies	Construction of godowns	..	160	4	41	32	..	..	..
(b) Construction of rural godowns for small sized societies	Construction of godowns	..	..	..	..	..	100	100	100.00
3. Subsidy for staff to credit institutions	(i) Large sized societies	..	525	45	105	65	—(160)	—(160)	..
	(ii) Central co-operative bank	..	16	5	5	2	—(10)	—(10)	..
	(iii) Central land mortgage bank	..	1	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
	(iv) Primary land mortgage banks	..	..	..	..	..	10	12	120.00
4. Processing societies (a) Cotton gin	(i) Organisation of cotton gin	..	2	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
	(ii) Subsidy for staff	..	2	..	..	..	1	1	100.00
	(iii) Share capital contribution	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..
(b) Oil mill	(i) Organisation of oil mill	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..

5. State warehousing corporation	Formation of state warehousing corporation	,,	1	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
6. Departmental staff	Recruitment of staff	,,	1168	425	197	112	891	293	32.88
7. Co-operative development below district level	(i) Organisation of small sized credit societies	,,	5100	1100	1000	1000	1785	1961	109.86
	(ii) Revitalisation of small sized societies	,,	Target not fixed	..	100	200	1500	1478	98.53
	(iii) Supervisory unions organised	,,	,,	..	..	..	30	30	100.00
8. Primary marketing societies	(i) Share capital contribution	,,	55	4	11(15)	10(25)	39(64)	39(55)	100.00
	(ii) Subsidy for staff	,,	55	5	11(16)	10(26)	39(60)	39(60)	100.00
	(iii) Construction of godown	,,	55	1	11	6	47	46	97.87
9. Apex marketing society	(i) Share capital contribution	,,	1	..	1	..	—(1)	—(1)	..
	(ii) Subsidy for staff	,,	1	..	1	..	—(1)	—(1)	..
10. Co-operative training	Trainees	,,	2270	49	240	179	320	205	64.06
11. Co-operative farming societies	Subsidy to co-operative farming societies	,,	20	2	3	2	110	110	100.00
12. Education of non-official	Persons trained	,,	Target not fixed	..	5940	6726	47120	12730	27.02

5. Forests and Soil Conservation

1. Education	Training of :								
	(i) Foresters	Number	143	23	26	28	30	29	96.67
	(ii) Forest guards	,,	1398	266	271	270	270	270	100.00
	(iii) Rangers	,,	13	5	1	3	5	5	100.00
	(iv) Officers	,,	10	3	2	2	3	5	166.67
	(v) Foreign tour	,,	4	..	..	..	1	1	100.00
2. Demarcation & Settlement	Area to be demarcated & settled	Sq. miles	9000	1878	1560	2766.16	2500	1133.75	45.36
3. Forest research	Silvicultural research unit	Number	1	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
4. Preparation of working plans, cost of equipment and original survey	(1) Plan to be carried out	,,	10	2	2(4)	4(8)	—(8)	—(8)	..
	(2) Area covered by survey	Sq. miles	1000	..	..	..	..	..	..

Figures in brackets indicate cumulative totals.
//Under construction.

Table 10 —(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievements 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target 1959-60	Achievement 1959-60	Percentage Col. No. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
5. Creation of village forests, afforestation as a measure of soil conservation in areas subject to									
(a) Water erosion	Plantations	Acres	8400	650	2000	1900	1250	1450	116.00
(b) Wind erosion	Plantations	,,	11000	560	1800	1400	1050	1100	104.76
6. Commercial plantations	Plantations	,,	5830	1945	960	1250	1350	1350	100.00
7. Industrial plantations	Plantations	,,	1000	200	200	1050	1900	1800	94.73
8. Rehabilitation of Jagir forests	(1) Restocking	,,	2000	250	450	350	350	350	100.00
	(2) Cultural operations	,,	5000	1000	1450	1450	7000	7000	100.00
9. Rehabilitation of existing forests	(1) Restocking	,,	3400	200	450	750	750	750	100.00
	(2) Cultural operations	,,	30000	4000	6724	4900	8000	8000	100.00
10. Creation of paddocks for rotational grazing	Fencing	,,	16000	..	3500	2200	3500	3400	97.14
11. Development of national park and game sancturies	Development	Number	8	8	—(8)	—(8)	—(8)	—(8)	..
12. Soil conservation									
(1) Extension work in desert areas	Extension measure	Acres	13000	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Field improvement measures in agricultural fields	Area covered under contour bunding	,,	18000	..	..	1489	N.A.	N.A.	
(3) Afforestation & improvement measures in eroded marginal land	Plantation	,,	10200	575	1668	1725	2125	2125	100.00
(4) Road side & hilly area plantation	Plantation in								
	(1) Hilly areas	Acres	1600	200	200	300	300	300	100.00
	(2) Road sides	Miles	25	5	5	5	5	5	100.00
13. Opening of forest nurseries	Opening of nurseries	Number	4	1	2(3)	—(3)	—(3)	—(3)	..

14. Communication & building									
(1) Roads	Construction	Miles	63	16	69	144	170	145	85.29
(2) Buildings	Construction	No.	56	..	10	17	42	43	102.38
6. Fisheries									
1. Fisheries development	(i) Seeding of water	Number of seeds	100.00	0.52	..	14.27	25.00	7.65	30.60
	(ii) Establishment of nurseries	Number	20	..	..	1	4(5)	4(5)	100.00
	(iii) Opening of fish farm	,,	18	..	..	1	4(5)	—(1)	..
7. Community Development and National Extension Service									
1. Agriculture									
(i) Agricultural machinery	Distribution of implements	Number	Not fixed	7663	22823	21448	N.A.	19877	
(ii) Seed multiplication and distribution	Distribution of improved seeds	Mds.	,,	281710	277260	354103	,,	600594	
(iii) Manures & fertilisers	Distribution of fertilisers	,,	,,	87642	66135	117613	,,	119873	
(iv) Fruit development	Demonstrations held	Number	,,	30051	13858	21583	,,	26291	
(v) Animal husbandry	1. Opening of key village centres	,,	252	11	10(21)	N.A.	,,	N.A.	
	2. Pedigree animals supplied	,,	Not fixed	307	676	1174	,,	2141	
	3. Pedigree birds supplied	,,	,,	1280	3438	13057	,,	11749	
(vi) Co-operation	Co-operative societies functioning	,,	4475	758	1332 (2090)	1729 (3819)	,,	2697 (6516)	
2. Irrigation									
Minor irrigation	1. Construction of wells	,,	27350	4763	10692	5295	,,	5122	
	2. Repair of wells	,,	12100	3332	N.A.	8647	,,	4060	
	3. Additional area under irrigation	Acres	Not fixed	17202	86984	19043	,,	18892	
3. Reclamation Land improvement	Land reclaimed	,,	,,	38343	N.A.	N.A.	,,	65262	
4. Health & Sanitation	1. Opening of primary health centres	Number	63	16	9(25)	6(31)	,,	29(60)	
	2. Construction of drinking water wells		20000	1404	1501	1951	,,	2071	
	3. Repair of old wells	,,	Not fixed	1155	1728	2250	,,	2638	
	4. Construction of sanitary latrines	,,	,,	1495	2152	1701	,,	1557	
5. Education	1. Opening of new primary schools	,,	1840	454	298 (752)	669 (1421)	,,	2238 (3659)	
	2. Conversion of schools into basic type	,,	600	73	113 (186)	350 (536)	,,	194 (730)	

Figures in brackets indicate cumulative totals.

Table 10—(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievements 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target 1959-60	Achievement 1959-60	Percentage of Col. No. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	3. Construction of school buildings	Number	Not fixed	544	800 (1344)	828 (2172)	N.A.	371 (2543)	
6. Social education									
(i) Social education	1. Opening of adult education centres	,,	,,	1511	1052 (2563)	1642 (4205)	,,	3235 (7440)	
	2. Adults made literate	,,	,,	73085	42576	48662	,,	62398	
(ii) Local bodies	1. Panchayats and statutory bodies like Vikas Mandals started	,,	,,	515	122	727	,,	3305	
7. Communication Roads	Kachha & pucca roads constructed and improved	Miles	10525	2357	2386	1210	,,	1545	
8. Rural arts & crafts	1. Starting of training centres	Number	252	37	N.A.	N.A.	,,	N.A.	
	2. Persons trained	,,	Not fixed	1518	1377	4529	,,	3891	
9. Housing	1. New houses constructed	,,	,,	6403	25181	22070	,,	27219	
	2. Old houses reconditioned	,,	,,	53356	63084	47676	,,	N.A.	
10. Peoples' participation	Amount contributed in terms of labour, cash & materials	Rs. in lakhs	610.00	166.57	138.28	134.47	,,	61.46	
	II IRRIGATION								
1. Bhakra Project	Irrigation	'000 Acres	300.00	105.00	179.00	267.00	350.00	344.00	98.29
2. Chambal Project	,,	,,	60.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. Parwati	,,	,,	17.50	..	..	..	12.00	3.50	29.17
4. Moja	,,	,,	24.00	3.60	9.50	12.73	19.50	12.55	64.36
5. Nahar Sagar	,,	,,	1.18	0.50	0.50	1.18	1.18	3.90	330.51
6. Ummed Sagar	,,	,,	1.66	1.60	0.50	1.66	1.66	4.36	262.65
7. Gudha	,,	,,	10.00	..	..	2.34	7.00	7.00	10.00

8	Morel	"	19.00	2.26	2.38	5.41	19.00	10.00	52.63
9	Bankli	"	7.00	4.08	8.59	9.69	7.00	5.50	78.57
10.	Girinanda	"	0.65	..	..	0.40	0.46	0.19	41.30
11.	Jawai	"	46.00	34.00	17.39	29.92	46.00	24.81	53.93
12.	Hemawas	"	5.45	3.31	5.00	1.20	5.45	11.78	216.14
13.	Kalisil	"	6.40	..	0.72	1.80	5.20	3.00	57.69
14	Juggar	"	6.20	1.50	2.41	2.42	4.60	4.50	97.83
15	Nirdar	"	0.70	..	0.12	0.04	0.55	0.50	90.91
16	Bhula	"	1.62	0.50	0.87	1.28	1.50	0.83	55.33
17.	Surwal	"	3.10	..	..	0.29	2.40	1.00	41.67
18.	Survaria	"	1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
19.	Sarori	"	12.00	..	4.70	4.46	9.00	11.50	127.78
20.	Arwar	"	5.60	..	..	..	3.20	2.33	72.81
21.	Deoria	"	1.10	..	..	0.23	0.80	0.55	68.25
22.	Atwara	"	1.60	..	..	0.45	1.10	0.13	11.82
23.	Kartri	"	0.72	..	0.20	0.17	0.60	1.40	233.33
24.	Kala Bhata	"	1.26	..	0.53	0.12	1.00	0.32	32.00
25.	Bagolia	"	5.20	..	*1.57	*1.31	4.20	2.14	50.95
26.	Ora	"	5.20	..	*2.15	*0.82	4.00	2.54	63.50
27.	Parwas	"	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
28.	Kali Sindh	"	5.30	..	..	..	..	..	..
29.	Bundi-ka-Gothera	"	2.00	..	0.46	0.72	2.25	3.00	133.33
30.	Pai-Balapur	"	2.80	..	0.17	0.22	1.75	2.00	114.29
31.	Godhala	"	0.40	..	..	..	..	..	..
32.	Galva	"	3.20	..	..	..	..	..	..
33.	Lodisar-ka-Naka	"	2.80	..	0.27	0.26	2.00	4.46	223.00
34.	Mashi	"	2.10	..	..	..	..	..	..
35.	Bhim Sagar	"	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..
36.	Khari	"	7.20	..	2.60	0.61	6.50	4.12	63.41
37.	Namana Canal	"	7.80	..	0.97	3.44	6.00	5.47	91.17
38.	Gambhari	"	11.00	1.00	3.44	4.64	9.00	6.87	76.33
39.	Minor Irrigation Works	"	196.00	82.00	148.00	149.00	200.00	200.00	100.00
	TOTAL ..		790.14*	239.35	382.04	512.10**	783.90	653.75	83.17

Figures in brackets indicate cumulative totals.

* Targets 1958-61 have been revised.

** Includes 26.29 thousand acres of land irrigated in First Plan.

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target 1959-60	Achievement 1959-60	Percentage Col. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	III POWER								
1. Bhakra Bangal Hydel Project									
1. Common pool works	1. Installation of electric station at Bhakra Project works and supply of electricity to Rajasthan	K.W.	16437	..	..	..	4650	4650	100.00
	2. Transmission lines :—								
	(a) 132 KV Hissar-Rajgarh	Miles	45	..	..	..	45	45	100.00
	(b) 66 KV Muksar-Sri-Ganganagar	,,	63	..	..	..	63	63	100.00
	3. Grid sub-stations:—								
	(a) 132 KV Rajgarh	Number	1	..	*	*	1	1	100.00
	(b) 66 KV Sri Ganganagar	,,	1	..	*	*	1	1	100.00
2. Bulk supply scheme	1. Transmission lines:—								
	(a) 132 KV Rajgarhh-Ratangarh	Miles	62	*	*	*	62	62	100.00
	(b) 66 KV Ratangar Bikaner	,,	82	*	*	*	82	82	100.00
	2. Grid sub-stations								
	(a) 132 KV Ratangarh	Number	1	..	..	*	1	*	..
	(b) 66 KV Bikaner	,,	1	..	..	*	1	*	..
3. Local distribution	Transmission lines :—								
	1. 33 KV Rajgarh-Jhunjhunu	Miles	56	..	*	*	N.A.	56	..
	2. 33 KV Ratangarh-Sikar	,,	52	..	*	*	,,	52	..
	3. 33KV Rajgarh-Bhadra-Nohar	,,	77	..	..	..	,,	*	..
	4. 33 KV Sriganganagar-Raisinghnagar	,,	54	..	*	*	,,	52	..
	5. 33 KV Sriganganagar Suratgarh	,,	74	..	*	*	,,	74	..

	(6) 11 KV Chirawa-Khetri	Miles	24	..	*	*	N.A.	*	..
	(7) 11 KV Chirawa-Surajgarh	"	7	..	..	*	"	7	..
	(8) 11 KV Churu-Bissau	"	18	..	..	*	"	*	..
	(9) 11 KV Laxmangarh-Nawalgarh	"	16	..	*	*	"	*	..
	(10) 11 KV Loharu-Pilani	"	15	..	*	15	..	..	..
	(11) 11 KV Raisinghnagar Bijainagar	"	32	*	*	*	N.A.	*	..
	(12) 11KV Hanumagarh-Sangaria	"	22	..	*	*	"	*	..
II Chambal Hydel Project	(1) 132 KV Gandhisagar-Sawai-Madhopur	"	117	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) 132 KV Sawai Madhopur-Jaipur	"	81	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(3) Installation of 3 hydel electric generating sets of 23 M.W. each & supply of electricity to Rajasthan.	KW	34500	..	..	*	"	*	..
	(4) Installation of 4th unit at Gandhisagar dam and supply of electricity to Rajasthan	"	11500	..	..	*	"	*	..
III Development of Thermal Power Stations & connected works	(1) Development of installed capacity in State owned power houses								
	(a) Steam	KW	19000	..	..	*	2000	2000	100.00
	(b) Diesel	"	2404	..	600	1144	1375	1375	100.00
	(2) Transmission lines								
	(a) 66 KV Jaipur-Dudu	Miles	30	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(b) 33 KV Dudu-Makarana	"	51	..	..	..	N.A.	*	..
	(c) 33 KV Jaipur-Reengus	"	56	..	..	..	"	*	..
	(d) 11 KV Bikaner-Jamsar	"	22	..	..	..	"		..
	(3) Acquisition of private owned power houses	Number	Not fixed	..	..	..	Not fixed	3	..
IV Ajmer schemes	(1) Acquisition of Ajmer electric supply company	"	1	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(2) Small town electrification Towns electrified	"	5	..	..	..	2	2	100.00

* Work under progress.
N.A. Not available.
§ Material being procured.

Table 10—(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievements 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target 1959-60	Achievement 1959-60	Percentage Col. No. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
V Rural & Urban Electrification scheme	1. Development of installed capacity in State owned power houses								
	(a) Steam	KW	3000	..	..	*	3000	3000	100.00
	(b) Diesel	,,	2391	..	..	304	1029	1029	100.00
	2. Transmission lines								
	(a) 33 KV line	Miles	48						
	(b) 11 KV lines	,,	108	..	..	..	N.A.	N.A.	
	(c) Local distribution	,,	114						
	3. Electrification of rural areas	Number	@	..	..	1	Not fixed	5	
VI Other schemes including survey and investigation	Survey of the areas having population of 5000 and above towns and villages	,,	164	..	..	*	‡	*	..
	IV. INDUSTRIES & MINING								
	1. Industries								
1. Handloom Development	(i) Establishment of inspection & stamping offices	Number	24	24	—(24)	—(16)	—(13)	—(13)	—
	(ii) Organisation of handloom sales depot	,,	24	24	4(28)	16(44)	9(53)	4(48)	44.44
	(iii) Purchase of handloom mobile sales van	,,	3	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	—
	(iv) Establishment of dyeing houses	,,	24	2	4(6)	13(19)	—(19)	—(19)	—
2. Wool Development	(i) Woollen cottage Industries institute, Bikaner (Training of persons)	,,	1160	20	50	44	50	38	76.00

	(ii) Dyeing & finishing centre Jodhpur	Lakh Yds.	1.35	..	0.02	0.06	0.15	0.05	33.33
	(iii) Blankets production-cum-training centre, Jaipur	No. of blankets produced	87000	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
	(iv) Drugget & carpet production-cum-training centre, Jaipur								
	(a) Training of artisans	Number	100	16	40	18	40	18	45.00
	(b) Production of druggets and carpets	'000 Sq. Yds.	18	7	0.28	5	20	1.80	9.00
3. Development of salt-peter industry	Production of salt peter	'000 Mds.	40.00	12.00	4.17	19.00	[illegible]	24.00	60.00
4. Industrial estate	(i) Construction of sheds	Number	95	..	24	51+	[illegible]	75**	86.21
	(ii) Establishment of rural industrial estate, Ajmer	"	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]
5. Industrial workshops of small scale industries	Starting of workshops	"	3	..	4	..	..	..	..
6. Extension officers in C.D. and N.E.S. Blocks	Appointment of extension officers	"	206	..	[illegible]	25	[illegible]	27	[illegible]
7. Production centres of S.S.I.	Setting up of centres	"	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	..	..	[illegible]
8. Silk and sericulture institute	Establishment of sericulture farm	"	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]	..	[illegible]
9. Industrial research laboratory	Establishment of Laboratory	"	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
10. Production-cum-training centres	(i) Starting of centres	"	51	4	29(33)	7(40)	—2(38)	—2(38)	100.00
	(ii) Training of candidates	"	5400	80	220	404	480	351	73.13
	(iii) Training of technicians	"	600	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(iv) Training of officers	"	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	16	5	31.25

@Around towns to be electrified.
* Work under progress.
‡ Work to be continued.
+Under construction.
**27 sheds nearly completed, rest are under construction.
Figures in brackets indicate cumulative totals.

Table 10—(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievemnts 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target 1959-60	Achievement 1959-60	Percentage Col. No. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	V. ROADS								
1. Construction of new roads	(i) State highways	Miles	190		45.50	26	28	25	89.29
	(ii) Major district roads	"	391.05		50.50	73	52	40	76.92
	(iii) Other district roads	"	1373.5		158.50	132	283	250	88.34
	(iv) Village roads	"	215	186	33.25	33	55	60	109.09
	(v) Bhakra roads	"	133		16.50	32	37	39	105.41
	(vi) Approach roads to towns and villages	"	200		16.00	35	97	34	35.05
	(vii) Approach roads to mines and quarries	"	40		9.00	4	11	11	100.00
2. Improvement of existing roads	Improvement of existing roads	"	1830.5	651	341.00	306	369	338	91.60
3. Construction of new roads and improvement of existing roads of Ajmer	New construction and improvement of existing roads, Ajmer	"	283.25	61	50.00	62	26 (New) 37 (Improvement)	18 41	69.23 110.81
	VI. SOCIAL SERVICE								
	1. Education								
Administration									
1. Administrative & supervisory staff	Appointment of staff	Number	Not fixed	18	19(37)	15(52)	30(82)	30(82	100.00

2. Organisation of physical education, establishment of central office of deputy director of education	Organisation	..	1	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
3. Appointment of deputy inspectress and deputy inspector of physical education	Appointment of deputy inspectors and deputy inspectress	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	..
[illegible]ary Education									
Opening of new single teacher primary schools	Opening of schools	..	5000	125	1400 (1525)	600 (2125)	500 (2625)	500 (2625)	100.00
5. Conversion of primary schools into basic schools	Conversion of schools	..	2500	100	200 (300)	500 (800)	450 (1250)	450 (1250)	100.00
6. Introduction of crafts in non-basic schools	Schools benefitted	..	3000	200	400 (600)	500 (1100)	.. (1100)	.. (1100)	..
7. Employment of additional teachers for extension of single teacher primary schools	Employment of teachers	..	2500	200	300 (500)	700* (1200)	1000 (2200)	1000 (2200)	100.00
8. Opening of basic teachers training schools	Opening of training schools	..	125	10	4(14)	—(14)	11(25)	11(25)**	100.00
9. Senior basic education	Conversion of schools	..	32	22	4(26)	5(31)	N.F.(31)	14(45)	..
10. Relief to educated unemployed	(i) Opening of schools	..	Not fixed	..	..	840	1120 (1960)	1120 (1960)	100.00
	(ii) Appointment of supervisory staff	..	..	..	..	36	22 (58)	22 (58)	100.00
Middle School Stage									
11. Raising of primary schools to middle school standard	Raising of schools	..	250	96	100 (196)	75 (271)	120 (391)	117 (388)	97.50

Figures in brackets indicate cumulative totals.
*Includes 400 teachers meant for opening new schools, but provided in the existing primary schools where enrolment increased.
**Opened under centrally sponsored scheme.
N. F.—Not fixed

Table 6—(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievements 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Targets 1959-60	Achievement 1959-60	Percentage Col. No 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Secondary Education									
12. (a) Conversion of high schools to higher secondary schools	Conversion of high schools	Number	20	5	1(9)	5(15)	—(11)	—(11)	100.00
(b) Upgrading of middle schools to secondary schools	Upgrading of schools	"	50	21	24 (45)	43 (88)	37 (125)	38 (127)	..
(c) Conversion of high schools to multipurpose higher secondary schools	Conversion of schools	"	15	5	5(10)	—(10)	—(10)	—(10)	100.00
(d) Aid to private high schools for conversion into multipurpose higher secondary schools	Conversion of schools	"	Not fixed	6	5(7)	2(9)	3(12)	7(16)	233.33
13. (i) Improvement of teaching science in high schools	Schools benefitted	"	25	5	5(10)	5(15)	9(24)	5(20)	55.56
(ii) Introduction of general science, social studies and other subjects	Inter colleges in which subjects introduced	"	2	2	—(2)	2(4)	9(13)	9(13)	100.00
14. Improvement of libraries in high schools	(i) High school libraries	"	120	26	20(46)	25(71)	10(81)	20(91)	200.00
	(ii) Post of librarians	"	55	55	—(55)	—(55)	—(55)	—(55)	..
15. Improvement of school equipment	Schools to be equipped	"	405	37	80(117)	99(216)	N.A.(216)	N.A. (216)	..
16. Establishment of vocational guidance bureau & councillors in multipurpose schools	Establishment of council	"	1	..	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	..
17. Aid to private institutions	Institutions aided	"	50	1	1(2)	—(2)	—(2)	—(2)	..

18. Raising of teachers training college, Bikaner to B.Ed. standard and teachers training college, Ajmer	Training colleges	,,	2	1	1(2)	—(2)	—(2)	—(2)	..
19. Conferences, seminars and refresher courses	Conferences held	,,	25	5	8(13)	8(21)	6(27)	8(29)	133.34
20. Improvement in teaching of core subjects	Schools benefitted	,,	15	3	3(6)	3(9)	4(13)	4(13)	100.00
21. Opening of multipurpose schools	Opening of schools	,,	8	5	2(7)	—(7)	1(8)	1(8)	100.00
22. Opening of higher secondary schools	Opening of schools	,,	26	4	2(6)	6(12)	6(18)	5(17)	83.33
University Education									
23. Establishment of Rajasthan college	Establishment of college	,,	1	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
24. Raising of girls inter college to degree college	Raising of colleges	,,	3	1	1(2)	1(3)	1(4)	1(4)	100.00
25. Development of degree and post-graduate studies in existing colleges	(i) Upgrading of inter colleges (Boys) to degree standard	,,	Not fixed	1	1(2)	4(6)	3(9)	3(9)	100.00
	(ii) Upgrading of degree college to post-graduate standard	,,	,,	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
Technical Education									
27. (a) Expansion and development of M.B.M. Engineering college, Jodhpur	Intake capacity of students	,,	385	155	385	175†	175	175	100.00
(b) Conversion of 4 years' degree course into 5 years' course	Intake capacity of students	,,	..	..	..	40	60	60	100.00
(c) Condensed overseer course	Intake capacity of students	,,	160	—	84	50(114)	The course has ceased from July, 1959		

Figures in brackets indicate cumulative totals.

† Diploma courses were separated from M.B.M. Engineering college to form a new Polytechnic at Jodhpur.

N.A.—Not available.

Table 10—(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievements 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target 1959-60	Achievement 1959-60	Percentage Col. No. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
28. Opening of polytechnic institute	(i) Opening of institutions	Number	4	..	1	1(2)	2(4)	2(4)	100.00
	(ii) Intake capacity of students	"	630	..	68	210	430	430	100.00
29. Junior Technical schools	Opening of schools	"	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
30. Board and Directorate of Technical education	(i) Creation of Board	"	1	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
	(ii) Opening of Directorate	"	1	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
31. Opening of technical and vocational institute	(i) Opening of institute	"	1	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
	(ii) Intake capacity	No. of students	120	..	60	60	60	60	..
Social Education									
32. District social education organisation	Organisation in districts	Number	25	5	5(10)	3(13)	3(16)	—(13)	..
33. Janta Colleges	Opening of colleges	"	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
34. Opening of rural libraries	Opening of libraries	"	200	..	..	..	..	..	..
35. Audio-visual education	Opening of centres		37	22	—(22)	—(22)	—(22)	—(22)	..
Miscellaneous Schemes									
36. Construction of stadium at Jaipur	Construction of stadium	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
37. Establishment of Rajasthan sports council	Establishment of Council	"	1	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
38. Establishment of physical education training colleges	Opening of colleges	"	2	1	1(2)	—(2)	—(2)	—(2)	..

39. Development of N.C.C. A.C.C. Scouting and girls guides	(i) Opening of Senior division	..	19	8	4(12)	2(14)	N.A.(14)	N.A.(14)	..
	(ii) Opening of Junior division	..	52	26	17(43)	N.A.(43)	N.A.(43)	N.A.(43)	..
40. Youth hostels	Building hostels	..	5	..	2	—(2)	—(2)	—(2)	..
41. Establishment of training institution for pre-primary educaton	Opening of institutions	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
42. Financial Assistance to private institution for preprimary education	Institution aided	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
43. Schools for handicapped	Opening of schools	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..
44. Development of music, dance drama and fine arts									
(i) Establishment of Shilpkala maha vidyalaya	Opening of Vidyalaya	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(ii) Establishment of Sangeet maha vidyalaya	Opening of Maha vidyalaya	..	1	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
(iii) Natak and fine art academies	Academies	..	Not fixed	..	..	2	—(2)	—(2)	..
2. Medical & Public Health									
1. Education and training									
(i) Compounders	(1) Training of candidates	Number	500	72*	88*	272*	200	302*	..
	(2) Opening of training centres	..	4	2	—(2)	2(4)	—(4)	—(4)	..
(ii) Auxiliary nurses and midwives	(1) Training of candidates	..	400	80	95	146*	210	104*	..
	(2) Opening of training centres	..	7	5	1(6)	1(7)	1(7)	1(7)	100.00
(iii) Dais	(1) Training of candidates	..	1000	..	40	37	540	80	14.81
	(2) Opening of training centres	..	8	..	3	3(6)	10(16)	3(9)	30.00
(iv) Integration of public health with basic course in nursing	(1) Training of candidates	..	96	..	6*	20*	24	67*	..
	(2) Opening of training centres	..	2	..	2	—(2)	—(2)	—(2)	..
(v) Other health workers (a) Sanitary inspectors	(1) Training of candidates	..	[illegible]	..	42	48	50	38	75.00
	(2) Opening of training centre	..	[illegible]	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..

N.A. Not available
* Under training at the end of year.
Figures in brackets indicate cumulative totals.

Table 10—(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievements 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target 1959-60	Achievement 1959-60	Percentage Col. No. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
(b) Auxiliary health workers	(1) Training of candidates	Number	100	..	33*	33*	50	52*	..
	(2) Opening of training centre	,,	1	..	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
(c) Lady health visitors	(1) Training of candidates	,,	..	..	..	..	30	25*	..
	(2) Opening of training centres	,,	..	..	..	..	1	1	100 0
2. Hospitals, dispensaries and health units									..
(i) (a) Opening of new dispensaries	Opening of dispensaries	,,	13	13**	..	..	..	..	..
(b) Upgrading of distric hospitals.	Provision of additional beds	,,	342	80	40 (120)	70 (190)	135 (325)	181 (371)	134.07
(ii) Development of medical colleges									..
(a) S.M.S. Medical College, Jaipur	Raising the strength	No. of candidates	150 &	85	90	100	120	120	100.00
(b) Medical College, Bikaner	Admission of candidates	,,	..	..	..	..	50	52	104.00
(iii) Development of medical hospitals									
(a) S.M.S. Medical hospital, Jaipur	Additions & alterations	..	..	..	..	..	Work in progress		..
(b) Victoria hospital, Ajmer	(1) Provision of additional beds	Number	25	..	..	..	N.A.	..	..
	(2) Installation of PBX unit	,,	1	1	..	..	..	..	..
	(3) Construction of quarters	,,	8	Work in progress	Work in progress	Work in progress	Completion of work	Work in progress	..
	(4) Construction of nurses' quarters	,,	19	,,	,,	,,	,,	,,	..
	(5) Installation of lift	,,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(6) Construction of a beded ward	No. of beds	114	114	—(114)	—(114)	—(114)	—(114)	..
(c) Beawar hospital, Beawar	(1) Extension of beds	,,	41	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Construction of staff quarters	Number	14	Work in Progress	Work in Progress	Work in progress	Completion of work	Work in progress	..

(d) King George V Maternity home	(1) Provision of additional beds	No. of beds	45	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Construction of staff quarters	Number	26	..	..	..	..	..	..
(e) Nasirabad cantonment hospital	(1) Construction of quarters	,,	4	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Taking over of the hospital	,,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(f) Kekri hospital	(1) Provision of additional beds	,,	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Construction of staff quarters	,,	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
(g) Zenana hospital, Jaipur	Provision of additional beds	No. of beds	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Primary health centre	Opening of primary health centres	,,	142 &	13	16(29)	17(46)	89(135)	45(91)	50.56
3. Laboratory services opening of public health laboratories	Opening of laboratories	Number	21	2	—(2)	—(2)	10(12)	3(5)	30.00
4. Control of diseases									
(1) Malaria : National malaria eradication programme	Opening of malaria units	,,	6	3	3(6)	—(6)	—(6)	—(6)	..
(2) Tuberculosis									
(1) After care & rehabilitation	Opening of rehabilitation centre	,,	1	..	..	..	..	..	..
(2) Isolation of advanced T.B. cases	(1) Provision of additional beds	No. of beds	200	40	40(80)	—(80)	40(120)	20(100)	50.00
	(2) Opening of isolation block with beds.	Number	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
(3) Provinicial T.B. Sanatorium, Bari	(1) Opening of T.B. Sanatorium	,,	1	..	..	..	..	Work in progress	..
(4) T.B. Clinics	Opening of clinics	,,	7	6	—(6)	—(6)	1(7)	1(7)	100.00
(5) B.C.G.	Opening of B.C.G. unit	,,	1	1	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	—(1)	..
5. Family planning	Opening of family planning centres	,,	175	..	18	20(38)	7(45)	26(64)	371.43
6. Child guidance clinic	Clinic to be attached	,,	1	..	..	..	1	1	100.00
7. Dental clinics	Opening of dental clinics	,,	19	..	4	2(6)	4(10)	4(10)	100.00
8. Nutrition survey	Survey to be conducted in selected villages	,,	500	..	2	5	Not fixed	7	..

* Under training at the end of year

** Later on were converted into primary health centres & Revised

Figures in brackets indicate cumulative totals

Table 10—(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievements 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target 1959-60	Achievement 1959-60	Percentage Col. No. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8	10
9. Rehabilitation of invalid patients	Provision of stipends to invalid patients	Number	20	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. Domiciliary midwifery accommodation	Construction of staff quarters	,,	8	..	..	..	..	..	..
	3. Ayurvedic								
1. Opening of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries	Opening of dispensaries	Number	341	75	41 (116)	25 (141)	110 (251)	110 (251)	100.00
2. Training of compounders and nurses in Ayurved	Training of candidates	,,	500	62	74	74	100	92	92.00
3. Administrative and Supervisory staff	Employment of additional staff	,,	45	10	7(17)	5(22)	10(32)	10(32)	100.00
4. Upgrading of ayurvedic colleges including research	(1) No. of candidates	,,	250	25	25	49	50	42	84.00
	(2) Provision of beds	,,	..	..	20	—(20)	—(20)	—(20)	..
5. Amalgamation of four pharmacies into one single unit	(1) Manufacture of genuine standard medicine	Lakh Rs.	8.00	..	..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Pharmacies amalgamated	Number	4	..	..	..	4	4	100.00
6. Expansion of college building at Jaipur and Udaipur	Construction of (1) Halls	,,	2		..	..	..	..	..
	(2) Rooms	,,	20	..	*	..	..	..	..
	4. Water Supply								
1. Urban water supply	Completion of water supply schemes	Number	49	2	—(2)	2(4)	5(9)	9(13)	180.00
2. Rural water supply	(i) Construction of new wells	,,	1247	150	..	1951	¶	¶	..

	(ii) Repairs of old wells	,,	3750	1400	..	2252	¶	¶	..
	(iii) Construction of new kunds	,,	..	8	..	..	¶	¶	..
	(iv) Repair of old Kunds	,,	..	35	..	..	¶	¶	..
	(v) Village to be supplied with piped water	,,	22	..	..	..	¶	¶	..
3. Drainage and Sanitation	Construction of								
	1. Storm water channel	Million Feet	2000	..	..	..	..	..	..
	2. Drains	,,	82400	..	..	..	..	..	..
	5. Housing.								
1. Low Income group housing	Houses to be constructed	Number	2900††	587	807	788	580	1035	178.45
2. Subsidised industrial housing	Tenements to be constructed	..	3415††	692	352	78	1348	..	..
3. Rural housing	Construction of houses	,,	..	..	..	90	..	60(150)	..
4. Slum clearance and sweeper's housing	(i) Slums cleared	No.of towns	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
	(ii) Houses provided	Number	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	6. Labour and Labour welfare								
1. Labour welfare centres	(i) Opening of new labour welfare centres	Number	12	4	4(8)	2(10)	2(12)	2(12)	100.00
	(ii) Expansion of labour welfare centres	,,	15	3	5(8)	4(12)	2(14)	2(14)	100.00
	(iii) Buildings for labour welfare centres	,,	18	..	..	3	2(5)	—(3)	
2. Expansion of Employees State Insurance scheme	(i) Centres on which scheme is to be extended	,,	6	..	2	2	5	..	..
	(ii) Persons covered	,,	..	13902	25212	29402	..	31454	..
3. Expansion of Inspectorate	Appointment of inspectors	,,	1	..	..	1	1	1	100.00
4. Training in Technical trades	(i) Opening of new centres	,,	4	..	2	2(4)	—(4)	—(4)	..
	(ii) Continuing centres	,,	2	2	2	2	2	2	100.00

* Material worth Rs 0.08 lakh was purchased.
¶ Figures are included in the C.D. and N.E.S. Sector's Progress
†† Revised targets
Figures in brackets indicate cumulative totals.

Table 10—(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievements 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target 1959-60	Achievement 1959-60	Percentage. Col. No 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	(iii) Seates sanctioned	Number	976	56	152	336	204	264	129.41
	(iv) Evening classes for industrial workers	Workers benefitted	50	..	50	..	..	..	..
5. Expansion of employment exchange	(i) Openir g of exchange	Number	11	3	2(5)	2(7)	3(10)	3(10)	100.00
	(ii) Collection of employment market information (Opening of centres)	..	9	..	..	1	4(5)	3(4)	75.00
6. Enforcement of weekly holidays Act	Appointment of staff	..	4	4	—	..	..	..	..
7. Expansion of Statistics section	Appointment of staff	..	Not fixed	..	5	..	..	..	..
8. Administrative set up	Appointment of staff	..	..	25	8	..	8	8	100.00
	7. Welfare of backward classes and Social welfare								
I. Welfare of Scheduled Tribes									
I. Education	(i) Conversion of primary schools into basic schools	Number	90	..	18	—(10)	—(10)	—(10)	..
	(ii) Award of scholarships to students	..	29490	16511	13453	24927	7920	9176	115.85
	(iii) Maintenance of hostels		20	1	4(5)	—(5)	5(10)	5(10)	100.00
	(iv) Aid to students for boarding houses		80	10	4	..	10	4	40.00
	(v) Social Education centres		95	..	..	..	20	20	100.00
	(vi) Opening of new basic school	..	15	..	6	—(6)	—(6)	—(6)	..
II. Economic uplift	(i) Subsidy to co-operative societies		160	10	..	..	..	..	..

	(iii) Families rehabilitated	Number	2360	278	200	186	300	63	31.00
	(a) Drinking water wells	"	45	2	4(6)	—(6)	20(26)	—(6)	..
	(b) Panchayat ghar buildings	"	45	2	4(6)	4(10)	—(10)	—(10)	..
	(c) Schools	"	45	2	4(6)	—(6)	—(6)	—(6)	..
	(iii) Irrigation:								
	(a) Wells	"	6445	2056	1466	900	610	N.A.	
	(b) Tanks & dams	"	100	23	28	120	50	89	178.00
	(iv) Cottage industries (training-cum-production centres)	"	26	1	1	1	1	4	400.00 Splitted into 4 small centres
III. Health, housing & other schemes	(i) Construction of dispensary buildings	"	5	1	1	..	1	1	100.00
	(ii) Conversion of step well into draw wells	"	2250	275	75	75	75	75	100.00
	(iii) Aid for better housing	"	500	93	150	163	100	110	110.00
2. Welfare of scheduled castes									
I. Education	(i) Award of scholarships to students	"	20550	11390	14193	22144	5250	12767	243.18
	(ii) Social education centres								
	(a) Equipment of old centres	"	83	60	..	13	10	10	100.00
	(b) Opening of new centres	"	50	..	..	..	15	15	100.00
	(iii) Maintenance of hostels	"	10	1	2(3)	1(4)	4(8)	4(8)	100.00
	(iv) Construction of hostel buildings	"	5	..	1	1	..	..	..
	(v) Opening of nursery schools	"	5	1	—(1)	—(1)	2(3)	2(3)	100.00
	(vi) Community centres converted into sanskar kendras	"	2	2	—(2)	—(5)	—(5)	—(5)	100.00
	(vii) Old sanskar kendras to be fully equiped	"	34	5	—(5)	—(5)	10(15)	10(15)	100.00
	(viii) New sanskar kendras	"	40	2	—(2)	—(2)	10(12)	10(12)	100.00
II. Economic uplift	(i) Opening of cottage industries centres	"	26	4	—(4)	—(4)	5(9)	5(9)	100.00
	(ii) Aid for sewing machines to widows	"	60	12	17	..	20	29	145.00

Figures in brackets indicate cumulative totals

Table 10—(Contd.)

Name of the Scheme	Item	Unit	Total target (1956-61)	Achievement 1956-57	Achievement 1957-58	Achievement 1958-59	Target 1959-60	Achievement 1959-60	Percentage Col. No. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
II. Health, housing & other scheme	(i) Opening of prachar mandlies	Number	5	3	—(3)	—(3)	2(5)	2(5)	100.00
	(ii) Drinking water wells	,,	660	109	41	70	108	108	100.00
	(iii) Aid for better housing	,,	795	100	99	51	110	110	100.00
3. Welfare of denotified tribes									
I. Education	(i) Opening of social education centres	,,	20	4	—(4)	—(4)	3(7)	3(7)	100.00
	(ii) Award of scholarships to students	,,	2745	263	410	644	285	65	22.81
	(iii) Maintenance of hostels	,,	2	1	—(1)	—(1)	1(2)	1(2)	100.00
	(iv) Opening of nursery schools	,,	6	6	—(6)	—(6)	—(6)	—(6)	..
	(v) Opening of community centres	,,	3	..	3	—(3)	—(3)	—(3)	..
II. Other schemes	(i) Families to be rehabilitated	,,	280	50	..	2	45	45	100.00
	(ii) Subsidy for purchase of bullocks to families	,,	160	16	12	9	12	12	100.00
	(iii) Opening of cottage industries centres	,,	6	3	1(4)	—(4)	2(6)	2(6)	100.00
	(iv) Aid for better housing	,,	200	20	17	26	30	30	100.00
4. Welfare of other backward classes									
I. Education	(i) Award of scholarships to students	,,	2110	125	451	740	40	260	650.00
	(ii) Opening of nursery schools	,,	5	...	—(1)	—(1)	4(5)	4(5)	100.00
II. Other schemes	(i) Families to be rehabilitated	,,	2000	350	111	2	115	100	86.95
5. Welfare extension projects	Projects to be opened	,,	75	14	5(19)	—(19)	15(33)	15(33)	100.00

6. Social moral hygiene and after care programmes	(i) Rescue home	Number	6	1	2(3)	—(3)	—(3)	—(3)	..
	(ii) Opening of district shelters	"	26	..	4	7(11)	4(15)	—(11)	..
7. Social defence programme	(i) Begger home	"	..	..	..	..	1	1	100.00
	(ii) Remand home	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(iii) Certified school	"	..	..	..	..	1	..	..
	(iv) Boys club	"	..	..	..	..	4	..	..
	I. MISCELLANEOUS								
	1. Publicity								
1. Community listening centres	Purchase of radio sets	Number	2700	100	400	400	750	750	100.00
2. Field Publicity	(i) Opening of district offices	"	20	13	3(16)	4(20)	—(20)	—(20)	..
	(ii) Purchase of mobile vans	"	24	1	2	4	10	10	100.00
	(iii) Information centres	"	30	26	—(26)	—(26)	—(26)	—(26)	..
	2. Statistics								
1. Reorganisation and strengthening of the bureau of statistics	Employment provided to persons	Number	79	37	15	4	2	..	..
3. Setting up of district statistical offices	(i) Opening of district offices (Complete)	"	22	..	..	4	5	2	40.00
	(ii) Personnel Trained	"	Not fixed	..	..	35	Not fixed	67	..

Figures in brackets indicate cumulative totals.
N.A. Not Available.

Table 11 District wise Expenditure on Plan Schemes during Second Five Year Plan 1956-1960 (*Rs. in Lakhs*)

S.No.	District/Item	Expenditure During 1956-57 Actual	1956-57 Percentage to total	1957-58 Actual	1957-58 percentage to total	1958-59 Actual	1958-59 Percentage to total	1959-60 Actual	1959-60 Percentage to total	Progressive total 1956-60 Actual	Progressive total 1956-60 Percentage to total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
A. 1.	Ajmer	49.55	3.71	59.06	3.75	71.64	3.61	95.96	4.74	276.21	3.99
2.	Alwar	26.91	1.95	23.86	1.51	44.35	2.24	46.72	2.31	140.94	2.03
3.	Bharatpur	37.39	2.82	41.93	2.66	72.94	3.68	63.77	3.15	216.22	3.12
4.	Jaipur	91.94	6.89	125.44	7.96	143.76	2.21	112.34	5.55	473.48	6.83
5.	Jhunjhunu	8.84	0.66	14.91	0.95	31.72	1.60	27.44	1.36	82.91	1.19
6.	Sawai Madhopur	26.53	1.99	30.36	1.93	30.89	1.56	40.30	1.99	128.08	1.85
7.	Sikar	15.19	1.14	19.56	1.24	19.79	1.00	34.13	1.69	88.67	1.28
8.	Tonk	26.70	2.00	24.30	1.54	37.43	1.89	38.04	1.88	126.47	1.82
9.	Bikaner	13.08	0.98	20.90	1.33	28.45	1.43	57.40	2.83	119.83	1.73
10.	Churu	9.33	0.70	10.14	0.64	16.17	0.82	18.98	0.94	54.62	0.78
11.	Ganganagar	41.57+	3.11	53.09+	3.37	60.33+	3.04	92.05	4.55	247.04+	3.56
12.	Barmer	5.98	0.45	8.96	0.57	17.13	0.86	23.93	1.18	56.00	0.89
13.	Jalore	7.51	0.56	9.74	0.62	14.73	0.74	20.67	1.02	52.65	0.76
14.	Jodhpur	44.08	3.30	46.16	2.93	77.47	3.91	59.37	2.93	227.08	3.27
15.	Nagaur	17.97	1.35	23.71	1.50	30.45	1.54	37.35	1.84	109.48	1.58

16. Pali	40.95	3.07	32.02	2.03	39.77	2.00	36.71	1.81	149.45	2.16
17. Sirohi	11.95	0.90	13.56	0.86	20.92	1.05	32.18	1.59	78.61	1.14
18. Jaisalmer	6.77	0.51	6.71	0.43	10.21	0.51	11.69	0.58	35.38	0.51
19. Bundi	14.95	1.12	19.40	1.23	23.01	1.16	18.90	0.93	76.32	1.10
20. Jhalawar	11.69	0.86	16.48	1.05	21.57	1.09	28.66	1.41	78.40	1.13
21. Kota	45.73¶	2.42	65.21¶	4.14	37.63¶	1.90	59.62¶	2.94	208.19¶	3.01
22. Banswara	13.40	1.00	23.54	1.49	24.25	1.22	34.46	1.70	95.65	1.38
23. Bhilwara	66.69	5.00	66.10	4.19	51.75	2.61	44.71	2.21	229.25	3.31
24. Chittorgarh	31.35	2.35	30.29	1.92	33.08	1.67	42.64	2.11	137.36	1.98
25. Dungarpur	28.39	2.13	32.92	2.09	27.38	1.38	34.14	1.69	122.83	1.77
26. Udaipur	76.46	5.73	100.35	6.37	78.78	3.97	86.15	4.25	341.74	4.93
A. TOTAL	770.20	57.71	913.75	58.15	1065.60	53.74	1198.31	59.18	3952.86	57.10
B. Expenditure on Schemes beneficial to State as a whole	548.89	41.12	584.88	37.11	770.05	38.83	687.19	33.95	2591.01	37.43
C. Expenditure on head quarters	15.63	1.17	54.62	3.47	25.02	1.26	31.65	1.56	126.92	1.83
D. Expenditure on Buildings	..	..	21.56	1.37	122.42	6.17	107.57	5.31	251.55	3.64
GRAND TOTAL	1367.79*	100.00	1580.94**	100.00	2048.18%	100.00	2185.68¶¶	100.00	7182.59	100.00

+ Expenditure on Bhakra Nangal taken under schemes beneficial to State as a whole.

‡ Expenditure on Chambal Project taken under schemes beneficial to state as a whole.

* Details of Rs. 0.10 lakhs in Agriculture, Rs. 2.54 lakhs of buildings in Animal Husbandry and Rs 30.84 lakhs of buildings in other sectors have been excluded for the year 1956-57 for which districtwise breakup is not available.

** Details of Rs. 0.13 lakh in Agriculture and Rs. 1.00 lakh in Social Welfare sectors have been excluded for 1957-58 for which districtwise breakup is not available.

% Excluding Rs. 36.24 lakhs of Agriculture, Rs. 11.96 lakhs of Administrative buildings, and Rs. 16.89 lakhs of Water supply during 1958-59 for which districtwise breakup is not available.

¶¶ Excluding Rs.106.47 lakhs in Agriculture, Rs.10.00 lakhs in Water supply, Rs. 8.20 lakhs of Administrative buildings, Rs. 20.44 lakhs of Education, Rs.7.02 lakhs of Public relations and Rs. 8.73 lakhs of Power for which districtwise breakup is not available.

Expenditure under Second Five Year Plan Schemes 1959-60
(Sectorwise according to Districts)

Table 12 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

District	Agriculture	Consolidation of holdings	Animal Husbandry	Cooperation	Forest & Soil Conservation	Fisheries	C.D.& N.E.S.	Irrigation
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A 1. Ajmer	1.52	..	1.62	3.69	2.76	0.04	13.16	10.79
2. Alwar	0.10	..	0.32	2.08	1.10	0.04	12.28	0.07
3. Bharatpur	0.20	..	0.19	3.23	1.11	0.04	10.50	15.88
4. Jaipur	0.63	5.22	4.56	10.43	1.96	0.14	12.21	0.18
5. Jhunjhunu	0.15	..	0.53	0.26	0.09	..	7.72	..
6. Sawai Madhopur	0.34	1.37	0.26	2.71	0.84	0.02	12.20	1.66
7. Sikar	0.22	..	0.32	1.83	0.41	..	7.14	..
8. Tonk	0.13	..	0.06	1.61	0.40	0.08	5.04	10.15
9. Bikaner	0.12	..	3.26	1.31	0.15	..	3.93	..
10. Churu	0.26	..	0.30	1.13	..	..	3.90	..
11. Ganganagar	1.08	..	0.17	4.43	3.26	0.01	7.67	6.45@
12. Barmer	0.10	..	0.34	1.72	..	..	5.71	..
13. Jalore	0.32	0.58	0.33	0.97	0.28	..	4.78	0.44
14. Jodhpur	0.34	0.41	0.77	2.58	0.36	Neg.	7.07	..
15. Nagaur	0.28	..	0.38	2.05	0.12	..	6.42	1.54
16. Pali	0.17	1.37	0.24	2.45	1.44	0.01	10.17	0.92
17. Sirohi	0.07	0.16	0.04	1.58	1.80	0.01	4.78	7.50
18. Jaisalmer	0.08	..	0.59	0.06	0.29	..	1.44	..
19. Bundi	0.17	0.11	0.20	1.56	0.66	0.03	3.44	3.06
20. Jhalawar	0.42	..	0.11	1.79	0.90	0.02	5.94	4.92
21. Kotah	0.67	..	0.20	2.48	2.39	0.04	8.94	11.67@
22. Banswara	0.33	..	0.16	1.59	1.50	0.01	7.20	2.57
23. Bhilwara	0.18	0.16	0.41	1.37	0.37	0.02	8.87	10.11
24. Chittorgarh	0.38	..	0.35	0.84	1.44	0.02	11.06	7.10
25. Dungarpur	0.39	..	0.13	0.77	0.67	..	6.76	3.52
26. Udaipur	0.50	..	0.71	1.27	3.05	0.23	14.56	11.80
A. Total	9.25	9.38	16.64	55.79	27.35	0.76	202.99	110.23
B. Expenditure on schemes beneficial to State as a whole	15.96	..	10.21	3.14	13.68	..	1.67	270.26†
C. Expenditure on head quarters	3.71	1.86	0.10	2.61	3.18	0.75	8.33	..
D. Expenditure on buildings	..	..	6.90	..	..	..	23.11	..
TOTAL	135.39	11.24	33.85	61.54	44.21	1.51	236.10	380.49

@ Expenditure on Bhakra Nangal Project and Chambal Project shown under the head schemes beneficial to the State as a whole.

† Including Rs. 18.40 lakhs of prorata charges on establishment, tools and plants.

Expenditure under Second Five Year Plan Schemes 1959-60

(Sectorwise according to Districts)

Table 12 (Contd.) (Rs. in lakhs)

District	Power	Industries	Mineral Development	Roads	Education	Medical and Public Health	Ayurvedic	Water Supply
	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
A. 1 Ajmer	1.36	4.34	..	10.33	20.17	2.96	0.36	3.68
2. Alwar	2.50	0.64	..	14.85	7.57	1.42	0.33	2.08
3. Bharatpur	5.99	0.51	..	9.39	8.41	1.27	0.38	1.71
4. Jaipur	6.69	10.11	..	15.89	17.04	4.11	0.13	3.05
5. Jhunjhunu	(-)0.33	0.29	..	7.17	9.00	0.60	0.60	1.39
6. Sawai Madhopur	2.10	0.65	..	7.22	8.87	0.56	0.18	0.60
7. Sikar	..	0.62	..	11.07	7.29	1.29	0.15	2.91
8. Tonk	2.96	0.85	..	6.37	7.95	0.05	0.12	1.65
9 Bikaner	0.14	1.88	..	2.87	16.41	1.18	0.28	19.98
10 Churu	..	0.29	..	1.46	6.06	0.76	0.22	3.89
11. Ganganagar	@	2.67	..	38.59††	7.41	1.07	0.27	2.86
12. Barmer	..	0.53	..	5.33	5.17	0.09	0.21	3.97
13. Jalore	0.23	0.24	..	3.80	4.80	0.75	0.11	2.35
14. Jodhpur	20.97	1.62	..	1.75	11.37	0.45	0.31	4.82
15 Nagaur	0.73	2.99	..	8.17	8.58	0.71	0.31	4.39
16. Pali	0.19	0.60	..	7.47	5.49	0.24	0.18	3.87
17. Sirohi	..	0.84	..	7.22	5.76	0.44	0.12	1.64
18. Jaisalmer	Neg.	0.02	..	3.21	1.89	..	0.14	3.60
19. Bundi	..	0.43	..	1.59	6.12	..	0.26	0.70
20. Jhalawar	1.04	0.35	..	5.38	5.60	0.78	0.23	0.78
21. Kotah	4.15	2.66	..	10.05	9.76	1.33	0.27	2.49
22. Banswara	..	0.35	..	6.85	7.87	0.72	0.18	1.82
23. Bhilwara	0.74	1.69	..	9.13	6.46	0.96	0.32	1.27
24. Chittorgarh	1.03	1.13	..	7.79	6.80	1.18	0.28	1.02
25. Dungarpur	1.15	0.41	..	7.81	7.09	0.23	0.23	0.67
26. Udaipur	0.61	1.69	..	15.02	14.16	3.91	0.44	6.21
A. Total	52.25	38.40	..	225.78	223.10	27.95	5.67	33.98
B. Expenditure on schemes beneficial to State as a whole.	247.82	40.81	1.22	33.88	14.60	28.52	1.63	1.00
C. Expenditure on head quarters.	..	..	..	..	5.98	1.32	0.82	..
D. Expenditure on buildings.	..	..	..	..	48.68	28.88	..	..
TOTAL	308.80	79.21	1.22	259.66	312.80	86.68	8.92	94.68

@ Expenditure on Bhakra Nangal Project and Chambal Project shown under the head schemes beneficial to the State as a whole.

†† Expenditure on Roads in Bhakra Canal area is included in Ganganagar district.

Expenditure under Second Five Year Plan Schemes 1959-60

(Sectorwise according to Districts)

Table 12 (Concld.) (*Rs. in lakhs.*)

District	Housing	Labour	Social Welfare	Publicity	Statistics	Mandies	Others Tourism	Total
	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25
A.1. Ajmer	5.30	0.61	10.45	0.06	0.10	..	1.15	95.96
2. Alwar	0.75	0.01	0.34	0.04	0.03	..	0.17	46.72
3. Bharatpur	0.50	0.07	4.29	0.05	0.04	..	0.03	63.77
4. Jaipur	10.10	0.71	7.38	0.91	0.05	..	0.69	112.34
5. Jhunjhunu	0.29	0.01	0.05	0.03	0.02	..	..	27.44
6. Sawai Madhopur	0.30	0.14	0.26	0.03	0.02	..	..	40.30
7. Sikar	0.49	..	0.35	0.03	0.01	..	..	34.13
8. Tonk	0.26	0.11	0.19	0.04	0.02	..	..	38.04
9. Bikaner	2.82	0.33	2.73	..	0.03	..	..	57.40
10. Churu	0.50	..	0.17	0.03	0.01	..	..	18.98
11. Ganganagar	4.57	0.15	0.39	0.05	0.05	10.90	..	92.05
12. Barmer	0.58	..	0.03	0.04	0.02	..	..	23.93
13. Jalore	0.30	..	0.33	0.04	0.02	..	..	20.67
14. Jodhpur	3.07	0.42	2.53	..	0.09	..	0.43	59.37
15. Nagaur	0.48	0.08	0.05	0.04	0.03	..	..	37.35
16. Pali	1.24	0.12	0.48	0.03	0.03	..	..	36.71
17. Sirohi	0.30	0.03	0.38	0.03	..	..	0.08	32.18
18. Jaisalmer	0.13	..	0.19	0.04	0.01	..	..	11.69
19. Bundi	0.16	0.17	0.18	0.03	0.01	..	0.02	18.90
20. Jhalawar	0.29	..	0.05	0.04	0.02	..	..	28.66
21. Kotah	1.80	0.31	0.33	..	0.09	..	..	59.62
22. Banswara	0.30	..	2.96	0.03	0.02	..	..	34.46
23. Bhilwara	1.61	0.34	0.62	0.05	0.02	..	..	44.71
24. Chittorgarh	0.50	..	0.76	0.03	0.02	..	0.03	42.64
25. Dungarpur	0.40	..	3.91	..	Neg.	..	..	34.14
26. Udaipur	3.10	0.09	8.28	..	0.06	..	0.56	86.15
A. Total	40.14	3.71	47.68	1.67	0.82	10.90	3.16	1198.31
B. Expenditure on schemes beneficial to State as a whole.	..	2.79	..	..	..	..	..	687.19
C. Expenditure on head quarters	0.22	1.35	..	..	1.62	..	..	31.65
D. Expenditure on buildings	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	107.57**
TOTAL ..	40.36	7.85	47.68*	8.69*	2.44	10.90	3.16	2185.68

**Expenditure has been shown only for those sectors, districtwise breakup for which are not available.

*Treasurywise breakup

N. B. The totals include the amount of Rs. 106.47 lakhs in Agriculture, Rs. 10.00 lakhs in Water supply, Rs. 8.20 lakhs of Administrative buildings, Rs. 20.44 lakhs of Education, Rs. 7.02 lakhs of Publicity and Rs. 8.73 lakhs in Power, districtwise breakup of which is not available.

Districtwise Per Capita Expenditure on Plan Schemes

1959-60

Table 13

S. No.	District	Population (1951) (Lakh Nos.)	Expenditure during 1959-60 (Rs. in lakhs)	Per Capita expenditure (Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ajmer	8.26	95.96	11.62
2.	Alwar	8.62	46.72	5.42
3.	Bharatpur	9.07	63.77	7.03
4.	Jaipur	15.24	112.34	7.37
5.	Jhunjhunu	5.88	27.44	4.67
6.	Sawai Madhopur	7.65	40.30	5.27
7.	Sikar	6.77	34.13	5.04
8.	Tonk	4.01	38.04	9.49
9.	Bikaner	3.42	57.40	16.78
10.	Churu	5.23	18.98	3.63
11.	Ganganagar	6.30	92.05	14.61
12.	Barmer	4.78	23.93	5.01
13.	Jalore	4.23	20.67	4.89
14.	Jodhpur	6.72	59.37	8.83
15.	Nagaur	7.64	37.35	4.89
16.	Pali	6.61	36.71	5.55
17.	Sirohi	2.90	32.18	11.10
18.	Jaisalmer	1.11	11.69	10.52
19.	Bundi	2.81	18.90	6.73
20.	Jhalawar	4.04	28.66	7.09
21.	Kota	6.70	59.62	8.90
22.	Banswara	3.57	34.46	9.65
23.	Bhilwara	7.28	44.71	6.14
24.	Chittorgarh	5.87	42.64	7.26
25.	Dungarpur	3.09	34.14	11.05
26.	Udaipur	11.99	86.15	7.19
	TOTAL	159.71	1198.31	7.50

Sectorwise Expenditure on Plan Schemes
Ajmer Plan
1956-60

Table 14 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

S.No.	Sector	Plan provision 1956-61	Expenditure during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Budget allotment 1959-60	Expenditure during 1959-60	1956-60	Percentage of Col. 8 to 7.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Agriculture	49.28	5.67	7.45	9.05	11.62	10.91	33.08	93.89
2.	Minor Irrigation	55.30	2.67	0.15	3.69	6.77	4.35	10.86	64.25
3.	Consolidation of Holdings	2.50	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4.	Animal Husbandry	22.00	2.17	1.43	1.79	6.61	4.00	9.39	60.51
5.	Cooperation	14.00	0.22	1.19	1.73	2.63	3.93	7.07	149.43
6.	Forests & Soil Conservation	8.00	0.35	1.11	1.33	2.32	2.32	5.11	100.00
7.	C.D. & N.E.S.	28.50	7.13	12.86	16.73	9.24	13.18	49.90	142.64
8.	Major & Medium Irrigation	77.98	..	..	0.13	6.49	6.85	6.98	105.55
9.	Power	99.51	1.25	1.11	0.72	3.46	1.27	4.35	36.71
10.	Industries	@50.00	1.63	4.69	4.55	6.54	4.35	15.22	66.51
11.	Roads	42.50	13.06	6.84	6.89	10.74	10.33	37.12	96.18
12.	Education	*156.25	16.02	15.97	28.70	31.44	31.11	91.80	98.95
13.	Medical & Public Health								
	(*i*) Medical	62.51	8.33	5.27	6.00	9.12	7.48	27.08	82.02
	(*ii*) Ayurvedic	2.95	..	0.14	0.57	0.61	0.78	1.49	127.87
	(*iii*) Urban water supply	25.96	..	0.01	0.65	5.00	1.67	2.33	33.40

(iv) Rural water supply	5.00	..	..	0.77	1.49	1.67	2.44	112.08
(v) Drainage scheme *	3.00	..	..	0.10	0.75	0.84	0.94	112.00
14. Housing:—								
(i) Low income group housing	15.00	2.00	1.53	3.46	5.00	5.01	12.00	100.20
(ii) Industrial housing scheme	13.50	..	..	..	3.50	0.29	0.29	8.29
15. Labour & Labour Welfare	17.00	0.24	1.37	2.46	2.00	1.31	5.38	65.50
16. Welfare of Backward classes & Social welfare								
(i) Welfare of Backward classes	28.50	2.52	3.36	4.82	5.94	5.22	15.93	88.05
(ii) Social Welfare	2.79	..	0.14	0.22	0.70	0.49	0.86	70.00
17. Statistics	..	..	..	0.03	0.09	0.09	0.12	100.00
18. Publicity	4.99	0.49	0.19	0.47	0.88	0.25	1.40	28.41
19. Tourism	+4.26	..	..	0.74	1.57	1.19	1.93	75.80
20. Administrative & Staff buildings	+20.00	..	..	11.96	10.10	8.30	20.26	82.18
TOTAL	787.02	63.75	64.81	107.57	144.61	127.20	63.33	87.96

@ Plan provision has been revised to Rs. 28.82 lakhs.
* Rs. 10 lakhs have been transferred to Labour sector.
+ Expenditure to be met from savings under Ajmer Plan.

Physical Targets and Achievements Under Plan Schemes
Ajmer Plan
(1956-60)

Table 15

S.No.	Name of scheme/Item	Unit	Target 1956-61	Achievement during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target 1959-60	Achievement during 1959-60	Achievement till the end of 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	I. AGRICULTURE & COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT									
	1. Agriculture									
1.	Minor Irrigation									
	(a) Construction of wells	Number	1000	..	512	333	400	400	1245	100.00
	(b) Deepening of wells	,,	1500	96	330	800	800	800	2026	100.00
	(c) Development of village tanks	,,	50	..	..	10	12	12	22	100.00
	(d) Installation of pumping sets	,,	60	13	18	18	14	14	63	100.00
	(e) Installation of persian wheels	,,	50	..	3	10	20	20	33	100.00
2.	Seed schemes									
	(a) Seed multiplication farms	,,	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
	(b) Seed stores	,,	7	..	..	6	1	1	7	100.00
	(c) Seed distribution									
	(i) Wheat	Maunds	20000	20000	9000	10000	..			
	(ii) Barley	,,	12800	272	186	354	..			
	(iii) Gram	,,	2600	2017	420	14	1000			
	(iv) Jowar	,,	2490	..	..			10000	52216	500.00
	(v) Maize	,,	3600	..	..	4	1000			
	(vi) Bajra	,,	600	..	..	49	..			
3.	Manures & fertilizers									
	(i) Ammonium sulphate	Tons	611	493	440	600	500	500	2033	100.00
	(ii) Superphosphate	,,	202	23	2	100	100	100	225	100.00
	(iii) Ammonium Sulphate Nitrate	,,	250	..	..	250	300	300	550	100.00
	(iv) Calcium Ammonium Nitrate	,,	15	..	..	5	..	200	205	..

(v) Urea	"	300	..	..	100	100	100	200	100.00
(vi) Compost distribution	"	50000	7000	15000	30000	4000	3500	55000	87.50
4. Plant protection									
(i) Rat control	Acres.	20000	1278	4265	4316	11000	11000	26850	100.00
(ii) Other pests & diseases	"	3000	112	1400	1118	1000	..	2630	[illegible]
(iii) Seed treatment	Maunds	60000	..	..	26000	15000	30000	56000	200.00
(iv) Grass hopper control	Acres	2000	4610	..	6566	556	550	17726	98.82
5. Fruit development									
(i) Plantation of new orchards	Acres	1000	200	200	100	100	200	700	200.00
2. Animal Husbandry									
1. Training of staff									
(i) Stipends to be given to candidates for Veterinary graduates Courses	Number	11	6	..	..	..	..	6	..
(ii) Stipends to be given for Stock-men training.	"	40	11	..	..	..	12	23	..
2. Key village scheme									
(i) Opening of A.I. Centres	"	14	1	..	2	1	1	3	100.00
(ii) Key villages	"	30	6	..	..	[illegible]	[illegible]	14	100.00
3. Goushala development Scheme									
(i) Intensive development of Goushalas	"	6	1	2	1	1	..	6	100.00
4. Opening of new veterinary hospitals, dispensaries									
(i) Veterinary hospitals	"	2	..	..	..	2	2	2	100.00
(ii) Dispensaries	"	6	..	..	2	..	..	4	..
5. Mass immunization scheme	+								
6. Mobile veterinary units	"	4	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
7. Opening of Goadan	"	4	..	..	..	1	..	..	..
8. Sheep & wool development scheme (i) Starting of sheep extension centres	"	11	..	..	5	6	6	11	100.00

+ The scheme is now running against regular budget.

Table 15 (Contd.)

S.No	Name of scheme/Item	Unit	Target 1956-61	Achievement during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target for 1959-60	Achievement during 1959-60	Achievement till the end of 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
9.	Poultry development scheme									
	Starting of poultry extension centres	Number	4	..	2	1	..	..	3	..
10.	Organisation of cattle shows	,,	5	..	..	1	1	1	2	100.00
			3.	Cooperation						
1.	Large sized societies									
	(i) Contribution towards share capital to large sized societies	Number	25	..	5	1	—(4)	—(4)	—(6)	100.00
	(ii) Increase in membership	,,	25000	1669	3744	3853	5000	3900	13166	78.00
	(iii) Construction of godowns	,,	10	..	2	3	..	..	5	..
	(iv) Coverage of villages by co-operative societies	Percentage	80	..	..	..	..	..	78	..
2.	Central Banks									
	(i) Amalgamation of Banking Unions	Number	5	..	..	4	1	1	5	100.00
	(ii) Establishment of branches of Ajmer State Bank	,,	8	..	1	5	2	2	8	100.00
3.	Primary land mortgage banks									
	(i) Reorganisation of land mortgage societies	,,			1	1	..	..	2	..
4.	Marketing societies									
	Organisation of marketing societies	,,	6	2	1	1	2	2	6	100.00
5.	Construction of godowns for small sized societies	,,	..	..	..	..	5	4	4 (Under const.)	80.00
6.	Revitalisation of small sized societies	,,	300	20	15	60	70	70	165	100.00
7.	Organisation of Supervising Union	,,	..	..	..	..	6	6	6	100.00

8. Organisation of Joint Co-operative farming Societies									
(i) Rs 10,000/- as subsidy	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	100.00
(ii) Rs. 1000/- as subsidy	..	..	..	..	..	5	5	5	100.00
9. Organisation of small sized societies	..	..	..	..	16	30	42	58	140.00

4. Forests & Soil Conservation

1. Soil Conservation									
(i) Plantation in hilly areas	Acres	1300	200	300	400	300	300	1200	100.00
(ii) Road side plantation	Miles	20	5	5	5	5	5	20	100.00
2. Regeneration of degraded forests & extension of forests.	Acres	2400	200	200	400	400	400	1200	100.00
3. Nurseries									
(i) Extension of existing nursery	Number	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
(ii) New nursery	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
4. Training of Staff									
(i) Training of rangers	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
(ii) Training of foresters	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
(iii) Training of existing rangers	..	3	3	..	..	..	..	3	..
5. Communications									
(i) Construction of approach roads	Miles	25	5	5	5	5	5	20	100.00
6. Buildings	Number	26	..	4	2	6	6	12	100.00

II. INDUSTRIES AND MINING

Industries.

1. Production-cum-Training Centres									
(i) Blacksmithy centres	Number	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
(ii) Carpentary centres	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
(iii) Leather footwear centres	..	2	..	2	..	..	..	2	..
2. Small Industries Production Centres									
(i) Cutlery centre	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..
(ii) Leather footwear	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	1	..

Table 15 (Contd.)

S.No.	Name of scheme/Item	Unit	Target 1956-61	Achievement during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target for 1959-60	Achievement during 1959-60	Achievement till the end of 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(iii) Electrical appliances	Number	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3.	Peripatetic training centres									
	(i) Carpentary centre	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(ii) Wooden toy centre	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(iii) Handloom centre	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
	(iv) Mechanical centre	..	1	1	..	..	..		1	..
	(v) Durri & niwar	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	..
4.	Establishment of handicrafts emporium	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
5.	Industrial estate (Provision of sheds)	..	30	..	..	15	15	15	30(15 under construction)	100.00
	III. ROADS									
1.	Construction of new roads and improvement of existing roads	Miles	283.25	61	50	62	63	59	232	93.65
	IV. SOCIAL SERVICES									
	1. Education									
1.	Senior basic education in rural areas, Raising of junior basic schools, Conversion of middle school into senior basic.	Number	32	22	4	5	14	14	45	100.00
2.	Improvement in the teaching of core subjects:— Improvement in the existing schools	..	15	3	3	3	4	4	13	100.00
3.	Improvement in the teaching of Science (In existing High Schools)	..	5	1	4	4	4	4	13	100.00

4. Refresher courses (Organising Seminars)	..	15	..	3	2	2	3	8	150.00
5. Conversion of high schools into multipurpose schools, & higher secondary schools	..	24	5	3	3	6	5	16	83.33
6. Establishment of polytechnic for imparting 3 years diploma courses in civil engineering	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
7. Improvement of library facilities									
(a) In Schools libraries	..	14	6	2	2	4	4	14	100.00
(b) In Municipal libraries	..	6	..	1	1	1	1	3	100.00
(c) In Private libraries	..	10	..	..	2	1	1	3	100.00
8. Grant in aid to aided institutions									
(a) Primary schools	..	30	..	6	..	N.A.	..	6	..
(b) Middle schools	..	10	..	6	..	N.A.	..	6	..
(c) High schools	..	10	..	2	..	N.A.	..	2	..
9. Establishment of teachers of training, college at Ajmer (For B.Ed.)	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	1	..
10. Aid to secondary schools for equipment	..	Not fixed	..	..	13	23	23	36	100.00
2. Medical and Public Health.									
1. Additional beds in eye ward in Victoria hospital Ajmer.	Number	25	..	*	$	@	†	†	—
2. Extension of nurses hostel Ajmer		Work completed				Not fixed			
(i) Extension of main building	..	8	2	6	..		..	6	..
(ii) Construction of staff quarters	..	10	..	..	9	..	..	9	..
3. Staff quarters in victoria hospital Ajmer	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Isolation block with 20 Beds	..								
5. Extension of civil hospital Beawar									
(i) Addition of beds	..	41	..	..	..	41	..	..	..
(ii) Construction of quarters	..	11	..	..	..	Not known	..	..	..

* Work started. $ Work in progress. @ Work to be completed. † Construction work completed.

Table 15 (Contd.)

S.No.	Name of Scheme/Item	Unit	Target 1956-61	Achievement during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target for 1959-60	Achievement during 1959-60	Achievement till the end of 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		9	10	11
6.	Construction of staff quarters at Beawar hospital	Number	14	..	10	..	Not fixed	..	10	..
7.	Upgrading of Kekri hosipt-l									
	(i) Addition of beds	..	20	..	..	..	20	..	..	..
	(ii) Construction of staff quarters	..	8			..	8	..	..	..
8.	Primary health centres									
	(i) Opening of health centres	..	8	..	2	..	2%	..	2	..
	(ii) Construction of staff quarters	..	40	..	10	..	10	..	10	..
9.	Upgrading of K.G.V. maternity home, Ajmer									
	(i) Addition of beds	..	45	..	..	*	%	%	%	..
	(ii) Construction of staff quarters	..	26	..	..	*	%	%	%	..
10.	Children's wing (Provision of beds)	..	25	..	..	*	+	//	//	..
	3. Labour and Labour Welfare									
1.	Opening of labour welfare centre	..	4	2	2	..	..	..	4*	..
2.	Technical training scheme:									
	Providing additional seats for training in various trades.	..	240	112	..	52	60	76	240	126.67

4. Welfare of Backward Classes & Social Welfare.

A. Welfare of backward classes									
(a) Welfare of Scheduled Tribes									
1. Education									
(i) Award of scholarship to students	"	4650	396	278	181	700	N.A.	855	..
(ii) Aid for boarding houses to students	"	80	95	4	..	10+	..	18	..
(iii) Aid to voluntary agencies	"	..	..	1	*	*	*	1	..
2. Agriculture									
(i) Subsidy for bullocks to cultivator	"	250	59	160	244	120	N.A.	463	..
(ii) Subsidy for sheep	No. grantees	230	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iii) Subsidy for poultry development	"	125	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
(iv) Subsidy for agricultural tools & implements	"	150	..	..	..	25	N.A.	..	..
3. Co-operation									
(i) Aid to co-operative societies	No. of societies	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Irrigation									
(i) Subsidy for agricultural wells	No. of wells	145	20	53	113	60	N.A.	100	..
5. Cottage industries									
(i) Establishing of technical training centres	No. of trades	4	4	..	..	..	..	4	..
6. Medical									
(i) Reservation of T. B. beds	Number	2	1	..	..	1	1	2	100.00
7. Aid for better housing	"	500	100	170	163	100	N.A.	433	..

* Work started % Work in progress //Construction work completed + Work to be completed. N.A. Not Available.

Table 15 (Concld.)

S.No.	Name of Scheme/Item	Unit	Target 1956-61	Achievement during 1956-57	1957-58	1958-59	Target for 1959-60	Achievement during 1959-60	Achievement till the end of 1959-60	Percentage of Col. 9 to 8.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
	(b) Welfare of other backward classes									
	1. Education									
	(i) Award of scholarships to students	Number	1780	125	451	739	220	320	1635	145.45
	(ii) Opening of nursery schools	,,	5	..	1	=	5	4	5	80.00
	2. Agriculture									
	(i) Subsidy for pair of bullocks	No. of families	200	..	40	40	40	N.A.	80	..
	3. Aid for promotion of cottage industries	No. of Grantees	660	..	32	40	Not fixed	1	73	..
	4. Aid for better housing	No. of families.	198	26	60	42	24	N.A.	128	..
	(c) Welfare of scheduled castes									
	1. Education									
	(i) Award of scholarships to students	Number	2250	402	618	1366	550	..	2386	..
	(ii) Opening of hostels	,,	1	..	..	1	..	..	1=	..
	(iii) Aid for boarding house	No. of students	20	10	4	..	..	..	14	..
	(iv) Opening of nursery schools	Number	5	..	1=	=	3	2	3=	66.67
	(v) Opening of community centres	,,	5	5	..	=	=	=	5=	..
	2. Subsidy for drinking water wells	,,	50	10	10	36	8	N.A.	56	..

3. Cottage Industry										
(i) Opening of technical centres	"	1	1	—	—	..	—	1 —	..	
(ii) Aid for promotion of cottage industries	No. of grantees	20	..	..	12	Not fixed	12	24	..	
(iii) Sewing machines to widows	Number	60	12	17	..	20	29	58	145.00	
4. Medical										
(i) Reservation of T.B. beds	"	4	4	—	—	..	—	4	..	
5. Aid for better housing	No. of families	25	..	..	..	10	10	10	100.00	
6. Aid for voluntary agencies	No. of agencies.	..	4	—	—	Not fixed	—	—	100.00	
(d) *Welfare of denotified tribes*										
1. Education										
(i) Award of scholarships of students	Number	625	125	140	87	60	N.A.	352	..	
(ii) Opening of nursery schools	"	6	6	—	—	..	—	6 —	..	
(iii) Community centres	"	3	3	—	—	..	—	3 —	..	
2. Agriculture										
(i) Subsidy for pair of bullocks	No. of families.	60	18	12	9	12	N.A.	39	..	
3. Establishment of training	Number	2	2	—	—	..	—	2 —	..	
4. Aid for better housing	No. of families	200	22	40	27	30	..	89	..	
5. Aid to voluntary agencies	Number	..	..	1	—	Not fixed	—	1	..	
B. Social Welfare										
Social and moral hygiene and aftercare services.										
(i) Aftercare home for women	"	1	..	1	1	..	..	1 —	..	
(ii) District shelter	"	1	..	..	..	..	..	1 —	..	

— Continuing.

Allotment and Expenditure on Buildings 1959-60

Table 16 (*Rs. in lakhs*)

Sector/Scheme	Sanctioned cost	1959-60 Allotment	1959-60 Expenditure	Percentage of col. 4 to 3
1	2	3	4	5
I Agriculture	**63.26**	**24.43**	**15.76**	**64.51**
1. Seed stores & farms	34.67	11.96	8.68	72.58
2. Sheds for implements	6.18	1.34	1.10	91.79
3. Laboratories	4.63	3.50	2.43	69.43
4. Hostel buildings including additions and alterations	6.80	4.88	2.56	52.46
5. Residential cum office quarters and labour quarters	10.98	2.75	0.99	36.00
II Animal Husbandry	**14.61**	**10.30**	**6.90**	**66.99**
1. Buildings for dairy farms	1.67	1.17	1.09	93.16
2. Buildings for poultry farms	2.52	1.49	1.24	83.22
3. Buildings for veterinary hospitals	1.00	0.27	0.55	203.70
4. Buildings for shearing sheds (sheep)	1.89	0.96	0.58	60.42
5. Building for sheep breeding farms	1.86	0.71	0.66	92.69
6. Buildings for cattle breeding farms	..	..	0.10	..
7. Buildings for research in sheep and wool	0.61	0.37	0.40	108.11
8. Buildings veterinary college, Bikaner	4.67	1.37	1.58	115.33
9. Building for miscellaneous items	0.39	3.96	0.70	18.13
III Co-operation	**0.24**	**0.10**	**0.03**	**30.00**
Godowns for large sized societies	0.24	0.10	0.03	30.00
IV C.D. & N.E.S.	**44.97**	**23.66***	**23.11**	**97.68**
1. I Stage Blocks	25.86	14.16	16.11	113.77
(i) Quarters	20.36	11.30	12.32	109.03
(ii) Office buildings	5.50	2.86	3.79	132.52
2. II Stage Blocks	15.25	8.06	5.06	62.78
(i) Quarters	10.71	5.22	4.01	76.82
(ii) Office buildings	4.54	2.84	1.05	36.97
3. C.D. Blocks	3.86	1.44	1.94	134.72
(i) Quarters	3.04	1.28	1.60	125.00
(ii) Office buildings	0.82	0.16	0.34	212.50

* Including Rs. 6.68 lakhs as probable savings.

Table 16 (Concl'd.)

1	2	3	4	5
V. Industries	**45.50**	**13.50**	**11.23**	**83.93**
1. Construction of industrial estate sheds	45.50	13.50	11.23	83.93
VI Education	**116.76**	**26.12@**	**48.68**	**135.54**
I. School buildings				
1. Primary	1.40	1.03	0.43	41.75
2. Secondary (Including middle schools)	31.39	5.32	19.90	96.26
3. University	46.71	11.55	16.88	146.15
4. Technical	26.27	4.63	5.20	112.31
5. Miscellaneous	1.63	0.15	1.12	746.67
II Hostel buildings	9.36	3.50	5.15	147.14
VII Medical & Health	**113.21**	**31.74**	**28.89**	**91.02**
1. Hospital & sanatorium buildings	84.13	22.68	18.28	80.60
2. Dispensaries	4.50	1.25	1.06	84.80
3. Primary health centres	9.01	3.73	3.27	87.67
4. Residential buildings	7.92	0.59	2.32	393.22
5. College buildings	4.65	3.22	3.14	97.52
6. Hostel buildings	3.00	0.27	0.82	303.70
VIII Housing	**93.50**	**20.00**	**5.31**	**26.55**
Industrial housing	93.50	20.00	5.31	26.55
IX Labour	**13.91**	**8.55&&**	**0.39&&**	**4.56**
1. Labour welfare centre buildings	2.70	1.43	0.12	8.39
2. Technical training centres	11.21	7.12	0.27	3.79
X Social Welfare	**0.60**	**0.40**	**0.43**	**107.50**
1. Hostels for scheduled tribes, scheduled castes & backward classes	0.45	0.31	0.31	100.00
2. Construction of dispensary buildings for scheduled tribes area	0.15	0.09	0.12	133.33
XI Tourism	**13.34**	**1.67‡**	**2.15‡**	**128.08**
Construction of rest houses	13.34	1.67	2.15	128.08
XII. Mandies	**56.00**	**20.50‡‡**	**18.90**	**54.50**
1. (a) Road works in mandies	46.93	16.42	9.21	56.09
(b) Buildings	3.07	3.10	1.69	54.52
XIII Others	**19.30**	**9.90&**	**8.30**	**83.84**
1. Construction of Administrative building at Ajmer	19.30	9.90	8.30	83.84
TOTAL	589.20	190.43	162.18	85.16

&& Excludes Rs. 11.83 lakhs as allotment and Rs. 0.68 lakhs as exp. being central share.
‡‡ Schemewise total comes to Rs. 19.52 lakhs although budget allotment is Rs. 20.00 lakhs.
‡ Excludes Rs. 0.67 lakh as allotment and Rs. 0.78 lakh as exp. being central share.
& Revised.
@ Excludes Rs. 8.80 lakhs being the allotment outside Plan ceiling.

Table 17

Land Utilisation in Rajasthan

(Thousand Acres)

Year ending June	Total Geographical area according to village papers	Classification of area: Forest	Not available for cultivation	Other uncultivated land excluding current fallows	Fallow land	Net area sown	Total cropped area	Area sown more than once.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1952	84709	2864	22191	22247	14394	23013	24105	1092
1953	84709	2983	21149	22397	12486	25694	27031	1337
1954	84709	3320	18426	21879	14222	26862	28242	1380
1955	84448	3433	16535	21794	15182	27324	29505	2181
1956	84406	3481	16143	21758	14721	28303	31006	2703
1957	84449	3553	14832	21626	13736	30702	33880	3178
1958	84281	3863	14916	21576	15020	29908	31984	2078

Table 18

Net irrigated area by sources in Rajasthan

(Thousand Acres)

Year ending June	Canals	Tanks	Wells	Other sources	TOTAL
1	2	3	4	5	6
1952	554	203	1689	42	2488
1953	582	261	2107	112	3172
1954	594	272	1956	34	2856
1955	621	359	2039	37	3056
1956	702	440	2154	39	3335
1957	690	463	2238	94	3490
1958	778	550	2225	19	3572

Gross irrigated area under crops in Rajasthan

Table 19 (Thousand Acres)

Year ending June.	Food crops	Cotton	Sugarcane	Others	Total	Area irrigated more than once
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1952	2255	243	62	333	2893	405
1953	3212	204	43	350	3809	637
1954	2795	252	43	330	3420	567
1955	2826	265	51	583	3725	669
1956	2984	301	60	592	3937	602
1957	3259	328	76	420	4183	693
1958	3378	394	78	420	4270	698

Area under crops in Rajasthan

Table 20 (*Thousand Acres*)

Crops	Revised estimates of area under crops for the year ending June 1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	Final estimates of area under crops for the year ending June, 1960
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Food Crops							
(i) Cereals							
Bajra ..	8591	7995	8948	9303	9575	9936	9761
Jowar ..	2727	2731	2863	2109	2607	2729	2618
Wheat ..	1975	2229	2403	3347	2638	2822	2965
Maize ..	1309	1329	1335	1238	1449	1434	1496
Barley ..	1214	1401	1372	1447	1253	1325	1417
Small millets ..	289	234	193	185	174	208	168
Rice ..	169	157	169	230	169	195	247
(ii) Pulses							
Gram ..	1843	2940	3235	3813	3061	3927	4308
Tur ..	19	35	30	44	45	45	84
Other Rabi ..	17	22	26	29	33	46	42
Other Karif ..	3130	2986	4101	4897	4254	4139	4533
(iii) Other Food Crops							
Sugarcane ..	44	54	65	83	84	49	69
Chillies ..	44	65	41	53	57	49	61
Potato ..	2	3	3	3	4	3*	3II
Ginger † ..	121	127	167	194	152	126	146
B. Non-Food Crops							
(i) Oil Seeds							
Sesamum ..	1148	1329	962	1183	1095	1212	1287
Rape and mustard	284	526	619	657	855	744	517
Linseed ..	161	172	294	376	240	294	298
Groundnut ..	67	128	106	169	173	167	212
Castorseed ..	2	2	4	4	4	3	4
(ii) Others							
Cotton ..	427	522	604	550	581	619	586
Tobacco ..	19	13	17	17	9	14*	14III

† Figures in acres.
III Third forecast.
II Second forecast
* Final

Production of crops in Rajasthan

Table 21 (Thousand Tons)

Crops	Revised estimates of production of crops for year ending June						Final estimate of production of crops for the year ending June, 1960
	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
A. Food crops							
(i) Cereals							
Bajra ..	1083	499	777	537	793	975	972
Jowar ..	394	484	220	212	319	336	315
Wheat ..	565	849	907	1315	827	1030	1007
Maize ..	640	564	524	324	556	533	513
Barley ..	526	607	580	710	512	596	637
Small millets ..	65	38	27	29	18	36	30
Rice ..	80	78	86	86	22	85	114
(ii) Pulses							
Gram ..	301	612	707	1171	578	1139	773
Tur ..	2	4	4	6	6	4	7
Other Rabi Pulses	3	4	5	5	6	8	11
Other Kharif Pulses	200	202	338	379	303	351	347
(iii) Other Food Crops							
Sugarcane ..	406	485	453	679	725	417	595
Chillies ..	9	14	9	1	12	11	14
Potato ..	3	5	4	4	4	42	III
Ginger % ..	80	80	100	113	76	77	86
B. Non-Food Crops							
(i) Oil Seeds							
Sesamum ..	104	108	74	91	53	114	62
Rape & mustard ..	33	85	97	110	116	80	56
Linseed ..	26	30	44	44	20	27	25
Ground nut ..	15	39	36	38	37	46	54
Caster seed % ..	254	343	618	592	794	487	528
(ii) Others							
Cotton X ..	121	124	184	168	216	145	147
Tobacco ..	5	3	4	4	2	35	III

% Figures in tons.
X In thousand bales.
II Second forecast.
I Final forecast.
III Third forecast

Table 22

Targets and achievements of food production
Rajasthan, 1959-60

Name of the scheme	Construction/Extension			Area benefitted (Lakh Acres)		Additional Production ('000 tons)	
	Unit	Targets	Achievement	Target	Achievements	Target	Achievements
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1. Major and medium irrigation	Lakh acres	N.A.	N.A.	2.22	2.22	44.40	44.40
2. Minor irrigation							
(i) Construction and repairs of tanks	Number	192	112	0.02	0.01	0.38	0.22
(ii) Construction of wells	"	960	960	0.03	0.03	0.58	0.57
(iii) Deepening of wells	"	4500	4160	0.04	0.04	0.90	0.83
(iv) Construction and improvement of dams and canals	"	..	..	0.61	0.61	12.16	12.16
(v) Boring of tube wells	"	8	22	0.01	0.02	0.16	0.44
3. Agricultural machinery							
(i) Installation of pumping sets	"	160	94	0.005	0.003	0.09	0.06
(ii) Installation of persian wheels	"	320	160	0.003	0.002	0.06	0.03
4. Land improvement	Lakh acres	..	..	6.16	7.21	37.76	42.31
5. Seed distribution	"	54.40	37.25	54.40	37.25	41.82	38.63
6. Manures and fertilisers							
(i) Nitrogenous fertilisers	Tons	9300	9600	2.40	2.40	3.70	7.52
(ii) Super phosphate	"	3000	3000	0.75	0.75	2.06	3.15
(iii) Compost	"	900000	900000	2.70	2.70	12.00	12.00
(iv) Green manure	Lakh acres			0.80	1.00	6.50	5.12
(v) Urea	Tons	1600	1600	0.80	0.80	3.20	2.96
7. General improvement in agricultural practices including plant protection measures	..	..	..	18.00	14.46	79.55	66.25
8. C.D. & N.E.S. Block	Number	7066	7066	0.21	0.21	4.24	4.24
TOTAL				[illegible]	80.71	249.16	241.89

Table 22

Targets and achievements under sugarcane development scheme Rajasthan 1959-60

Item of development	Targets			Achievements	
	Area to be Benefitted (Lakh acres)	Additional production (Lakh tons)	Yardstick assumed	Area benefitted (Lakh acres)	Additional production (Lakh tons)
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Major irrigation	N.F.	N.F.	10 tons per acre	0.056	0.56
2. Minor irrigation	"	"	10 tons per acre	0.022	0.22
3. Manure and fertilizers					
(a) Fertilizer	"	"	1.5 tons per acre	0.10	0.07
(b) Compost	"	"	10 Mds. per acre	0.03	0.01
4. Plant protection	"	"	50 Mds. per acre	0.06	0.01
5. Extension in area	"	"	-do-	0.35	0.09
6. Improved tools	"	"	3 tons per acre	0.05	0.15
TOTAL	N.F.	N.F.		0.569	1.10

N.F. Not fixed

Targets and achievements under cotton development scheme

Rajasthan 1959-60

Table 24

Name of development	Targets		Achievements	
	Area to be benefitted (Lakh acres)	Additional production (Lakh bales)	Area benefitted (Lakh acres) (Gross)	Additional production (Lakh bales) (Gross)
1	2	3	4	5
1. Major and minor irrigation	1.08	0.22	0.31	0.20
2. Fertilisers and manures	0.54	0.08	0.16	0.01
3. Improved seeds	3.07	0.15	2.09	0.12
4. Inter cropping	0.25	0.02	0.10	0.002
5. Other improved cultural practices	0.25	0.02	2.54	0.25
6. Plant protection measures	0.25	0.02	0.11	0.001
TOTAL	5.44	0.51	5.33	0.583

Table 25

Co-operative Movement
Rajasthan

Particulars	Unit	During the year ending June 1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Co-operative societies	Number	5123	5532	6672	8077	9082	10531	12364
Membership	"	184001	190554	206144	274718	343583	453271	599679
Share capital	Rupees.	5308301	6260539	7250168	9843920	14876008	22440996	32210447
Working capital	"	36565239	39070205	47351655	63577914	85995180	122774278	178371267
Loans advanced	"	16080706	16595844	20525064	33691378	44017127	77011596	103066958
Recoveries made	"	14693301	14823584	15987163	25505546	34269760	52670685	78210772
Loans due	"	17941035	20171284	24894170	34316698	41911956	65978362	92878355
Purchases	"	7121521	3657536	4475854	6511131	9523479	9326286	24587404
Sales	"	7490548	4000736	4913487	6207305	8682518	11547777	26233859

Table 26

Number and Membership of Co-operative Institutions by type
Rajasthan

Type of Societies	As on 30th June													
	1953		1954		1955		1956		1957		1958		1959	
	Societies	Membership	Societies	Membership	Societies	Membership	Societies	Membership	Societies	Membership	Societies	Membership	Societies	Membership
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
1. State co-operative bank	1	851	2	1398	2	1476	2	1615	1*	334	1	337	1	292
2. Central financial institutions	21	5894	21	6676	19	7213	19	8496	24	11353	29	12369	27	13226
3. Central non-credit societies	51	2810	53	3658	56	3865	61	4136	60	3620	70	6163	85	9666
4. Agricultural credit societies	2323	47680	2517	53442	3891	95223	4821	132231	5452	182508	6170	277299	7244	362735
5. Agriculture non-credit societies	685	23434	824	25551	343	10510	372	9608	489	14241	518	15153	606	16699
6. Central land mortgage banks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	749	2	912	2	532
7. Primary land mortgage banks	22	1802	22	1816	22	1861	22	1868	23	1899	23	2159	24	2833
8. Non-agricultural credit societies	278	25742	265	25334	257	25733	280	27724	271	27237	282	31766	279	38175
9. Non-agricultural-non-credit societies	1163	75782	1160	72679	1383	60263	1802	89040	2048	90869	2620	105932	3080	129143
10. Societies under liquidation	579	..	662	..	699	..	698	..	705	10614	768	N.A.	989	23955
11. Supervisory unions & co-operative institutes	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	134	44	985	22	2111
12. State non-credit societies	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24	4	196	5	312
GRAND TOTAL	5123	184001	5532	190554	6672	206144	8077	274718	9082	343583	10531	453271	12364	599679

* State Co-operative Bank of Ajmer has been converted into Central Co-operative Bank and therefore only one State bank remains now.
N. A.:—Not available

Irrigation works under Second Five Year Plan
Rajasthan

Table 27

Districts	Name of the work	Estimated Cost. (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure during 1956-59 (Rs. lakhs)	Allotment 1959-60 (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure 1959-60 (Rs. lakhs)	Area Irrigated ('000 acres) On completion	Area Irrigated ('000 acres) during 1959-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
I. Multipurpose Scheme							
Ganganagar	Bhakra Nangal	2275.00	497.62	115.02	83.47	570.00	244.00
	(i) Works in Rajasthan	447.39	76.00	4.00	6.45		
	(ii) Share of common works	1827.61	421.62	111.02	77.02		
Kota & Bundi	Chambal Project	3414.25	769.36	215.02	152.43	700.00	..
	(i) Kota Barrage	382.55					
	(ii) Right Main Canal	1046.09	766.40	210.00	150.30	555.00	..
	(iii) Left Main Canal	219.44					
	(iv) Rana Pratap Sagar Dam	1766.17	2.96	5.10	2.13	150.00	..
II. Major medium works							
Alwar	Sabi	25.00	..	..	..	46,00	..
Ajmer	Narain Sagar	38.13	0.13	6.49	6.85	8.00	..
	Other works	50.00	..	..	..	N.A.	..
Banswara	Mahi	315.76	..	10.00	1.82	70.00	..
	Surwania	4.47	3.94	0.50	0.59	4.20	..
Bharatpur	Parbati	87.10	24.47	8.26	8.58	37.00	3.50
	Bharatpur Feeder	14.76	0.06	6.00	2.63	18.00	..
	Gurgaon Canal	95.00	..	7.00	..	N.A.	..
Bhilwara	Meja	95.00	23.10	0.10	0.48	37.00	12.55
	Nahar Sagar	1.94	1.16	..	..	1.20	3.90
	Ummed Sagar	1.80	0.97	..	..	1.70	4.36
	Banas	480.00	..	..	..	225.00	..

	Sareri	33.42	18.48	0.50	1.81	19.50	11.50
	Arwar	34.82	17.19	2.50	4.31	20.30	2.33
	Deoria	3.80	2.73	0.01	0.05	2.20	0.05
	Atwara	4.23	4.94	0.07	0.02	3.20	0.13
Bundi	Gudha	42.35	21.06	2.60	1.96	36.70	7.00
	Bundi Ka Gothera	9.68	2.86	3.03	0.27	..	..
	Paibalapur	6.92	0.10	0.20	0.19	9.10	3.00
						4.80	2.00
Chittorgarh	Wagan	64.95	..	..	..	20.90	—
	Gambheri	44.23	19.08	0.10	1.31	33.30	6.87
	Godala	3.08	2.11	0.25	0.03	1.90	
Dungarpur	Lodisar Ka Naka	14.29	8.90	3.05	1.25	6.94	..
Jaipur	Morel	41.00	5.92	1.05	0.18	34.00	4.46
Jalore	Bankli	9.80	1.30	†	0.08	9.20	10.00
	Khari Storage	30.00	...	0.10	..	8.00	5.50
	Bandi	26.00	..	—	..	8.00	..
Jhalawar	Sawan Bhaden	11.00	0.01	..	—	10.00	..
	Bhimsagar	18.19	3.41	1.00	1.51	16.00	..
Kota	Ainia	35.45	0.22	8.02	8.42	11.80	..
	Parwan	11.20	6.67	12.37	1.02	30.00	..
	Kali Sindh	13.92	10.27	3.08	3.38	30.00	..
Pali	Girinanda	3.94	5.87	5.05	0.23	4.00	0.19
	Jawai	300.00	15.83	0.10	(—)0.11	48.00	24.81
	Hemawas	5.45	0.41	1.30	0.23	5.50	11.78
Sawai Madhopur	Kalisil	16.00	4.52	†	0.36	14.00	3.00
	Juggar	19.50	0.87	2.06	0.10	9.00	4.50
	Nindar	4.61	0.51	1.05	..	2.50	0.60
	Surwal	6.61	2.25	..	0.61	5.50	1.00
Sirohi	Bhula	4.23	(—)0.15	1.00	..	1.40	0.83
	Ora	14.96	7.31	..	0.08	8.90	2.54
	West Banas	48.75	0.50	0.05	3.57	13.30	..
Tonk	Sukli	18.00	..	15.00	..	8.00	..
	Galwa	20.82	7.78	..	5.69	16.60	..
	Mashi	22.39	13.74	11.80	3.04	12.80	..

† To be met out of savings of other projects.

Irrigation works under Second Five Year Plan
Rajasthan

Table 27 (Concld.)

Districts	Name of the work	Estimated Cost. (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure during 1956-59 (Rs. lakhs)	Allotment 1959-60 (Rs. lakhs)	Expenditure 1959-60 (Rs. lakhs)	Area irrigated ('000 acres) On completion	Area irrigated ('000 acres) during 1959-60
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Udaipur	Jakham	117.00	2.47	5.24	4.25	53.00	..
	Berach Badgaon	63.77	0.04	10.00	0.12	18.29	..
	Berach Vallabhnagar	49.47	..	10.00	0.06	14.00	..
	Khari Feeder	20.00	..	2.00	..	8.00	..
	Kantri	1.45	0.08	..	..	0.90	1.40
	Khari	30.41	20.13	0.10	1.03	26.10	4.12
	Namona Canal	30.82	29.09	3.02	3.24	13.00	5.47
	Kala Bhata	2.57	0.10	..	..	1.60	0.32
	Bagolia	11.90	2.35	..	..	6.68	2.14
III. Survey & Investigation		13.25	9.74	8.87	3.65	..	..
IV. Minor Irrigation Works		276.30	86.68	60.00	47.59	212.00	200.00
	TOTAL	8422.76	1656.18	554.63	380.49*	2498.87	684.78

* Including Rs. 20.00 lakhs transferred to Panchayat Samitis in minor irrigation and Rs. 18.40 lakhs of *pro rata* charges.

Electricity Generation
Rajasthan
1959

Table 28

S.No.	Particulars	Thousand Kwh.
1	2	3
1.	Electricity generated	
	(i) Steam or Gas	66218
	(ii) Diesel	34276
2.	Electricity purchased from non-electric utilities	187
3.	Total electricity generated and purchased	100681
4.	Electricity sold to ultimate consumers	78655
5.	Electricity sold as percentage of electricity generated and purchased	78.1%

Electricity Consumption
Rajasthan
1959

Table 29

S.No.	Classification of ultimate consumers	Thousand Kwh.
1	2	3
1.	Domestic or residential	
	(i) Heating and small power	1668
	(ii) Lights and fans	16014
2.	Commercial	
	(i) Heating and small power	2702
	(ii) Lights and fans	9062
3.	Industrial	
	(i) Low and medium voltage	21516
	(ii) High voltage	1743
4.	Public lighting	3771
5.	Irrigation and agricultural de-watering	2156
6.	Public water works and sewage pumping	20023

Statement showing percentage distribution of generated power for different uses

Table 30

Item/Year	1956	1957	1958	1959
1	2	3	4	5
1. Domestic or residential	16.91	19.74	20.64	22.48
2. Commercial	17.28	15.63	15.93	14.96
3. Industrial	35.27	33.45	29.56	29.57
4. Public lighting	4.55	4.80	4.78	4.79
5. Public water works and sewage pumping	22.67	23.06	26.38	25.45
6. Irrigation and agricultural de-watering	3.32	3.32	2.71	2.75
TOTAL	100.00	100.00	100.00	100.00

Industrial Production

Rajasthan

Table 31

Item	Unit	Production 1958	Production 1959
1	2	3	4
1. Cloth	Lakh lbs.	154.4	142.2
	Lakh yards	537.4	517.7
2. Yarn	Lakh lbs.	335.2	298.0
3. Cement	Lakh tons	7.7	9.2
4. Glass	Tons	683	828
5. Sodium Sulphate *	Lakh mds.	1.1	N.A.
6. Salt	Lakh tons	7.1	3.0
7. Sugar *	'000 tons	7.1	12.1
8. Foreign Spirit * (I.M.F.L.)	'000 B. Gals.	47.5@	56.7
9. Rectified Spirit *	'000 B. Gals.	185.7@	210.6
10. Denatured Spirit *	'000 B. Gals.	12.4@	16.3
11. Country Spirit *	'000 L.P. Gals.	447.1@	392.8
12. Electric meters	'000 Number	87.9	100.5

* Data for sodium sulphate and intoxicants relate to the financial year 1957-58 and 1958-59 respectively and that for sugar to the year ending June, 1958 and June, 1959 respectively.

@ Revised.

Mineral Production

Table 32 ('000 Tons)

Minerals	1956	1957	1958	1959*
1	2	3	4	5
A. Coal (Lignite)	25.62	17.55	12.34	24.43
B. Metallic minerals				
(a) Ferrous				
1. Iron ore	128.39	99.35	106.31	84.29
2. Manganese ore	6.20	13.47	8.05	5.83
(b) Non-Ferrous				
1. Lead (Concentrate)	3.90	4.85	5.26	7.33
2. Zinc (Concentrate)	6.88	7.47	7.27	10.64
3. Baryl	..	..	..	0.04
C. Non-metallic minerals				
1. Asbestos	0.43	0.69	0.48	1.14
2. Barytes	0.20	1.11	1.81	0.06
3. Bentonite	0.30	2.03	3.22	3.05
4. Calcite	1.10	2.35	1.19	5.86
5. Dolomite	..	..	..	5.98
6. Emerald@	0.09	0.13	0.10	0.05
7. Felspar	..	6.08	7.37	5.99
8. Fuller's earth	6.03	6.01	7.19	6.00
9. Garnet	..	..	..	0.36
10. Glass sand	24.43	20.40	15.30	16.67
11. Graphite	..	..	..	0.05
12. Gypsum	797.77	851.13	717.65	741.63
13. Kyanite	0.18	0.46	..	0.05
14 Mica (Cwt)	40.57	24.86	25.60	90.80
15. Quartz	..	2.86	4.09	5.36
16. Selenite	3.36	3.51	8.50	0.01
17. Soap Stone	37.18	26.23	42.26	52.79
18. Yellow ochre	..	..	..	0.03
19. White clay	..	..	..	1.05
D. Building materials				
1. Bricks earth	N.A.	77.00	23.23	486.79
2. Building stone	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	502.97
3. Dimensional stone	730.50	1038.59	1018.26	2142.69
4. Kankar, Bajri, Mohrum	N.A.	1801.00	1314.91	1801.17
5. Khanda, Githi	..	..	..	83.47
6. Limestone (for cement making)	868.81	1059.62	1106.53	2747.06
7. Lime stone (for lime making)	49.03	91.40	116.78	317.46
8. Marble	20.20	23.57	39.13	28.97
9. Masorry stone	728.70	1500.00	2213.40	426.31
10. Mill stone	..	..	..	4.79
11. Ordinary clay	N.A.	4.57	7.00	4.28
12. Phyllites and Quartizities	N.A.	29.20	322.40	228.00
13. Sand stone	826.31	479.96	619.34	592.21
14. Slab stone	16.66	18.33	N.A.	N.A.

* Provisional.

@ Figures in lbs.

Road Mileage
Rajasthan
As on 31st March, 1959

Table 33

S.No.	District	Road Mileage					
		Cement concrete	Painted	Metalled	Gravelled	Fair Weather and dressed up tracks	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Ajmer	..	369	185	9	287	850
2.	Alwar	8	230	315	..	185	738
3.	Bharatpur	1	337	360	35	206	939
4.	Jaipur	..	380	178	..	124	682
5.	Jhunjhunu	1	17	121	..	99	238
6.	Sawai Madhopur	..	51	243	..	202	496
7.	Sikar	..	72	91	..	182	345
8.	Tonk	1	135	130	27	45	338
9.	Bikaner	..	137	93	52	219	501
10.	Churu	..	96	227	..	104	427
11.	Ganganagar	..	175	63	18	48	304
12.	Barmer	..	7	55	460	40	562
13.	Jaisalmer	1	64	65	113	174	417
14.	Jalore	..	3	33	97	150	283
15.	Jodhpur	..	299	78	519	133	1029
16.	Nagaur	..	79	42	681	43	845
17.	Pali	..	145	140	222	164	671
18.	Sirohi	..	74	135	11	141	361
19.	Bundi	2	81	133	..	285	501
20.	Jhalawar	4	81	233	2	284	604
21.	Kota	7	157	331	..	586	1081
22.	Banswara	..	15	95	37	171	318
23.	Bhilwara	..	71	142	22	363	598
24.	Chittorgarh	..	50	158	44	196	448
25.	Dungarpur	..	24	36	155	183	398
26.	Udaipur	..	303	215	684	696	1898
	TOTAL	25	3452	3947	3188	5260	15872

Roads works newly taken up during 1959-60

Table 34

	Work	District	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Total mileage to be constructed	Budget allotment (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure booked during 1959-60 (Rs. in lakhs)	Mileage constructed during 1959-60
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	B/T of roads from Beawar to Ramgarh via Sheopura Ghati	Ajmer	3.00	15	0.10	0.75	4
2.	M/R from Pisangan to Picholia	,,	1.80	16	0.10	0.05	..
3.	M/R from Arain to Teheri	,,	3.30	11	0.15	0.30	1
4.	M/R from Nasirabad to Mangliawas road near Bhawani Kheri to Bagsuri	,,	1.25	5	0.30	0.10	
5.	M/R From Patan in N.H.W. No. 8 mile 25 to Tilonia Rly. Station	,,	1.20	6	0.10	0.09	..
6.	M/R from Roopangarh to Panar	,,	1.20	4	0.20	0.16	1
7.	B/T of Sirishka Tehla Rajgarh Alwar	Alwar	5.50	30	0.50	1.27	7
8.	B/T of Gangapur lalsot road	Jaipur	0.96	5	0.10*	0.07	..
9.	M/R from Nadoti to Mahabirji	S. Madhopur	4.70	18	0.20	0.27	..
10.	B/T of road from Churu to Baberi	Churu	2.50	16	0.10	0.04	..
11.	B/T of road from Taranagar to Shawa	Churu	3.50	22	0.50	0.31	..
12.	Painting road from Chittorgarh to Anupgarh	Ganganagar	11.02	42	0.05*	0.05	..
13.	G/R From Pali to Noara via Bhadrajun	Jalore	1.80	16	0.40	0.21	2
14.	B/T From Sambhar to kuchamen	Nagaur	5.20	26	1.00	2.14	11
15.	G/R from Ramsin to Kalandi	Sirohi	1.46	12	0.04	0.59	4
16.	M/R from Swaroopganj to Khapan	Sirohi	3.50	10	0.40*	0.60	
17.	G/R from Sadri to Pindwara via Amlia	,,	1.00	9	0.02	0.35	3
18.	M/R From Kotri to Bhilwara	Bhilwara	3.80	12	0.10*	0.16	..
19.	Improvement of G/R from Salumber to Dharlwad	Udaipur	1.80	30	1.00	0.32	5
	TOTAL		58.49	313	5.26	7.83	42

*Revised budget estimates.

Road Works continuing from previous years and completed during the year 1959-60

Table 35

	Name of the work	District	Sanctioned cost (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure incurred till 1959-60 (Rs. in lakhs)	Total mileage constructed
	1	2	3	4	5
1.	Improving Govindgarh Alniawas Road (WBM) & Drainage	Ajmer	1.04	0.92	2
2.	Improving Ramser to Barrel Road	"	0.59	0.43	
3.	M/R From Thanagaji to Pratapgarh Ajitgarh	Alwar	5.09	4.83	26
4.	M/R from Kotputli to Bansur	"	2.10	2.12	7
5.	M/R from Kushalgarh to Narainpur	"	2.65	2.54	12
6.	M/R from Bandikui to Baswa Rajgarh	"	1.40	1.62	6
7.	M/R from Uchain to Pingora	Bharatpur	0.73	0.70	2½
8.	M/R from Uchain Seola to Baretha	"	1.82	2.01	7
9.	M/R from Kaman to Jurera	"	2.67	2.67	10½
10.	B/T road from Bayana to Bhusawar	"	1.20	1.17	10
11.	M/R from Bhilwari to Merh	Jaipur	1.34	1.35	6
12.	Improvement of road from Chomu to Samod	"	1.04	1.04	6
13.	M/R from S. Madhopur to Tonk up to Aligarh Uniara	S.Madhopur	2.73	2.91	9
14.	Renewal of certain miles of Ranthambhore Fort Road	"	1.00	0.95	2
15.	M/R from Reengus to Sikar	Sikar	8.89	8.73	32
16.	M/R from Ajitgarh to Amarsar	"	1.40	1.05	6
17.	M/R from Jhurjhunu to Sikar via Mukandgarh Nawalgarh	Jhunjhunu	5.18	5.15	16
18.	Metalling unmettalled position of Shahpura Neem-ka-thana Singhana Chirawan Jhunjunu Road	"	3.59	3.50	13
19.	G/R from Barmer districtBorder to Jaisalmer	Jaisalmer	1.67	1.74	45
20.	Painting of remaining miles of Nokha Nagaur road	Nagaur	2.62	2.61	24
21.	M/R from Takhatgarh to Sanderao	Pali	2.25	2.67	10
22.	M/R from Lakheri to Gandeli and connecting Bundi Road	Bundi	4.65	4.73	24
23.	M/R from Nasirabad to Nimbahera	Bhilwara	11.39	11.39	43
24.	Construction of remaining miles to Begun Khatanda Road	Chittorgarh	0.55	0.45	2½
25.	M/R from Dungarpur to Bichiwara	Dungarpur	4.55	4.54	15
26.	P/M/&P/G portion of Udaipur Salumber Dhariwad Pratapgarh road	Udaipur	3.96	4.04	24
27.	G/R from Kelwa to Amet	"	1.45	1.46	14
28.	B/T of Bhilwara Kankroli road	"	1.16	1.16	8
		TOTAL	78.71	78.48	386½

Progress of Road Works (Plan)
Rajasthan
(1959-60)

Table 36

S. No.	District	Allotment (Rs. in lakhs)	Expenditure (Rs. in lakhs)	Mileage completed: New work	Mileage completed: Improvement
1	2	3	4	5	6
A					
1.	Ajmer	10.74	10.33	18	41
2.	Alwar	8.39	14.88	39	31
3.	Bharatpur	7.26	9.39	10	14
4.	Jaipur	13.33	15.89	41	18
5.	Jhunjhunu	5.60	7.17	16	14
6.	Sawai Madhopur	9.60	7.22	6	35
7.	Sikar	8.81	11.07	39	9
8.	Tonk	5.80	6.37	8	16
9.	Bikaner	4.60	2.87	9	4
10.	Churu	4.70	1.46	3	2
11.	Ganganagar	31.30*	38.59*	67*	..
12.	Barmer	4.85	5.33	28	8
13.	Jaisalmer	4.15	3.21	4	12
14.	Jalore	3.06	3.80	25	..
15.	Jodhpur	2.83	1.75	13	1
16.	Nagaur	8.10	8.17	16	13
17.	Pali	4.27	7.47	9	15
18.	Sirohi	6.48	7.22	11	..
19.	Bundi	2.93	1.59	..	7
20.	Jhalawar	5.30	5.38	4	20
21.	Kota	8.65	10.05	8	35
22.	Banswara	6.88	6.85	5	15
23.	Bhilwara	7.29	9.13	..	20
24.	Chittorgarh	8.23	7.79	7	17
25.	Dungarpur	6.95	7.81	4	18
26.	Udaipur	17.90	15.02	32	14
B—Tools and Plants		2.00	33.88¶	..	..
	Total	210.00+	259.66	477†	379

* The allotment and expenditure for 1959-60 and road mileage of Bhakra Roads has been included in Ganganagar district.

¶ Includes Rs. 33.08 lakhs as an amount of tools, plants and establishment calculated on *pro-rata* basis.

\+ Includes Rs. 10.00 lakhs as probable savings.

† Includes 45 miles of approach roads constructed during 1959-60, the district-wise details for which are not available.

Educational Institutions in Rajasthan

Table 37

Nature of institutions	1954-55	1955-56	1956-57	1957-58	1958-59
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. University	1	1	1	1	1
2. Board of secondary/technical education	..	..	1	2	2
3. Colleges for general education	50	52	54	55	56
4. Colleges for professional education	12	13	15	19	19
5. Colleges for special education	17	17	17	18	18
6. Higher secondary and multipurpose schools	..	28	65	96	161
7. High schools	247	245	238	244	242
8. Senior basic schools	13	14	35	38	43
9. Middle schools	893	893	961	1061	1097
10. Junior basic schools	523	605	748	900	1374
11. Primary schools	6488	7584	8642	9168	9897
12. Schools for professional education	18	19	20	33	36
13. Schools for special education	1297	1380	1455	1452	1448
TOTAL	9469	10861	12261	13587	14304

Scholars in Educational Institutions in Rajasthan.

Table 38

Nature of Institutions	1954-55*		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
1. University	433	16	590	8	502	10	544	15	532	28
2. Colleges for general education	25475	3849	27221	3960	27505	4291	29817	4453	30277	5608
3. Colleges for professional education	1712	104	2173	116	3449	132	4107	191	4470	220
4. Colleges for special education	1881	15	2005	55	1838	38	2023	81	2087	96
5. Higher secondary and multipurpose schools	74372	6777	94358	8985	101328	10002	31977	3650	52369	6424
6. High schools							82787	9806	82257	10863
7. Senior basic schools	128092	41082	135931	38075	158092	40712	6878	1529	7767	1765
8. Middle schools							166861	46670	191661	52571
9. Junior basic schools	280655	48673	332655	63566	395656	68605	428104	81794	536641	104587
10. Primary schools										
11. Schools for professional education	1525	156	1433	162	2671	150	3075	164	3220	154
12. Schools for special education	24503	5194	28886	5495	27114	5405	29722	6144	32313	6607
Total	538358	105866	625252	120422	718155	129345	785895	154497	943594	188923

* Including data for Sironj and excluding data for Abu Taluka.

Teachers in Educational Institutions in Rajasthan

Table 39

Nature of the Institutions	1954-55		1955-56		1956-57		1957-58		1958-59	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1. University	18	..	18	..	20	..	25	..	27	..
2. College for general education	1262	181	1186	188	1348	206	1423	194	1466	229
3. Colleges for professional education	2 4	8	229	6	321	8	334	4	391	4
4. College for special education	164	2	115	2	169	..	195	2	209	1
5. Higher secondary and multipurpose schools	3973	155	4211	150	4984	500	5745	600	6432	572
6. High schools							341	64	396	74
7. Senior basic schools	6891	1109	7122	1357	7813	1521	8277	1487	8434	1613
8. Middle schools										
9. Junior basic schools	1250	165	1380	191	1841	149	2332	274	3353	400
10. Primary schools	10988	1308	11728	1445	13462	1391	13389	1570	14790	1788
11. Schools for professional education	160	21	178	22	298	17	347	14	298	11
12. Schools for special education	337	17	526	17	503	16	523	35	529	37
Total	25297*	2966*	26793	3378	30759	3808	32931	4244	36425	4929

* Including data for Sironj and excluding data for Abu Taluka.

Government Hospitals, Dispensaries and Beds

Table 40 Rajasthan

Districts	Hospitals 1958	Hospitals 1959	Dispensaries 1958	Dispensaries 1959	Beds** 1958	Beds** 1959
1. Ajmer	24	23	6	5	671	639
2. Alwar	21	21	9	8	407	437
3. Banswara	3	2	7	8	137	88
4. Barmer	3	3	2	2	32	36
5. Bharatpur	16	16	6	5	480	551
6. Bhilwara	15	15	4	4	137	117
7. Bikaner	5	5	12	11	677	677
8. Bundi	4	4	5	6	102	102
9. Chittorgarh	10	10	8	8	149	129
10. Churu	9	9	4	4	150	150
11. Dungarpur	2	1	4	3	140	120
12. Ganganagar	6	6	6	10	97	97
13. Jaipur	22	22	16	15	1285	1284
14. Jalore	7	6	2	3	97	91
15. Jhalawar	11	11	6	6	142	152
16. Jhunjhunu	7	7	5	6	125	125
17. Jodhpur	13	13	14	13	1027	1021
18. Kota	15	16	22	18	254	279
19. Nagaur	7	8	12	11	118	118
20. Pali	9	10	9	11	101	121
21. Sawai Madhopur	6	7	11	10	82	80
22. Sikar	6	8	6	6	82	100
23. Sirohi	9	9	4	4	106	105
24. Tonk	5	6	6	6	79	107
25. Udaipur	21	20	14	14	540	617
26. Jaisalmer	*	*	*	*	*	*
TOTAL ..	256	258	200	207	7217	7423**

* Data is included in Jodhpur district

** Excluding beds available in maternity & child welfare centres

Table 41

(Base 1952-53 = 100)

Year or month	Food articles	Fuel and power	Industrial raw materials	Manufactures	General index
1	2	3	4	5	6
1957	102.3	106.8	126.5	113.2	106.6
1958	113.2	110.0	115.4	114.4	113.5
1959	120.4	116.5	131.1	110.2	119.2
1959					
January	128.4	129.1	124.5	117.4	126.3
February	131.5	115.9	126.5	117.4	128.4
March	121.5	115.2	128.0	112.5	120.2
April	116.4	114.4	129.0	107.0	115.6
May	117.2	117.3	124.4	107.2	115.9
June	119.8	116.9	131.9	106.9	118.3
July	120.4	115.3	131.4	106.7	118.6
August	119.9	114.7	132.9	106.8	118.3
September	117.3	114.7	136.0	109.7	117.1
October	118.7	114.7	136.1	110.1	118.2
November	117.5	114.7	132.7	110.3	117.1
December	115.7	114.8	139.8	114.4	116.5
1960					
January	117.4	116.3	146.0	111.5	118.2
February	120.0	115.9	150.3	111.4	120.4
March	117.5	116.1	148.7	111.5	118.4

ERRATA

Page	Column	Line	For	Read
III	5	12	3.3	3.32
VII	9	6	4.21	44.21
VII	9	20	47.0	47.68
XIII	10	2	.55	2.55
XIII	11	2	3.3	3.31
XXI	(Foot note)	7	*	5
XXI	12	10	148.	148.57
XXIII	2	2	.00	80.00
XXIII	(Foot note)	3	*	**
XVII	12	21	15.03	154.03
XLIX	7	33	202.4	202.04
LXXI	16	5	00.00	17.00
LXVIII	4	9	—	3
LXVIII	5	9	—	1
XXXV	11	6	100.00	—
LXLIX	7	22	48.00	46.00
LLVII	7	16	—	2
LLVII	7	20	42	40
LLVIII	5	2	—	4
LLXIV	6	6	22.4	122.4